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Webster's Primary School Dictionary

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DESIGNED FOR USE IN

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

ABRIDGED FROM

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

400 ILLUSTRATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK ∴ CINCINNATI ∴ CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

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PREFACE.

THIS PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY is an abridgment from Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language, and draws from its great store of knowledge such materials as meet the wants of the youngest readers who look for the spelling, pronunciation, and definition of words.

As Webster's International Dictionary, published in 1890, took the place of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, so this little manual replaces the well known PRIMARY DICTIONARY originally prepared by Dr. Webster and published by him in 1833; subsequently revised by his son, Mr. William G. Webster, in 1857; and again by Mr. William A. Wheeler, in 1867. Both of these editors brought the smaller work into conformity with the most recent edition of the Unabridged Dictionary. This book has been made entirely afresh from the International Dictionary. It gives many words and definitions not found in former editions. It shows the pronunciation of words by respellings with the phonetic markings explained in the key lines below the pages, and thus clearly indicates the sound of unaccented syllables.

While this work is designed for young pupils, older readers will find it a convenient reference book for the pronunciation and spelling of words in ordinary use. It also gives a trustworthy clew to their essential meanings as clearly as can be done within such brief limits. It has

been made to comprehend much information by the use of concise statements and by omitting derived words (mostly adverbs, adjectives, and abstract nouns) which are sufficiently explained by the meaning of the root word. Particular care has been taken not to confuse words alike in spelling and sound, but differing in etymology and meaning.

The size of the book has been kept down by limiting its Vocabulary almost entirely to *English* words, by careful selection of words important to the class for whose use it is intended, and by the omission of special lists and phrases that find place in the larger works of the series of Webster's Dictionaries. Yet many words of recent formation, not in earlier editions, have been newly introduced; and illustrations have been freely inserted wherever they can help the understanding of the subject. Often these will be found to give clearer explanations than could be afforded by the use of many words.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary, there is employed, as shown in the table, a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language. The principal substitutions made with each consonant symbol are also noted below.

Vowels.

ā, as in..āle, chā′os, chām′ber.
ā, " "..sen′āte, ā-e′ri-al, sal′u-tā-ry.
â, " "..câre, pâr′ent, com-pâre′, âir.
ă, " "..ăm, făt, ăt-tăck′, re′ăd-mit′.
ä, " "..ärm, fä′ther, älms, ärt, pälm.
å, " "..åsk, å-bate′, so′få.
a, " "..fi′n*a*l, in′f*a*nt, mad′*a*m.
ạ, " "..ạll, ạwe, swạrm, tạlk, drạw.
ē, " "..ēve, se-rēne′, hē′li-og′ra-phy.
ė, " "..ė-vent′, crė-ate′, sė-rene′.
ĕ, " "..ĕnd, mĕt, con′dĕm-na′tion.
ẽ, " "..fẽrn, hẽr, pẽr-vẽrt′, ev′ẽr.
e, " "..re′c*e*nt, de′c*e*n-cy, nov′*e*l.
ī, " "..īce, in-spīre′, jus′ti-fī′a-ble.
ī, " "..ī-de′a, trī-bu′nal, dī-am′e-ter.
ĭ, " "..ĭll, pĭn, hab′ĭt, ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭve.
ō, " "..ōld, rōw, ō′ver, lō′co-mō′tive.
ō, " "..ō-bey′, tō-bac′cō, prō-pose′.
ô, as in..ôrb, ôr′der, ab-hôr′ring.
ŏ, " "..ŏdd, fŏr′est, in′cŏr-rect′.
ū, " "..ūse, pūre, dū′ty, as-sūme′.
ū, " "..ū-nite′, ed-ū-ca′tion.
ụ, " "..rụde, rụ′mor, in-trụde′.
ụ, " "..fụll, pụt, fụl-fill′, joy′fụl.
ŭ, " "..ŭp, stŭd′y, in′dŭs-try.
û, " "..ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′, bûrn.
ў, " "..pit′ў, in′ju-rў, di-vin′i-tў.
o͞o, " "..fo͞od, mo͞on, fo͞ol, wo͞o′ing.
o͝o, " "..fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, cro͝ok′ed.
ou, " "..out, thou, de-vour′.
oi, " "..oil, re-joice′, em-broid′er-y.
ɴ, representing the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in entrée (äɴ′trā′).
’ (for voice-glide), as in pardon (pär′d’n), evil (ē′v’l).

Consonants.

g (hard): as in go, anger; for gu, as in guard; for gue, as in plague; for gh, as in ghost.
s (surd, or sharp): as in so; for c, as in cell; for sc, as in science; for ss, as in hiss.
z (like s sonant): as in zone; for s, as in is, music; for x, as in xylophone.
ch (= tsh): as in chair, much; for tch, as in match.
sh: for ch, as in machine, chaise; for ce, as in ocean; for ci, as in social; for sci, as in conscious; for s, as in sure; for se, as in nauseous; for si, as in pension; for ss, as in issue; for ssi, as in passion; for ti, as in nation.
zh (= sh made sonant): for z, as in azure; for zi, as in glazier; for s, as in usual; for si, as in vision; for g, as in rouge.
j (= dzh): for g, as in giant; for gi and ge, as in religion, pigeon; for di, as in soldier; for dg, as in knowledge.
k: for ch, as in chorus; for c, as in cat; for ck, as in duck; for qu, as in conquer; for que, as in pique.
kw: for qu, as in queen, quality.
ks (surd): for x, as in vex, dextrous.
gz (sonant): for x, as in exist, example.
f: for ph, as in philosophy, triumph; for gh, as in rough.
hw: for wh, as in what, why, where.
t: for ed, as in baked, crossed; for th, as in thyme, Thomas.
ng: as in long; for ngue, as in tongue.
ṉ (like ng): for n before the sound of k or hard g, as in bank, linger.
n (the ordinary sound): as in no, man, many.
th (sonant): for th, as in then, breathe.
th (surd): as in thin, breath, width.

Note. Foreign sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents. Thus, ụ is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace u French and ü German; and in like manner the ẽ for the eu French and ö German.

Accents and Hyphens. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is otherwise indicated by a light hyphen: as, ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭve; a heavier hyphen joins members of compound words: as, Aid′-de-camp′, Bird′s′-eye′, Chick′en-heart′ed.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER.

These rules are comprehensive, and instance many rare and technical words not included in the following Vocabulary.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as, *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or third person singular of a verb: as, *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. Words in which these letters are doubled are *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*: as, *black*, *knock*, *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*: as, *maniac*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*: as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *xebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal′*, *cabal′ler*; *abet′*, *abet′ted*, *abet′ting*, *abet′tor*; *infer′*, *inferred′*, *infer′ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*: as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex′cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel′*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρύσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l′s*, are more properly written with only one: as, *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *rev′el*, *rev′eled*, *rev′eling*; *trav′el*, *trav′eling*, *trav′eler*; prof′it, prof′ited; stand, standing.

The final consonant is doubled in the deriv-

atives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet*, and all similar words ending in *uret*, *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchet*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*: as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *ill*, *illy*; *dull*, *dully*; *full*, *fully*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a consonant, the *e* is generally retained: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *move*, *movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due*, *duly*; *awe*, *awful*; and derivtives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *lodgement*, *judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *use*, *usage*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent doubt as to the pronunciation. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage*, *lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*; *mortgage*, *mortgageor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die*, *dying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy*, *iciest*, *icily*; *mercy*, *merciless*; *foggy*, *fogginess*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy*, *shyness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*. The

words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's*, *everybody's*.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *obey*, *obeying*; *joy*, *joyful*; *gluey*, *glueyness*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *weigh*, *weighing*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *agree*, *agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *rebuff*, *befall*, *inthrall*, *foretell*, *fulfill*, *emboss* (from *buff*, *fall*, *thrall*, *tell*, *fill*, *boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal*, *inthral*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*: as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*: as, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*: as, *artful*, *woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *claw*, *claws*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *path*, *paths*; *gem*, *gems*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *sky*, *skies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*: as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing

f or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beeves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ **21**. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *brother*, *brethren*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman*, *caymans*; *desman*, *desmans*; *firman*, *firmans*; *talisman*, *talismans*; *German*, *Germans*; *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*.

§ **22**. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother*, *brethren*; *child*, *children*; *ox*, *oxen*. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne*, *kine*, *shoon*, *hosen*, *housen* (from *eye*, *cow*, *shoe*, *hose*, *house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ **23**. The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brothers* has in ordinary language; — *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; —*peas*, seeds of the pea plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; —*pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ **24**. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular: as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, and the like.

§ **25**. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*, *criteria*; *genus*, *genera*; *larva*, *larvæ*; *crisis*, *crises*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *focus*, *foci*; *monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula*, *formulæ* or *formulas*; *beau*, *beaux* or *beaus*; *index*, *indices* or *indexes*; *stratum*, *strata* or *stratums*; *bandit*, *banditti* or *bandits*; *cherub*, *cherubim* or *cherubs*; *seraph*, *seraphim* or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ **26**. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful*, *cupfuls*; *handful*, *handfuls*.

§ **27**. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, etc., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, etc., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*; *captaincy*, from *captain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection* follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*: as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s*

belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hed'ra*), as *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, *octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron*, *tetraedron*, *octaedral*, etc., without the *h*.

§ **28**. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire* or *inquire*, *ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in;* in many of them, either may be used indifferently.

§ **29**. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *re;* as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, etc., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, etc. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ **30**. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *iodide*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, etc. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, and the like.

§ **31**. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in ιζω, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize;* as, *anathematize*, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize:* as, *albumenize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise:* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other then *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable: as, *civilize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ **32**. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ **33**. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our:* as, *candor*, *honor*, *labor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many being written, in English books, with *or*.

§ **34**. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede:* as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, etc. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

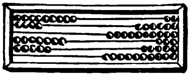
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a. stands for	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
colloq.	colloquial.
comp.	comparative.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
E.	English.
esp.	especially.
F.	French.
f., fem.	feminine.
gen.	genitive.
i. e.	*id est* (that is).
imp.	imperfect.
ind.	indicative.
inf.	infinitive.
interj.	interjection.
L.	Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
n.	noun.
neut.	neuter.
obs.	obsolete.
p.	participle.
p. a.	participial adjective.
pass.	passive.
pers.	person.
pl.	plural.
p. p.	participle past.
p. pr.	participle present.
prep.	preposition.
pret.	preterit.
pron.	pronoun.
sing.	singular.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
U. S.	United States.
v.	verb.
v. i.	verb intransitive.
v. t.	verb transitive.

*** In the vocabulary, the few words which are inserted from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, and which have not become anglicized, are printed with two bars before them: as, ‖**A′qua**, ‖**Bag′a-telle′**, ‖**For′te**.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

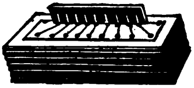
A (ā). The indefinite article, used before consonant sounds; any; every; one.
A-back′ (ȧ-băk′), *adv.* Backward.
Ab′a-cus (ăb′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* A counting frame.



Abacus.

A-baft′ (ȧ-bȧft′), *adv.* & *prep.* Toward the stern; astern.
A-ban′don (ȧ-băn′dŭn), *v. t.* To give up wholly; forsake.
A-base′ (ȧ-bās′), *v. t.* To lower; humble.
A-bash′ (ȧ-băsh′), *v. t.* To shame; confuse.
A-bate′ (ȧ-bāte′), *v. t.* To diminish; lessen. — *v. i.* To decrease. — **A-bate′ment**, *n.*
Ab′bess (ăb′bĕs), *n.* Governess of a nunnery.
Ab′bey (ăb′bȳ), *n.* Monastery; convent.
Ab′bot (ăb′bŭt), *n.* Superior of an abbey.
Ab-bre′vi-ate (ăb-brē′vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To shorten; condense. — **Ab-bre′vi-a′tion**, *n.*
Ab′di-cate (ăb′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To relinquish. — *v. i.* To give up office. — **Ab′di-ca′tion**, *n.*
Ab-do′men (ăb-dō′mĕn), *n.* The belly.
A-bed′ (ȧ-bĕd′), *adv.* In bed; on the bed.
A-bet′ (ȧ-bĕt′), *v. t.* To encourage; incite.
A-bey′ance (ȧ-bā′*ans*), *n.* State of suspense.
Ab-hor′ (ăb-hôr′), *v. t.* To regard with horror; detest. — **Ab-hor′rence** (-hŏr′rens), *n.*
A-bide′ (ȧ-bīd′), *v. i.* To continue in a place; dwell. — *v. t.* To await; endure.
A-bil′i-ty (ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power; skill.
Ab′ject (ăb′jĕkt), *a.* Mean; despicable.
Ab-jure′ (ăb-jūr′), *v. t.* To renounce; recant.
A-blaze′ (ȧ-blāz′), *adv.* On fire; excited.
A′ble (ā′b'l), *a.* Having power; strong; capable. — **A′bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*
Ab-lu′tion (ăb-lū′shŭn), *n.* A washing; cleansing.
A-board′ (ȧ-bōrd′), *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On board of.
A-bode′ (ȧ-bōd′); *imp.* & *p. p.* of Abide, *v. i.* & *t.* — *n.* State or place of residence.
A-bol′ish (ȧ-bŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.* To do away with; destroy. — **Ab′o-li′tion** (ăb′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.*
A-bom′i-na-ble (ȧ-bŏm′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Hateful.
A-bom′i-nate (ȧ-bŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To hate intensely; abhor. — **A-bom′i-na′tion**, *n.*
Ab′o-rig′i-nal (ăb′ō-rĭj′ĭ-n*a*l), *a.* First; original. — *n.* A first inhabitant. — **Ab′o-rig′i-nes** (-ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* Original inhabitants of a country.
A-bound′ (ȧ-bound′), *v. i.* To be or to possess in abundance.
A-bout′ (ȧ-bout′), *prep.* On every side of; near. — *adv.* On all sides; around.
A-bove′ (ȧ-bŭv′), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place.
A-breast′ (ȧ-brĕst′), *adv.* Side by side.
A-bridge′ (ȧ-brĭj′), *v. t.* To cut off; lessen. — **A-bridg′ment** (ȧ-brĭj′ment), *n.*
A-broad′ (ȧ-brąd′), *adv.* At large; largely; out of doors; out of a country; astray.
Ab-rupt′ (ăb-rŭpt′), *a.* Steep; sudden.
Ab-scond′ (ăb-skŏnd′), *v. i.* To secrete one's self; steal away.
Ab′sence (ăb′*sens*), *n.* State of being absent.
Ab′sent (ăb′sĕnt), *a.* Not present in; inattentive; heedless. — **Ab-sent′** (ăb-sĕnt′), *v. t.* To keep away. — **Ab′sen-tee′** (-sĕn-tē′), *n.* One who absents himself.
Ab′so-lute (ăb′sō-lūt), *a.* Unlimited; certain; peremptory; despotic.
Ab′so-lu′tion (ăb′sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* An absolving.
Ab-solve′ (ăb-sŏlv′), *v. t.* To set free; acquit.
Ab-sorb′ (ăb-sôrb′), *v. t.* To drink in; swallow up. — **Ab-sorp′tion** (ăb-sôrp′shŭn), *n.*
Ab-stain′ (ăb-stān′), *v. i.* To forbear; refrain.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent.
Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-*n*ens), *n.* An abstaining. — **Ab'sti-nent,** *a.* Temperate.
Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* To draw from or separate; to purloin. — **Ab'stract** (ăb'-străkt), *a.* Separate; difficult; abstruse. — *n.* Inventory; summary. — **Ab-stract'ed,** *a.* Engrossed in thought. — **Ab-strac'tion,** *n.* A separating; an idea of an abstract nature; a taking another's property.
Ab-struse' (ăb-strųs'), *a.* Hard to understand.
Ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; ridiculous. — **Ab-surd'i-ty,** *n.*
A-bun'dance (ȧ-bŭn'*d*ans), *n.* Great plenty. — **A-bun'dant,** *a.*
A-buse' (ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To misuse; deceive. — **A-buse'** (ȧ-būs'), *n.* Ill use; insult. — **A-bu'sive** (ȧ-bū'sĭv), *a.* Insolent.
A-but' (ȧ-bŭt'), *v. i.* To terminate or border upon; to meet. — **A-but'ment,** *n.* Solid part of a wall, which receives the pressure of an arch, etc.
A-byss' (ȧ-bĭs'), *n.* Bottomless depth; gulf.
Ac'a-dem'ic (ăk'ȧ-dĕm'ĭk), **Ac'a-dem'ic-al,** *a.* Belonging to an institution of learning.
A-cad'e-my (ȧ-kăd'ē-mȳ), *n.* School or seminary; a society for learned pursuits.
Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* To agree; be added to.
Ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To quicken. — **Ac-cel'er-a'tion,** *n.*
Ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* Modulation of voice; stress laid upon some syllable; mark used to regulate pronunciation, express magnitude, etc. — **Ac-cent'** (ăk-sĕnt'), **Ac-cen'tu-ate** (ăk-sĕn'tū-āt), *v. t.* To mark with accent. — **Ac-cen'tu-a'tion,** *n.*
Ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To receive; subscribe to. — **Ac-cept'a-ble,** *a.* Welcome; gratifying. — **Ac-cept'ance,** *n.* Favorable reception; assent to pay a bill of exchange. — **Ac'cep-ta'tion** (-sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Acceptance; meaning; sense.
Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs'), *n.* Approach; admission; increase.
Ac-cess'i-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easy of access.
Ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An acceding to; increase; addition.
Ac'ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-*d*ent), *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; mishap. — **Ac'ci-den'tal,** *a.*
Ac-claim' (ăk-klām'), *v. t.* To honor with applause; to salute. — **Ac-claim',** **Ac'cla-ma'tion** (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A shout of assent, choice, or approbation.
Ac-cliv'i-ty (ăk-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Ascending slope; rising ground; ascent.
Ac-com'mo-date (ăk-kŏm'mō-dāt), *v. t.* To render fit; furnish with something convenient; reconcile. — **Ac-com'mo-da'ting,** *a.* Kind; obliging. — **Ac-com'mo-da'tion,** *n.* Supply of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation.
Ac-com'pa-ny (ăk-kŭm'pȧ-nȳ), *v. t.* To go with. — **Ac-com'pa-ni-ment,** *n.*
Ac-com'plice (ăk-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* Associate in [crime.
Ac-com'plish (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh), *v. t.* To finish entirely; bring to pass; fulfill. — **Ac-com'plished** (-plĭsht), *a.* Complete and perfected. — **Ac-com'plish-ment,** *n.*
Ac-compt'ant (ăk-kount'*a*nt), *n.* Accountant.
Ac-cord' (ăk-kôrd'), *n.* Agreement; concord. — *v. t.* To harmonize; concede. — *v. i.* To be in accordance; agree. — **Ac-cord'ance,** *n.* Agreement; conformity. — **Ac-cord'ant,** *a.* Corresponding; agreeable. — **Ac-cord'ing,** *a.* In harmony with; suitable.
Ac-cor'di-on (ăk-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A musical wind instrument, played by keys and bellows.


Accordion.

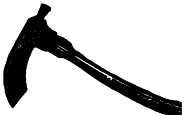
Ac-cost' (ăk-kŏst'), *v. t.* To address.
Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *n.* A reckoning; explanation; value. — *v. t.* To reckon; compute; regard. — *v. i.* To render an account or reason; constitute a reason (for an occurrence, etc.). — **Ac-count'a-ble,** *a.* Responsible. — **Ac-count'ant,** *n.* Keeper of accounts.
Ac-cou'ter (ăk-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.* To furnish; [equip.
Ac-crue' (ăk-krų'), *v. i.* To be added; increase.
Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap up in a mass; collect. — *v. i.* To increase greatly. — **Ac-cu'mu-la'tion,** *n.*
Ac'cu-rate (ăk'kū-rāt), *a.* Free from error; correct; precise. — **Ac'cu-ra-cy,** *n.*
Ac-curse' (ăk-kûrs'), *v. t.* To devote to destruction; to curse. — **Ac-curs'ed** (*p. p.* ăk-kûrst'; *a.* -kûrs'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* Doomed to misery; detestable.
Ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'kū-zā'shŭn), *n.* A charge of crime. — **Ac-cu'sa-tive** (ăk-kū'zȧ-tĭv), *a.* Producing or containing accusations. — *n.* A case of nouns in grammar.
Ac-cuse' (ăk-kūz'), *v. t.* To charge with [crime.
Ac-cus'tom (ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To make familiar by use.
Ace (ās), *n.* A single point on a card or die; very small quantity; atom.
Ache (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* Continued pain.
A-chieve' (ȧ-chēv'), *v. t.* To do; accomplish. — **A-chieve'ment,** *n.* Performance; deed.

Ac′id (ăs′ĭd), *a.* Sour; sharp in taste. — *n.* A sour substance; substance by which salts are formed. — **A-cid′i-ty** (ȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tȳ), **Ac′id-ness**, *n.*
Ac-knowl′edge (ăk-nŏl′ĕj), *v. t.* To confess; concede. — **Ac-knowl′edg-ment**, *n.*
Ac′me (ăk′mē), *n.* Highest point; crisis.
A′corn (ā′kŭrn), *n.* The seed or fruit of an oak.
A-cous′tic (ȧ-kous′tĭk *or* ȧ-kōōs′-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing or sound. — **A-cous′tics**, *n.* Science of sound.
Ac-quaint′ (ăk-kwānt′), *v. t.* To make familiar; inform. — **Ac-quaint′ance**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; — person or persons well known.
Ac′qui-esce′ (ăk′kwĭ-ĕs′), *v. i.* To rest satisfied, or without opposition; to assent.
Ac-quire′ (ăk-kwīr′), *v. t.* To gain; secure. — **Ac-quire′ment**, *n.*
Ac′qui-si′tion (ăk′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An acquiring; thing acquired; gain.
Ac-quis′i-tive (ăk-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.
Ac-quit′ (ăk-kwĭt′), *v. t.* To set free; absolve; conduct (one's self). — **Ac-quit′tal**, *n.* Formal release from a charge. — **Acquit′tance**, *n.* A discharging from debt; a receipt.
A′cre (ā′kẽr), *n.* A tract of 160 square rods.
Ac′rid (ăk′rĭd), *n.* Of biting taste; sharp.
Ac′ri-mo-ny (ăk′rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Sharpness (of language or temper); asperity. — **Ac′ri-mo′ni-ous**, *a.*
Ac′ro-bat (ăk′rō-băt), *n.* One skilled in vaulting, rope dancing, etc. — **Ac′ro-bat′ic**, *a.*
A-cross′ (ȧ-krŏs′), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over. — *adv.* Crosswise.
A-cros′tic (ȧ-krŏs′tĭk), *n.* Poem in which certain letters in each line form words.
Act (ăkt), *v. t.* To perform; do; play. — *v. i.* To exert power; move; do. — *n.* A deed; action. — **Ac′tion** (ăk′shŭn), *n.* Thing done; conduct; battle; lawsuit. — **Ac′tor** (ăk′tẽr), *n.* — **Ac′tress**, *n. f.*
Ac′tive (ăk′tĭv), *a.* Having action; busy; transitive. — **Ac′tive-ness**, **Ac-tiv′i-ty**, *n.*
Ac′tu-al (ăk′tū-*a*l), *a.* Existing in act; real; present.
Ac′tu-ate (ăk′tū-āt), *v. t.* To put into action.
A-cute′ (ȧ-kūt′), *a.* Sharp; keen; shrill.
Ad′age (ăd′āj), *n.* Saying; maxim; proverb.
A-dapt′ (ȧ-dăpt′), *v. t.* To make fit. — **Ad′ap-ta′tion** (ăd′ăp-tā′shŭn), *n.*
Add (ăd), *v. t.* To join or unite.
‖**Ad-den′dum** (ăd-dĕn′dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Adden-da (-dȧ). A thing to be added.
Ad′der (ăd′dẽr), *n.* Venomous serpent; viper.
Add′i-ble (ăd′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being added.
Ad-dict′ (ăd-dĭkt′), *v. t.* To apply habitually; habituate.
Ad-di′tion (ăd-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An adding things together; thing added; arithmetical process of adding numbers. — **Ad-di′tion-al**, *a.*
Ad′dle (ăd′d′l), *a.* Putrid; corrupt. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become corrupt or morbid.
Ad-dress′ (ăd-drĕs′), *v. t.* To make ready; speak to; direct (a letter or a petition). — *n.* A petition; direction (of a letter, etc.); skill; courtship; — usually in *pl.*
Ad-duce′ (ăd-dūs′), *v. t.* To bring forward; allege.
A-dept′ (ȧ-dĕpt′), *n.* One skilled in any art. — *a.* Skillful.
Ad′e-quate (ăd′ē-kwāt), *a.* Fully sufficient.
Ad-here′ (ăd-hēr′), *v. i.* To stick fast; cling; be attached. — **Ad-her′ence**, **Ad-her′en-cy**, *n.* Steady attachment. — **Ad-her′ent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking. — *n.* A follower; advocate. — **Ad-he′sion** (-hē′zhŭn), *n.* A sticking, or being attached. — **Ad-he′sive**, *a.* Sticky; tenacious.
A-dieu′ (ȧ-dū′), *adv.* Good-by. — *n.* A farewell.
Ad′i-pose′ (ăd′ĭ-pōs′), *a.* Consisting of fat.
Ad-ja′cent (ăd-jā′s*e*nt), *a.* Lying near; close by.
Ad′jec-tive (ăd′jĕk-tĭv), *n.* A word used to denote some property of a noun. — **Ad′jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*
Ad-join′ (ăd-join′), *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be very near.
Ad-journ′ (ăd-jûrn′), *v. t. & i.* To put off to another day; postpone; delay.
Ad′junct (ăd′jŭnkt), *n.* Something joined to another thing; a colleague. — *a.* Added.
Ad′ju-ra′tion (ăd′jū-rā′shŭn), *n.* An adjuring; a charging on oath; form of oath.
Ad-jure′ (ăd-jūr′), *v. t.* To charge on oath, or solemnly.
Ad-just′ (ăd-jŭst′), *v. t.* To make exact; reduce to order; settle; accommodate. — **Ad-just′a-ble**, *a.* — **Ad-just′ment**, *n.*

Adjutant.

Ad′ju-tant (ăd′jū-t*a*nt), *n.* A military officer who assists superior officers; a large stork, native of India.
Ad-min′is-ter (ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To manage; to settle (an estate); to give (a dose, or a reproof). — *v. i.* To contribute; act as administrator. — **Ad-min′is-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.* An administering; executive part of government. —

Ad-min′is-tra′tor, *n.* One who administers (esp. an intestate estate). — **Ad-min′is-tra′trix**, *n. f.* A woman who administers.
Ad′mi-ra-ble (ăd′mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of admiration; excellent; surprising.
Ad′mi-ral (ăd′mĭ-ral), *n.* A naval officer of highest rank. — **Ad′mi-ral-ty**, *n.* A body of officers who manage naval affairs; a court for determining naval causes.
Ad′mi-ra′tion (ăd′mĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* Wonder; wonder mingled with love or veneration.
Ad-mire′ (ăd-mīr′), *v. t.* To regard with wonder or veneration. — *v. i.* To marvel.
Ad-mis′si-ble (ăd-mĭs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Allowable.
Ad-mis′sion (ăd-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Access.
Ad-mit (ăd-mĭt′), *v. t.* To let in; concede; allow. — **Ad-mit′tance**, *n.*
Ad-mix′ (ăd-mĭks′), *v. t.* To mingle (with something else). — **Ad-mix′ture**, *n.*
Ad-mon′ish (ăd-mŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.* To reprove gently; warn; advise. — **Ad′mo-ni′tion** (-mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Gentle reproof; advice.
A-do′ (ȧ-dōō′), *n.* Bustle; trouble; fuss.
‖**A-do′be** (ȧ-dō′bā), *n.* Sun-dried brick.
A-dopt′ (ȧ-dŏpt′), *v. t.* To take as one's own (when not so before). — **A-dop′tion**, *n.* An adopting; state of being adopted.
A-dore′ (ȧ-dōr′), *v. t.* To worship; idolize; venerate. — **A-dor′a-ble**, *a.* — **Ad′o-ra′tion**, *n.*
A-dorn′ (ȧ-dôrn′), *v. t.* To render beautiful; decorate. — **A-dorn′ment**, *n.*
A-drift′ (ȧ-drĭft′), *a.* & *adv.* Floating at random; at large.
A-droit′ (ȧ-droit′), *a.* Skillful; ingenious.
Ad′u-la′tion (ăd′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery. — **Ad′u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*
A-dult′ (ȧ-dŭlt′), *a.* Having arrived to full strength. — *n.* One grown to maturity.
A-dul′ter-ate (ȧ-dŭl′tẽr-āt), *v. t.* To corrupt by mixture. — *a.* Spurious; corrupted.
Ad-vance′ (ăd-vȧns′), *v. t.* To bring forward; raise to a higher rank; help on; supply beforehand. — *v. i.* To move forward; improve. — *n.* A moving forward; a gift. — *a.* Before in place or time. — **Ad-vance′ment**, *n.* An advancing; promotion; payment in advance.
Ad-van′tage (ăd-vȧn′tȧj), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote. — **Ad′van-ta′geous** (ăd′van-tā′jŭs), *a.* Useful.
Ad′vent (ăd′vĕnt), *n.* A coming; esp., the coming of Christ; season before Christmas.
Ad-ven′ture (ăd-vĕn′tūr), *n.* An extraordinary event; risk; chance. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hazard; risk; dare. — **Ad-ven′tur-ous**, *a.*
Ad′verb (ăd′vẽrb), *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb. — **Ad-ver′bi-al** (-vẽr′bĭ-al), *a.*
Ad′ver-sa-ry (ăd′vẽr-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* One opposed enemy; foe. — *a.* Adverse; antagonistic
Ad′verse (ăd′vẽrs), *a.* Acting in a contrar direction; unfortunate. — **Ad-ver′si-t** (-vẽr′sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Calamity; distress.
Ad′ver-tise′ (ăd′vẽr-tīz′), *v. t.* & *i.* To give no tice to; make known through the press. — **Ad-ver′tise-ment**, *n.* Information; notice
Ad-vice′ (ăd-vīs′), *n.* Opinion offered a worthy to be followed; counsel; notice. — **Ad-vise′** (ăd-vīz′), *v. t.* To give advice to warn; inform; consult; consider. — *v. i* To deliberate. — **Ad-vis′a-ble**, *a.* Expe dient. — **Ad-vis′ed-ly**, *adv.* With ful knowledge; purposely. — **Ad-vi′so-ry** (-vī′ zō-rȳ), *a.* Having power to advise; con taining advice.
Ad′vo-cate (ăd′vō-kāt), *n.* One who plead for another. — *v. t.* To defend; vindicate
Adz (ădz), **Adze**, *n.* A carpenter's chippin tool, with arching blade at right angles to the handle.



Adz.

A′ër-ate (ā′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid; to supply with air.
A-ë′ri-al (ȧ-ē′rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the air; high; lofty; light as air; ethereal.
Ae′rie (ē′rĭ), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey; eyrie.
A′ër-o-lite (ā′ẽr-ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone.
A′ër-o-naut (ā′ẽr-ō-nąt), *n.* An aërial navigator; balloonist.
Æs-thet′ic (ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics. — **Æs-thet′ics**, *n.* Taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art.
Æ′ther (ē′thẽr), *n.* Ether.
A-far′ (ȧ-fär′), *adv.* At a great distance.
Af′fa-ble (ăf′fȧ-b'l), *a.* Courteous; accessible.
Af-fair′ (ăf-fâr′), *n.* Business; concern.
Af-fect′ (ăf-fĕkt′), *v. t.* To act upon; influence; aim at; assume. — **Af′fec-ta′tion** (ăf′fĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* Artificial appearance; false pretense. — **Af-fect′ed**, *a.* Moved; assumed artificially; not natural. — **Af-fect′ing**, *a.* Able to affect; pathetic.
Af-fec′tion (ăf-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Love. — **Af-fec′tion-ate**, *a.* Fond; tender; kind.
Af′fi-da′vit (ăf′fĭ-dā′vĭt), *n.* Statement made upon oath; deposition.
Af-fil′i-ate (ăf-fĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To adopt; ally. — *v. i.* To accord. — **Af-fil′i-a′tion**, *n.* Adoption; association.
Af-fin′i-ty (ăf-fĭn′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Relationship by marriage; agreement; chemical attraction.

Af-firm′ (ăf-fẽrm′), *v. t.* To confirm; maintain as true; assert. — *v. i.* To declare positively. — **Af′fir-ma′tion**, *n.* An assertion; ratification. — **Af-firm′a-tive**, *a.* Affirming or asserting; — opposed to *negative*. — *n.* Declaration; that which contains an affirmation.

Af-fix′ (ăf-fĭks′), *v. t.* To add at the end; annex; unite. — **Af′fix**, *n.* Syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix or postfix.

Af-flict′ (ăf-flĭkt′), *v. t.* To strike down; pain; distress. — **Af-flict′ing**, *a.* Grievous; distressing. — **Af-flic′tion** (-flĭk′shŭn), *n.* State of pain, distress, or grief; misfortune.

Af′flu-ence (ăf′flū-*e*ns), *n.* Abundance of everything; wealth; plenty. — **Af′flu-ent**, *a.* Wealthy; abundant; copious. — *n.* Stream flowing into a river or lake.

Af-ford′ (ăf-fōrd′), *v. t.* To yield; give; be able to expend.

Af-fray′ (ăf-frā′), *n.* Tumultuous quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl. — *v. t.* To frighten; terrify.

Af-fright′ (ăf-frīt′), *v. t.* To frighten; alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear; terror.

Af-front′ (ăf-frŭnt′), *n.* Contemptuous action or conduct; indignity; offense. — *v. t.* To insult; abuse.

Af′ghan (ăf′g*a*n), *n.* Native of Afghanistan; a blanket or wrap.

A-field′ (ȧ-fēld′), *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

A-fire′ (ȧ-fīr′), *a.* & *adv.* On fire.

A-float′ (ȧ-flōt′), *adv.* In a floating state; adrift; in general circulation. [astir.

A-foot′ (ȧ-fŏŏt′), *adv.* On foot; in action;

A-fore′ (ȧ-fōr′), *adv.* & *prep.* Before. — **A-fore′said′** (-sĕd′), *adv.* Spoken of before. — **A-fore′time′**, *adv.* Formerly.

A-fraid′ (ȧ-frād′), *a.* Struck with fear; timid.

A-fresh′ (ȧ-frĕsh′), *adv.* Anew; once more; again; newly.

Aft (ȧft), *adv.* & *a.* Astern; abaft; behind.

Aft′er (ȧft′ẽr), *prep.* Behind; later; in imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently.

Aft′er-math′ (ȧft′ẽr-măth′), *n.* Second crop of grass; rowen.

Aft′er-noon′ (ȧft′ẽr-nōōn′), *n.* Time from noon to evening.

Aft′er-ward (ȧft′ẽr-wẽrd), **Aft′er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* In later time; subsequently.

A-gain′ (ȧ-gĕn′), *adv.* Once more; in return; back; on the other hand; moreover.

A-gainst′ (ȧ-gĕnst′), *prep.* Opposite to; in provision for; by the time that.

Ag′ate (ăg′ăt), *n.* A variety of quartz; a small size of type.

☞ This line is printed in *agate*.

A-ga′ve (ȧ-gā′vē), *n.* American aloe; century plant.

Agave.

Age (āj), *n.* Any period of time; particular period; maturity; decline of life; generation; century. — *v. i.* To grow old; become aged. — **A′ged** (ā′jĕd), *a.* Advanced in years; old; having lived (for some time specified).

A′gen-cy (ā′j*e*n-sȳ), *n.* Action; office of an agent. — **A′gent**, *n.* Person or thing that exerts power, or has power to act; deputy.

Ag-glom′er-ate (ăg-glŏm′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To collect into a ball or mass. — *a.* Collected into a ball or heap. — **Ag-glom′er-a′tion**, *n.* A gathering into a mass.

Ag′gran-dize (ăg′grăn-dīz), *v. t.* To make great or greater. — **Ag-gran′dize-ment**, *n.*

Ag′gra-vate (ăg′grȧ-vāt), *v. t.* To make worse; tease. — **Ag′gra-va′tion**, *n.*

Ag′gre-gate (ăg′grē-gāt), *v. t.* To bring together; accumulate; pile. — *a.* Formed of collected parts. — *n.* A collection; sum total; lump. — **Ag′gre-ga′tion**, *n.*

Ag-gres′sion (ăg-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* First attack; intrusion. — **Ag-gres′sive**, *a.* Attacking; pugnacious. — **Ag-gres′sor** (-sẽr), *n.*

Ag-grieve′ (ăg-grēv′), *v. t.* To pain; injure.

A-ghast′ (ȧ-găst′), *a.* & *adv.* Amazed; horrified. [**A-gil′i-ty** (ȧ-jĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ag′ile (ăj′ĭl), *a.* Quick; nimble; brisk. —

Ag′i-tate (ăj′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To disturb; excite; debate. — **Ag′i-ta′tion**, *n.* — **Ag′i-ta′tor**, *n.*

A-go′ (ȧ-gō′), *adv.* & *a.* Past; gone.

A-go′ing (ȧ-gō′ĭng), *adv.* In motion; ready to go.

Ag′o-nize (ăg′ō-nīz), *v. i.* To writhe with agony. — *v. t.* To torture. — **Ag′o-ny**, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; pang.

A-gree′ (ȧ-grē′), *v. i.* To be of one mind; correspond in gender, number, case, or person. — **A-gree′a-ble**, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; pleasing. — **A-gree′a-bly**, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; in accordance; conformably. — **A-gree′ment**, *n.* Harmony; bargain.

Ag′ri-cul′ture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **Ag′ri-cul′tur-ist**, *n.* A farmer.

A-ground′ (ȧ-ground′), *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* Chilliness; intermittent fever.

Ah (ä), *interj.* Expressing surprise, pity, exultation, etc. — **A-ha'** (ȧ-hä'), *interj.* Expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise.

A-head' (ȧ-hĕd'), *adv.* Farther forward; in or to the front; in advance; onward.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* To assist; relieve; sustain. — *n.* Help; succor; a helper.

Ail (āl), *v. t.* To affect with pain; be the matter with. — *v. i.* To feel pain. — *n.* Disorder. — **Ail'ment**, *n.* Disease; malady.

Aim (ām), *v. i.* & *t.* To point or direct (a weapon, effort, etc.). — *n.* Direction; end. — **Aim'less**, *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

Air (âr), *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; tune; manner of a person; *pl.* show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; ventilate. — **Air'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Gayly; merrily. — **Air'i-ness**, *n.* Openness to the air; levity; gayety. — **Air'ing**, *n.* Exposure to air; excursion out of doors. — **Air'y**, *a.* Open to the air; light; unsubstantial; fantastic.

Air'-tight' (âr'tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude air.

Aisle (īl), *n.* Wing of a building; passage in a church.

A-jar' (ȧ-jär'), *adv.* Partly open.

A-kim'bo (ȧ-kĭm'bō), *a.* With a crook; bent.

A-kin' (ȧ-kĭn'), *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature; like.

Al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ȧ-băs'tẽr), *n.* Compact variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lac'ri-ty (ȧ-lăk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Readiness.

Al'a-mode' (ăl'ȧ-mōd'), *adv.* According to the mode or fashion. — *n.* Thin, glossy silk.

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *n.* A summons to arms; notice of danger; surprise with terror. — *v. t.* To notify of danger; frighten.

A-las' (ȧ-lȧs'), *interj.* Exclamation of sorrow.

Al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* Large, web-footed sea bird.

Al'be'it (ạl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* & *adv.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.* Person or animal preternaturally white; a white negro.

Al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* Blank book for photographs, autographs, etc.

Al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* Viscous animal substance in the white of egg.

Al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* White soft part of wood next to the bark; sapwood.

Al'che-my (ăl'kē-mȳ), *n.* Occult chemistry; art of changing base metals into gold. — **Al'che-mist**, *n.*

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit. — **Al'co-hol'ic**, *a.*

Al'cove (ăl'kōv), *n.* Recess in a library or other room; niche.

Al'der (ạl'dẽr), *n.* Tree, of several varieties.

Al'der-man (ạl'dẽr-man), *n.* City magistrate, ranking below the mayor.

Ale (āl), *n.* Fermented malt liquor.

A-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv.* On the side (of a ship, etc.) away from the wind.

A-lert' (ȧ-lẽrt'), *a.* Watchful; prompt; lively.

Al'ge-bra (ăl'jē-brȧ), *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and symbols. — **Al'ge-bra'ic** (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk), **Al'ge-bra'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.

A'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* Assumed name.

Al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* Another place; plea that one was absent when crime was committed.

Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* Foreign; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner. — **Al'ien-ate**, *v. t.* To transfer to another. — *a.* Estranged. — **Al'ien-a'tion**, *n.* Transfer; insanity.

A-light' (ȧ-līt'), *v. i.* To get down; dismount.

A-like' (ȧ-līk'), *a.* Similar; without difference. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.

Al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-ment), *n.* That which supports; food. — **Al'i-men'tal**, **Al'i-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to food; nutritive.

Al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Allowance to a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.

Al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwant), *a.* Not dividing another number without a remainder.

Al'i-quot (ăl'ĭ-kwŏt), *a.* Dividing exactly, or without a remainder.

A-live' (ȧ-līv'), *a.* Having life; active; sensitive.

A-liz'a-rin (ȧ-lĭz'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Red coloring matter obtained from madder or coal tar.

Al'ka-li (ăl'kȧ-lī), *n.* Caustic substance which neutralizes acids. — **Al'ka-line**, *a.* Having the qualities of an alkali. — **Al'ka-lize**, *v. t.* To make alkaline. — **Al'ka-loid**, *n.* Vegetable principle having alkaline properties.

All (ạl), *a.* Every one. — *n.* The whole; everything. — *adv.* Completely; quite.

Al-lay' (ăl-lā'), *v. t.* To quiet; subdue.

Al'le-ga'tion (ăl'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* Positive assertion.

Al-lege' (ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* To declare; assert; plead; quote.

Al-le'giance (ăl-lē'jans), *n.* Fidelity to one's government; loyalty.

Al'le-gor'ic (ăl'lē-gŏr'ĭk), **Al'le-gor'ic-al**, *a.* In the manner of allegory; describing by resemblances. — **Al'le-go-ry** (-gō-rȳ), *n.* A figurative discourse; parable.

Al'le-lu'ia (ăl'lē-lū'yȧ), *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See HALLELUJAH.

Al-le'vi-ate (ăl-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make light; lessen; allay. — **Al-le'vi-a'tion**, *n.*

Al'ley (ăl'lȳ), *n.* Passage; narrow street.

Al-li'ance (ăl-lī'ans), *n.* Union by treaty or marriage; compact; persons or parties allied.

Al′li-ga′tor (ăl′lĭ-gā′tẽr), *n.* The American crocodile.

Alligator.

Al-lit′er-a′tion (ăl-lĭt′ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of succeeding words.

Al-lop′a-thy (ăl-lŏp′ȧ-thȳ), *n.* Use of medicines to produce effects different from those which result from disease; — opposed to *homeopathy.* — **Al′lo-path′ic** (ăl′lō-păth′ĭk), *a.*

Al-lot′ (ăl-lŏt′), *v. t.* To divide by lot; distribute; apportion. — **Al-lot′ment,** *a.*

Al-low′ (ăl-lou′), *v. t.* To give; acknowledge; abate; permit; consent. — *v. i.* To make deduction. — **Al-low′a-ble,** *a.* Permissible. — **Al-low′ance,** *n.* Sanction; thing allowed; stated quantity, as of food or drink; deduction. — *v. t.* To put upon allowance; limit.

Al-loy′ (ăl-loi′), *v. t.* To debase by mixing; impair; corrupt. — *n.* Compound of two or more metals; baser metal mixed with finer.

All′spice′ (ạl′spīs′), *n.* Berry of the pimento; Jamaica pepper.

Al-lude′ (ăl-lūd′), *v. i.* To refer to something not mentioned; hint; intimate.

Al-lure′ (ăl-lūr′), *v. t.* To decoy; seduce. — **Al-lur′ing,** *a.* Enticing. — **Al-lure′ment,** *n.* Temptation.

Al-lu′sion (ăl-lū′zhŭn), *n.* Indirect reference. — **Al-lu′sive,** *a.* Hinting at.

Al-lu′vi-al (ăl-lū′vĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium; of fresh-water origin. — **Al-lu′vi-on** (-ŭn), **Al-lu′vi-um,** *n.* Earth deposited by water.

Al-ly′ (ăl-lī′), *v. t.* To unite by treaty, friendship, marriage, etc. — *n.* One united to another by any tie; a confederate.

Al′ma-nac (ạl′mȧ-năk), *n.* Calendar of days, weeks, months, etc.

Al-might′y (ạl-mīt′ȳ), *a.* All-powerful; omnipotent. — *n.* God; the Supreme Being.

Alm′ond (ä′mŭnd), *n.* Fruit of the almond tree; one of two glands, called tonsils, in the throat.

Al′mon-er (ăl′mŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.

Al′most (ạl′mōst), *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh.

Alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything given to relieve the poor; charity. — **Alms′house′,** *n.* House for the care of the poor.

Al′oe (ăl′ō), *n.* Evergreen herbaceous plant; *pl.* medicinal gum of aloes.

A-loft′ (ȧ-lŏft′), *adv.* On high; above the deck.

A-lone′ (ȧ-lōn′), *a.* Single; solitary. — *adv.* Only; separately.

A-long′ (ȧ-lŏng′), *adv.* Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. — *prep.* By the length of. — **A-long′side′,** *adv.* By the side of (a ship); side by side with.

A-loof′ (ȧ-lōōf′), *adv.* At or from a distance; apart. — *prep.* At or to a distance from; away.

A-loud′ (ȧ-loud′), *adv.* With a loud noise; loudly.

Alp (ălp), *n.* A high mountain; *pl.* the elevated Swiss mountain ranges.

Al-pac′a (ăl-păk′ȧ), *n.* Peruvian sheep or llama; cloth made of its wool.

Alpaca.

Al′pha (ăl′fȧ), *n.* First letter of the Greek alphabet. — **Al′pha-bet,** *n.* The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet. — **Al′pha-bet′ic, Al′pha-bet′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet.

Al′pine (ăl′pīn *or* ăl′pĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps; lofty.

Al-read′y (ạl-rĕd′ȳ), *adv.* Now; previously; even then.

Al′so (ạl′sō), *adv. & conj.* In like manner; too.

Al′tar (ạl′tẽr), *n.* Table for offerings to some deity; Christian communion table.

Al′ter (ạl′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To change; vary. — **Al′ter-a-ble,** *a.* — **Al′ter-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **Al′ter-ant,** *a.* Producing gradual change. — *n.* Medicine to correct the state of the body. — **Al′ter-a′tion,** *n.*

Al′ter-cate (ăl′tẽr-kāt), *v. i.* To contend in words; wrangle. — **Al′ter-ca′tion,** *n.*

Al-ter′nate (ăl-tẽr′nāt), *a.* Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. — *n.* That which happens by turns; a substitute. — **Al′ter-nate** (ăl′tẽr-nāt), *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in succession. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns. — **Al′ter-na′tion,** *n.* Reciprocal succession; permutation. — **Al-ter′na-tive** (ăl-tẽr′nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Offering a choice. — *n.* Choice of two things.

Al-though′ (ạl-thō′), *conj.* Grant all this; suppose that; notwithstanding.

Al′ti-tude (ăl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Height; elevation.

Al′to (ăl′tō), *n.* Musical part sung by the lowest female voices; in *instrumental* music, the tenor.

Al'to-geth'er (al'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* With united action; wholly; without reserve.

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* An astringent mineral substance.

A-lu'mi-na (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nȧ), *n.* One of the earths, containing aluminium.

Al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), **A-lu'mi-num** (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* A very light, white metal.

Al'way (al'wā), **Al'ways** (-wāz), *adv.* Perpetually; continually; invariably.

Am (ăm), 1*st person sing. indic.* of **Be.**

A-main' (ȧ-mān'), *adv.* Violently and suddenly.

A-mal'gam (ȧ-măl'gam), *n.* Compound of mercury with another metal. — **A-mal'ga-mate,** *v. t.* To mix (quicksilver) with another metal; mingle in a compound. — *v. i.* To unite; coalesce. — **A-mal'ga-ma'tion,** *n.*

A-man'u-en'sis (ȧ-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.* Writer of what another dictates; copyist.

Am'a-ranth (ăm'ȧ-rănth), *n.* An annual plant with showy flowers; a fabled unfading flower; a purplish color.

A-mass' (ȧ-măs'), *v. t.* To collect into a mass or heap; accumulate; gather.

Am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tẽr'), *n.* One fond of some study or art.

A-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.* To confound; astonish. — *n.* Amazement. — **A-maze'ment,** *n.* Surprise with wonder; confusion.

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* A warlike or masculine woman; virago. — **Am'a-zo'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to an amazon, or to the River Amazon or the country it traverses.

Am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), *n.* Envoy of the highest rank. See **Embassador.** — **Am-bas'sa-dress,** *n.* Female ambassador; wife of an ambassador.

Am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* A yellowish fossil resin. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, amber.

Am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful. — **Am'bi-gu'i-ty** (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Eager desire of honor or power; greediness. — **Am-bi'tious,** *a.* Grasping; aspiring.

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* To move with the gait called an amble; to pace. — *n.* Gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side move at once.

Am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lans), *n.* A flying hospital; vehicle for the sick or wounded. — **Am'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.* Able to walk; movable — *n.* Part of a building for walking in, as aisles or a portico.

Am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* A hiding, or hiding place, from which to surprise an enemy; ambush. — *v. t.* To lie in wait for.

Am'bush (ăm'bōōsh), *n.* Act or place of lying in wait; troops hidden for attack. — *v. t.* To lie in wait for; surprise; place in ambush.

A-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To improve. — **A-mel'io-ra'tion,** *n.*

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing,* ä'mĕn'). An expression in concluding prayers, meaning, *So be it, truly,* or *verily.*

A-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to account or punishment; responsible; submissive.

A-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To change for the better. — **A-mend'a-to-ry,** *a.* Containing amendment; corrective. — **A-mend'ment,** *n.* Change for the better; recovery. — **A-mends',** *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for loss or injury; satisfaction.

A-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agreeableness.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* A sort of spike, in the alder, birch, etc.; catkin.

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-*kan*), *a.* Pertaining to America, esp. to the United States. — *n.* Native of America; citizen of the United States. — **A-mer'i-can-ism,** *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to America; love of Americans for their own country, its interests, etc. — **A-mer'i-can-ize,** *v. t.* To render American.

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ē-thĭst), *n.* Quartz of a violet color.

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of love; charming; delightful. — **A'mi-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Friendly; peaceable; kind. — **Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), **A-midst'** (-mĭdst'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among.

A-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order. — *adv.* Wrongly; improperly.

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Friendship; harmony.

Am-mo'ni-a (ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A volatile alkali; spirit of hartshorn.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, shot, etc.

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tȳ), *n.* General pardon of offenses. — *v. t.* To pardon.

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), **A-mongst'** (-mŭngst'), *prep.* Mixed or associated with.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* Inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

A-mor'phous (ȧ-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having no determinate form or character; anomalous.

A-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* To come in the aggregate or whole; to be equivalent. — *n.* Sum total; effect, substance, or result.

Am-phib'i-an (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-*an*), *n.* Amphibious animal. — **Am-phib'i-ous,** *a.* Able to live in both air and water; having two natures.

Am'phi-the'a-ter (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* Oval or circular edifice for public sports.

Am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* Of large extent or bulk; abundant. — **Am'pli-fy** (-plĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To enlarge; exaggerate. — **Am'pli-tude**, *n.* Largeness; abundance.

Am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off (a limb, etc.). — **Am'pu-ta'tion**, *n.*

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

A-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; divert; delude. — **A-muse'ment**, *n.*

An (ăn). One; any; — same as *a*, the indefinite article, but used before a vowel sound.

An-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* Error in chronology.

An'a-con'da (ăn'ȧ-kŏn'dȧ), *n.* Large South American snake of the Boa family.

‖**An'æs-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ȧ), ‖**An'æs-the'sis** (-thē'sĭs), *n.* Insensibility produced by inhaling chloroform, etc. — **An'æs-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Causing or characterized by insensibility. — *n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.

An'a-gram (ăn'ȧ-grăm), *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name, to form a new word.

A-nal'o-gous (ȧ-năl'ō-gŭs), *a.* Having analogy; correspondent. — **A-nal'o-gy** (-jy̆), *n.* Agreement between things really different.

A-nal'y-sis (ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Resolution of a thing into its original elements; — opposed to *synthesis*. — **An'a-lyst** (ăn'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes. — **An'a-lyt'ic**, **An'a-lyt'ic-al**, *a.* Of the nature of, or fond of, analysis. — **An'a-lyze** (ăn'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements.

An'arch (ăn'ärk), *n.* Author of anarchy. — **An'arch-ist**, *n.* One who promotes disorder or would overthrow government. — **An'arch-y**, *n.* Lawlessness; confusion.

A-nath'e-ma (ȧ-năth'ē-mȧ), *n.* Ecclesiastical curse; excommunication. — **A-nath'e-ma-tize**, *v. t.* To curse.

An'a-tom'ic (ăn'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), **An'a-tom'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. — **A-nat'o-mist** (ȧ-năt'ō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in anatomy. — **A-nat'o-mize**, *v. t.* To dissect; analyze. — **A-nat'o-my**, *n.* A dissecting; science of the structure of organic bodies; thing dissected; skeleton.

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended; forefather. — **An'ces-try**, *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; descent. — **An-ces'tral** (ăn-sĕs'tral), *a.* Relating to, or descending from, ancestors.

Anchor.
aa Stock; *b* Shank; *cc* Flukes; *dd* Arms.

An'chor (ăn'kẽr), *n.* Instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; firm support. — *v. t.* To fasten; fix. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; stop; rest. — **An'chor-age** (-āj), *n.* Place where a ship can anchor; anchor and necessary tackle.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vy̆), *n.* Small sea fish of the Herring family.

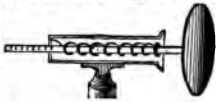
An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* Old; of former times; obsolete. — *n. pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns*; very old men.

And (ănd), *conj.* A particle expressing addition, and used to connect words or sentences.

And'i'ron (ănd'ī'ŭrn), *n.* Utensil to support wood in a fireplace; firedog.

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* A short story.

An'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ē-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the force of the wind.


Anemometer.

A-nem'o-ne (ȧ-nĕm'ō-nē), *n.* A plant of the Crowfoot family; windflower.

An'e-roid (ăn'ē-roid), *n.* Operating without quicksilver. — *n.* Watch-shaped barometer.

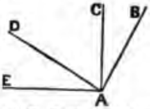
An'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* Soft, pulsating tumor, caused by enlargement of an artery.

A-new' (ȧ-nū'), *adv.* Newly; over again.

An'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* A divine messenger; ministering spirit. — **An-gel'ic** (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), **An-gel'ic-al**, *a.*

An'ger (ăn'gẽr), *n.* Passion excited by injury; indignation; wrath; rage. — *v. t.* To provoke; vex; displease.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* A corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* To fish with line and hook; use bait or artifice; intrigue. — **An'gler**, *n.* One who fishes with a hook; a kind of fish. — **An'gle-worm'**, *n.* An earthworm used for bait.



CAE Right Angle; CAD Acute Angle; BAE Obtuse Angle.

An'gry (ăn'gry̆), *a.* Inflamed; moved with anger; indignant; hot; raging; furious. — **An'gri-ly**, *adv.*

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* Extreme pain; agony.

An'gu-lar (ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having, consisting of, or forming, an angle. — **An'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* — **An'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles.

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* A West India plant; indigo dye. — **An'i-line** (ăn'ĭ-lĭn), *n.* Dye obtained from indigo, also from coal tar.

An'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-mal), *n.* An organized living

being able to feel and move; a brute, or irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals; physical; not intellectual, rational, or spiritual.

An′i-mal′cule (ăn′ĭ-măl′kūl), ‖**An′i-mal′cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.* Animal invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An′i-mate (ăn′ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To give life or vigor to; enliven; inspire; cheer. — *a.* Alive. — **An′i-ma′ted,** *a.* Full of life; spirited. — **An′i-ma′tion,** *n.*

An′i-mos′i-ty (ăn′ĭ-mŏs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Violent hatred.

An′ise (ăn′ĭs), *n.* Plant bearing aromatic seeds.

An′kle (ăn′k′l), *n.* Joint connecting foot and leg. — **An′klet,** *n.* Ornament worn on the ankle.

An′nals (ăn′*n*alz), *n. pl.* Chronological history; chronicles.

An-neal′ (ăn-nēl′), *v. t.* To heat (glass or metal) nearly to fluidity, and cool slowly, rendering it tough.

An-nex′ (ăn-nĕks′), *v. t.* To unite at the end; subjoin; affix. — *n.* Something appended; extension of a building. — **An′-nex-a′tion, An-nex′ion** (-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Addition; union.

An-ni′hi-late (ăn-nī′hĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; destroy. — **An-ni′hi-la′tion,** *n.*

An′ni-ver′sa-ry (ăn′nĭ-vẽr′sȧ-rȳ), *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated each year.

An-nounce′ (ăn-nouns′), *v. t.* To make known; advertise. — **An-nounce′ment,** *n.*

An-noy′ (ăn-noi′), *v. t.* To incommode; vex; plague. — *n.* Annoyance.—**An-noy′ance,** *n.* Disturbance; injury; bore.

An′nu-al (ăn′ū-*a*l), *a.* Happening every year; yearly; continuing only one year or season. — *n.* Thing happening yearly; work published once a year; plant that lives but one season. — **An′nu-al-ly,** *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

An-nu′i-ty (ăn-nū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Yearly allowance of money.

An-nul′ (ăn-nŭl′), *v. t.* To make void; nullify; abolish; set aside.

An′nu-lar (ăn′ū-lẽr), **An′nu-la-ry** (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Having the form of a ring; round.

An-nun′ci-ate (ăn-nŭn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce. — **An-nun′ci-a′tion,** *n.*

An′o-dyne (ăn′ō-dīn), *n.* Medicine to allay pain.—*a.* Opiate; narcotic.

A-noint′ (ȧ-noint′), *v. t.* To pour oil upon; smear; daub.

A-nom′a-ly (ȧ-nŏm′ȧ-lȳ), *n.* A deviation from common rule; irregularity.—**A-nom′a-lous,** *a.* Abnormal; irregular.

A-non′ (ȧ-nŏn′), *adv.* Quickly; immediately; at another time; again.

A-non′y-mous (ȧ-nŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Wanting a name; without the author's real name.

An-oth′er (ăn-ŭth′ẽr), *a.* Not the same; different; one more; any other; somebody else; any one else.

An′swer (ăn′sẽr), *v. t.* To speak or write in return to; refute; comply with; suit; atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; account; conform. — *n.* Reply; return; solution.— **An′-swer-a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer, pay, or make good; responsible; accountable.

Ant (ȧnt), *n.* An emmet; pismire. — **Ant′-eat′er** (ȧnt′ēt′ẽr), *n.* Tropical American animal that feeds on ants.

Ant-eater.

An-tag′o-nism (ăn-tăg′ō-nĭz′m), *n.* Opposition of action; contest. — **An-tag′o-nist,** *n.* Enemy; adversary; foe. — **An-tag′o-nize,** *v. i. & t.* To oppose; contend.

Ant-arc′tic (ănt-ärk′tĭk), *a.* Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or region near it.

An′te-ced′ent (ăn′tē-sēd′*e*nt), *a.* Going before; prior; previous. — *n.* That which goes before.

An′te-cham′ber (ăn′tē-chām′bẽr), *n.* Chamber leading to the chief apartment.

An′te-date (ăn′tē-dāt), *n.* A date before the true time. — *v. t.* To precede.

Antelope.

An′te-di-lu′vi-an (ăn′tē-dĭ-lū′vĭ-*a*n), *a.* Before the deluge. — *n.* One who lived before the flood.

An′te-lope (ăn′tē-lōp), *n.* Quadruped intermediate between deer and goat.

An′te-me-rid′i-an (ăn′tē-mē-rĭd′ĭ-*a*n), *a.* Being before noon.

An-ten′na (ăn-tĕn′nȧ), *n.* One of an insect's feelers.

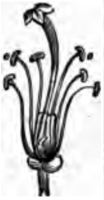
a a Antennæ.

An-te′ri-or (ăn-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Before; prior; antecedent; foregoing.

An′te-room (ăn′tē-rōōm), *n.* Room leading to another; waiting room.

An′them (ăn′thĕm), *n.* Church music for passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

An'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* Tip of the stamen of a plant, containing pollen.



e e Anthers.

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* Hard, compact mineral coal.

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrō-poid), *a.* Resembling man. — *n.* An ourang; gorilla.

An'thro-pol'o-gy (ăn'thrō-pŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Natural history of man.

An'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon; odd appearance; trick; caper.

An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* An adversary of Christ. — **An'ti-chris'tian** (-krĭs'chan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To take or do before another, or before the proper time; foresee. — **An-tic'i-pa'tion**, *n.*

An'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* Remedy for poison.

An'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts; an ore of the same. — **An'ti-mo'ni-al**, *a.*

An-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* Aversion; dislike; repugnance; disgust. — **An'ti-pa-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

An'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPODES (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz). One of those on the opposite side of the globe.

An'ti-qua'ri-an (ăn'tĭ-kwā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary. — **An'ti-qua-ry** (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rȳ), *n.* One versed in antiquities. — **An'ti-qua'ted**, *a.* Grown old, or out of fashion.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* Ancient; of old fashion. — *n.* A relic. — **An-tiq'ui-ty** (-tĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Ancient times; people or relics of ancient times; great age.

An'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Opposing putrefaction. — *n.* Preservative substance.

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.* Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.

Ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* Branch of a stag's horn.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* Iron block, on which metals are hammered.

Anx'ious (ănk'shŭs), *a.* Greatly concerned; distressed; uneasy. — **An-xi'e-ty** (ăn-zī'ē-tȳ), *n.* Trouble of mind; care.

A'ny (ĕn'ȳ), *a.* One out of many, indefinitely; some. — *adv.* To any extent; at all.

A-or'ta (ā-ŏr'tȧ), *n.* Great artery from the heart.

A-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast.

A-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* Separately; asunder.

A-part'ment (ȧ-pärt'ment), *n.* A room or set of connected rooms.

Ap'a-thy (ăp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.* Insensibility; unconcern. — **Ap'a-thet'ic** (ăp'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Ape (āp), *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic. — *v. t.* To mimic; imitate servilely.

Ape.

A-pe'ri-ent (ȧ-pē'rĭ-ent), *a.* Tending to open; gently purgative. — *n.* Laxative medicine.

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tūr), *n.* An opening; hole.

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.* Top of anything; tip; summit.

A-phel'ion (ȧ-fēl'yŭn), *n.* Point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

A'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* Place for bees.

A-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* To each; each by itself.

Ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Like an ape; silly.

A-poc'a-lypse (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭps), *n.* Revelation; the last book in the Bible. — **A-poc'a-lyp'tic**, *a.* Relating to the Revelation of St. John; mysterious.

A-poc'ry-pha (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* Books of doubtful authenticity, sometimes printed with the Old Testament. — **A-poc'ry-phal**, *a.* Not canonical; doubtful.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **Ap'ode** (-ōd), *n.* Animal without feet. — **Ap'o-dal**, *a.* Having no feet.

Ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* Point in the moon's orbit farthest from the earth.

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* A moral fable.

A-pol'o-get'ic (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk), **A-pol'o-get'ic-al**, *a.* Excusatory; defensive. — **A-pol'o-gist** (-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who apologizes. — **A-pol'o-gize**, *v. i.* To make an apology. — **A-pol'o-gy**, *n.* Excuse; defense.

Ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* Relating to apoplexy. — *n.* One liable to apoplexy. — **Ap'o-plex'y** (ăp'ō-plĕks'ȳ), *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

A-pos'ta-sy (ȧ-pŏs'tȧ-sȳ), *n.* Abandonment of one's faith, principles, or party. — **A-pos'tate**, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* False; renegade. — **A-pos'ta-tize**, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith, party, church profession, etc.

A-pos'tle (ȧ-pŏs's'l), *n.* One sent to execute important business; one of the twelve disciples sent by Christ to preach the gospel. — **A-pos'tle-ship**, *n.* Office of an apostle. — **A-pos'to late** (-tō-lāt). *n.* Mission; apostleship. — **Ap'os-tol'ic** (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **Ap'os-tol'ic-al**, *a.*

A-pos'tro-phe (ȧ-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* A turning away from real auditors, and addressing an imaginary one; contraction of a word by

omission of a letter, or the mark ['] indicating such omission. — **A-pos'tro-phize** (-fīz), *v. t.* To address by apostrophe; contract by omitting letters.

A-poth'e-ca-ry (ȧ-pŏth'ē-kā-rȳ), *n.* Compounder of medicines; druggist.

Ap-pall' (ăp-pal'), *v. t.* To smite with terror; scare; dismay.

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pȧ-rā'tŭs), *n.* Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* Clothing; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To dress; clothe; adorn.

Ap-par'ent (ăp-pâr'ent), *a.* Visible to the eye; plain; appearing, but not real.

Ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An appearance; visible object; ghost; specter.

Ap-peal' (ăp-pēl'), *n.* Removal of a cause to a superior court; a call for decision; resort; recourse. — *v. i.* To refer to another for decision; call on for aid; implore.

Ap-pear' (ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* To come or be in sight; become visible or manifest; seem. — **Ap-pear'ance,** *n.* A coming into sight; thing seen; apparent likeness; pretense; personal presence.

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* To make quiet; [calm.

Ap-pel'lant (ăp-pĕl'lant), *n.* One who appeals. — **Ap-pel'late,** *a.* Belonging to appeals.

Ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Name by which a person or thing is called; title; address. — **Ap-pel'la-tive,** *a.* Relating to a general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper, name.

Ap'pel-lee' (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one accused of crime. — **Ap'pel-lor'** (-lôr'), *n.* One who appeals, or who prosecutes another.

Ap-pen'dix (ăp-pĕn'dĭks), *n.* Something appended; matter added to a book.

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pēr-tān'), *v. i.* To belong; relate.

Ap'pe-tite (ăp'pē-tīt), *n.* Desire of gratification, especially of food or drink. — **Ap'pe-tize,** *v. t.* To create or whet (an appetite).

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plad'), *v. t. & i.* To praise by clapping the hands, etc.; commend; magnify. — **Ap-plause'** (-plaz'), *n.* An applauding; commendation.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* A tree of temperate climates, and its fleshy fruit; pupil of the eye.

Ap-pli'ance (ăp-plī'ans), *n.* An applying; thing applied; instrument; means. — **Ap'pli-ca-ble** (ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable; fit. — **Ap'pli-cant,** *n.* One who applies; a petitioner. — **Ap'pli-ca'tion,** *n.* An applying; anything applied; a request; a fixing the mind; intenseness of thought. — **Ap-ply'** (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* To lay or place; put; engage and employ (one's self) diligently. — *v. i.* To suit; agree; have recourse.

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* To fix; establish; designate; provide; equip. — **Ap-point-ee'** (ăp-point-ē'), *n.* Person appointed. — **Ap-point'ment,** *n.* An appointing or being appointed; arrangement; *pl.* equipments.

Ap-por'tion (ăp-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* To divide and assign; distribute. — **Ap-por'tion-ment,** *n.*

Ap'po-site (ăp'pō-zĭt), *a.* Very applicable.

Ap'po-si'tion (ăp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

Ap-praise' (ăp-prāz'), *v. t.* To set a value on. **Ap-prais'al, Ap-praise'ment,** *n.*

Ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ăp-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated; perceptible. — **Ap-pre'ci-ate,** *v. t.* To value; estimate justly; raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Just estimate; increase of value.

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To lay hold of; understand; fear. — *v. i.* To be of opinion. — **Ap'pre-hen'sion,** *n.* A seizing; idea; fear of future evil. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive,** *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind out as an apprentice; to indenture. — **Ap-pren'tice-ship,** *n.* Condition of an apprentice; term for which an apprentice serves.

Ap-prise' (ăp-prīz'), *v. t.* To notify.

Ap-proach' (ăp-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* To come near. — *n.* A drawing near; access. — **Ap-proach'a-ble,** *a.*

Ap'pro-ba'tion (ăp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* An approving; consent; liking; attestation. — **Ap'pro-ba-tive** (-bā-tĭv), **Ap'pro-ba'to-ry** (-bā'tō-rȳ), *a.*

Ap-pro'pri-ate (ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate** (-āt), *a.* Belonging peculiarly (to); fit; adapted. — **Ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A setting apart for a purpose; money thus set apart.

Ap-prove' (ăp-proov'), *v. t.* To be pleased with; prove; commend. — **Ap-prov'al,** *n.*

Ap-prox'i-mate (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* To carry or come near; approach. — *a.* Near; nigh. — **Ap-prox'i-ma'tion,** *n.*

Ap-pur'te-nance (ăp-pûr'tē-nans), *n.* That which appertains to something else; adjunct; appendage.

A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* A kind of plum.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* Fourth month of the year.

A'pron (ā'pērn), *n.* Part of the dress; cover.

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv.* Opportunely; by the way.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; prompt. — **Apt′i-tude**, *n.* Fitness; readiness.

‖**A′qua** (ā′kwȧ), *n.* [L.] Water. — ‖**Aqua fortis** (fôr′tĭs). Nitric acid. — ‖**Aqua marine** (mȧ-rēn′), *or* ‖**Aqua marina** (-rī′nȧ). A variety of beryl. — ‖**Aqua vitæ** (vī′tē). Brandy.

A-qua′ri-um (ȧ-kwā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Tank for holding aquatic animals and plants.

A-quat′ic (ȧ-kwăt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, water.

Aq′ue-duct (ăk′wē-dŭkt), *n.* Conduit for water.

A′que-ous (ā′kwē-ŭs), *a.* Like water; watery.

Aq′ui-line (ăk′wĭ-lĭn), *a.* Belonging to the eagle; hooked like the eagle's beak.

Ar′ab (ăr′ăb), *n.* A native of Arabia. — **Ar′a-besque′** (ăr′ȧ-bĕsk′), *n.* Ornamentation after the Arabian manner. — *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; fantastic. — **A-ra′bi-an** (ȧ-rā′bĭ-*a*n), **Ar′a-bic** (ăr′ȧ-bĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — **Ar′a-bic**, *n.* Language of the Arabians.

Arabesque.

Ar′a-ble (ăr′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Fit for tillage; plowed.

Ar′bi-ter (är′bĭ-tẽr), *n.* An umpire; judge. — **Ar′bi-tra-ry** (är′bĭ-trā-rȳ), *a.* Depending on will or discretion; despotic; absolute in power; tyrannical; capricious. — **Ar′bi-trate**, *v. t.* & *i.* To hear and decide. — **Ar′bi-tra′tion**, *n.* Decision by arbitrators. — **Ar′bi-tra′tor**, *n.* An arbiter.

Ar′bor (är′bẽr), *n.* A bower; shaded seat; spindle or axis. — **Ar-bo′re-ous**, *a.* Belonging to trees. — **Ar′bo-res′cent** (-rĕs′-sent), *a.* Resembling trees.

Ar′bu-tus (är′bū-tŭs), **Ar′bute** (-būt), *n.* The strawberry tree, an evergreen shrub.

Arc (ärk), *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

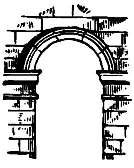
Arc.

Ar-cade′ (är-kād′), *n.* An arched passage.

Arch (ärch), *a.* Cunning or sly; roguish.

Arch (ärch, *sometimes* ärk), *a.* Chief; of the first class; principal; — a prefix in such words as, *arch*apostle, *arch*-builder, etc.

Arch (ärch), *n.* A curved or vaulted structure; a curve. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form an arch; to curve.


Arch.

Ar′chæ-ol′o-gy (är′kē-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of antiquities.

Ar-cha′ic (är-kā′ĭk), *a.* Obsolete; antiquated.

Arch′an′gel (ärk′ān′jĕl), *n.* An angel of the highest order.

Arch′bish′op (ärch′bĭsh′ŭp), *n.* Chief bishop; metropolitan. — **Arch′bish′op-ric**, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.

Arch′dea′con (ärch′dē′k'n), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Arch′du′cal (ärch′dū′k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke. — **Arch′duch′ess**, *n.* A princess of the house of Austria. — **Arch′duke′**, *n.* A grand duke; a son of an emperor of Austria.

Arch′er (ärch′ẽr), *n.* One who shoots with a bow; bowman. — **Arch′er-y**, *n.* Art of shooting with bow and arrow.

Ar′chi-pel′a-go (är′kĭ-pĕl′ȧ-gō), *n.* Body of water interspersed with islands.

Ar′chi-tect (är′kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* One who plans buildings; a contriver. — **Ar′chi-tec′tive**, **Ar′chi-tec′tur-al**, *a.* Pertaining to architecture. — **Ar′chi-tec′ture**, *n.* Art of building; workmanship.

Ar′chives (är′kīvz), *n. pl.* Public records, or place where they are kept.

Arch′way (ärch′wā), *n.* A way under an arch.

Arc′tic (ärk′tĭk), *a.* Northern; lying far north; frigid. — **Arctic circle.** A lesser circle 23½° from the north pole.

Ar′dent (är′dent), *a.* Hot; burning; fervent.

Ar′dor (är′dẽr), *n.* Heat; passion; eagerness.

Ar′du-ous (är′dū-ŭs), *a.* High; difficult; hard.

Are (är). *Present indic. pl.* of **Be**.

Are (âr), *n.* Metric unit of superficial measure, being 100 square meters.

A′re-a (ā′rē-ȧ), *n.* A plane surface; inclosed space; superficial contents of any figure.

A-re′na (ȧ-rē′nȧ), *n.* Place of contest.

Ar′gal (är′găl), *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.

Ar′gent (är′jent), *a.* Silvery; bright. — **Ar′gen-tif′er-ous** (är′jĕn-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing silver.

Ar′gil (är′jĭl), *n.* Clay or potter's earth; alumina. — **Ar′gil-la′ceous** (-lā′shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of clay. — **Ar-gil′lous** (-jĭl′lŭs), *a.* Clayey.

Ar′gol (är′gŏl), *n.* Crude tartar; argal.

Ar′gue (är′gū), *v. i.* To reason; dispute. — *v. t.* To debate; prove; persuade by reasons. — **Ar′gu-ment**, *n.* Proof; reason; plea. — **Ar′gu-men′ta-tive**, *a.*

Ar′id (ăr′ĭd), *a.* Dry; parched with heat. — **A-rid′i-ty** (ȧ-rĭd′ĭ-tȳ), **Ar′id-ness**, *n.*

A-right′ (ȧ-rīt′), *adv.* In due order; correctly.

A-rise′ (ȧ-rīz′), *v. i.* To rise; issue; spring.

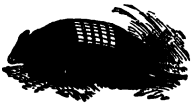
Ar′is-toc′ra-cy (ăr′ĭs-tŏk′rȧ-sy̆), *n.* Government by the principal persons of a state, or a privileged order; nobility or chief persons in a state. — **A-ris′to-crat** (ȧ-rĭs′tō-krăt), *n.* One who favors aristocracy; a haughty person. — **Ar′is-to-crat′ic,** *a.*

A-rith′me-tic (ȧ-rĭth′mē-tĭk), *n.* Science of numbers; computation by figures. — **Ar′ith-met′ic-al** (ăr′ĭth-mĕt′ĭ-kal), *a.* According to arithmetic. — **A-rith′me-ti′cian** (ȧ-rĭth′mē-tĭsh′an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark (ärk), *n.* Chest; coffer; large boat.

Arm (ärm), *n.* The limb from shoulder to hand; weapon; branch of a tree; end of a yard; inlet of water from the sea. — *v. t.* To furnish with weapons.

Ar′ma-dil′lo (är′mȧ-dĭl′lō), *n.* A South American animal whose body is encased in bony plates.


Armadillo.

Ar′ma-ment (är′mȧ-ment), *n.* A force equipped for war.

Ar′ma-ture (är′mȧ-tūr), *n.* Armor; piece of iron used to contract the poles of a magnet.

Arm′ful (ärm′ful), *n.* As much as the arms can hold; thing embraced by the arms.

Arm′hole′ (ärm′hōl′), *n.* A hole for the arm in a garment; the armpit.

Ar′mis-tice (är′mĭs-tĭs), *n.* Temporary cessation of arms; truce.

Arm′let (ärm′lĕt), *n.* A bracelet.

Ar′mor (är′mẽr), *n.* Defensive arms for the body; iron covering for ships of war. — **Ar′mor-er,** *n.* One who makes or cares for arms or armor. — **Ar-mo′ri-al** (är-mō′rĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family. — **Ar′mo-ry** (är′mō-ry̆), *n.* Place where arms are stored or made.

Arm′pit′ (ärm′pĭt′), *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.

Ar′my (är′my̆), *n.* Organized body of men armed for war; a great number; host.

Ar′ni-ca (är′nĭ-kȧ), *n.* A narcotic and stimulant plant.

A-ro′ma (ȧ-rō′mȧ), *n.* Fragrant quality in plants and other substances; flavor. — **Ar′o-mat′ic** (ăr′ō-măt′ĭk), *a.* Fragrant; spicy. — *n.* A plant or drug of fragrant smell, and usually of warm taste.

A-round′ (ȧ-round′), *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; at random; here and there.

A-rouse′ (ȧ-rouz′), *v. t.* To awaken; excite.

A-row′ (ȧ-rō′), *adv.* In a row; in order.

Ar-raign′ (ăr-rān′), *v. t.* To call in question; accuse; censure. — **Ar-raign′ment,** *n.*

Ar-range′ (ăr-rānj′), *v. t.* To put in order; adjust; settle. — **Ar-range′ment,** *n.*

Ar′rant (ăr′rant), *a.* Very bad; notorious.

Ar-ray′ (ăr-rā′), *n.* Order; posture for fighting; dress; body of jurors summoned to court. — *v. t.* To dispose in order; dress.

Ar-rear′ (ăr-rēr′), **Ar-rears′, Ar-rear′age,** *n.* Part of a debt unpaid, though due.

Ar-rest′ (ăr-rĕst′), *v. t.* To check the action of; seize by authority of law; obstruct; stop. — *n.* Hindrance; seizure.

Ar-rive′ (ăr-rīv′), *v. i.* To come; reach. — **Ar-riv′al** (-rīv′al), *n.* An arriving; a person or thing arriving.

Ar′ro-gance (ăr′rō-gans), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; assumption. — **Ar′ro-gant,** *a.* Assuming undue importance; insolent. — **Ar′ro-gate,** *v. t.* To claim unduly; assume.

Ar′row (ăr′rō), *n.* Pointed weapon shot from a bow.

Arrow.

Ar′row-root′ (ăr′rō-rōōt′), *n.* A tropical plant, whose nutritious starch is used for children's and invalids' food.

Ar′se-nal (är′sē-nal), *n.* Magazine or manufactory for arms and military stores.

Ar′se-nic (är′sē-nĭk), *n.* A metal; also, its white poisonous oxide.

Ar′son (är′s'n), *n.* Malicious burning of another person's house, ship, etc.

Art (ärt). 2*d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of **Be.**

Art (ärt), *n.* Dexterity; artifice; deceit.

Ar-te′ri-al (är-tē′rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an artery. — **Ar′ter-y,** *n.* Large vessel conveying blood from the heart; channel of communication.

Ar-te′sian (är-tē′zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Artois, in France. — **Artesian well.** A well bored into the earth till it reaches water.

Art′ful (ärt′ful), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly.

Ar′ti-choke (är′tĭ-chōk), *n.* A food plant of the thistle kind.

Ar′ti-cle (är′tĭ-k'l), *n.* A concise statement; a particular commodity or substance; in grammar, one of the words, *a, an, the.* — *v. t.* To set forth in particulars; bind by articles of covenant; indenture. — *v. i.* To stipulate.

Ar-tic′u-lar (är-tĭk′ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to joints.

Ar-tic′u-late (är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* Formed with joints; distinctly uttered; clear. — *n.* An invertebrate animal, having the body and members jointed. — *v. t.* To unite by a joint; form into elementary sounds or into distinct syllables or words. — *v. i.* To enunciate. — **Ar-tic′u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar-**

tic′u-la′tion, *n.* Junction of parts; distinct utterance; a consonant.

Ar′ti-fice (är′tĭ-fĭs), *n.* Artful contrivance; device; fraud. — **Ar-tif′i-cer** (är-tĭf′ĭ-sẽr), *n.* A skillful workman in some art. — **Ar′-ti-fi′cial** (-fĭsh′al), *a.* Made by art; feigned; cultivated; not indigenous.

Ar-til′ler-y (är-tĭl′lẽr-ỹ), *n.* Offensive weapons; great guns; troops armed with cannon; gunnery.

Ar′ti-san (är′tĭ-zăn), *n.* One skilled in any mechanical art; handicraftsman.

Art′ist (ärt′ĭst), *n.* One who professes one of the fine arts. — **Ar-tis′tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art.

‖**Ar′tiste′** (är′tēst′), *n.* [F.] One dexterous in any art.

Art′less (ärt′lĕs), *a.* Free from art or craft; ingenuous; contrived without art or skill; inartificial.

As (ăz), *adv.* Like; similar to; while; during; in the idea or condition of; for instance; thus.

As′a-fet′i-da (ăs′ȧ-fĕt′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* A fetid inspissated sap, used in medicine.

As-bes′tus (ăs-bĕs′tŭs), *n.* Fibrous mineral, wrought into incombustible cloth.

As-cend′ (ăs-sĕnd′), *v. i.* To move upward; rise. — *v. t.* To go upward upon; climb. — **As-cend′ant**, *a.* Above the horizon; surpassing. — *n.* Superior influence; height; elevation. — **As-cend′en-cy**, *n.*

As-cen′sion (ăs-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* An ascending; the elevation of our Savior to heaven.

As-cent′ (ăs-sĕnt′), *n.* A rising; high place.

As′cer-tain′ (ăs′sẽr-tān′), *v. t.* To make certain; find out.

As-cribe′ (ăs-krīb′), *v. t.* To attribute; impute; assign. — **As-crip′tion**, *n.*

Ash (ăsh), *n.* A forest tree of the Olive family; also, its wood. — **Ash′en**, *a.* Made of ash wood; of the color of ashes; ashy. — **Ash′es**, *n. pl.* Incombustible remains of burnt matter; remains of a dead body. — **Ash′y**, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

A-shamed′ (ȧ-shāmd′), *a.* Affected by shame; abashed by guilt or impropriety.

A-shore′ (ȧ-shōr′), *adv.* On, or to, land.

A-side′ (ȧ-sīd′), *adv.* On, or to, one side; apart. — *n.* Something said confidentially.

As′i-nine (ăs′ĭ-nīn), *a.* Like an ass; stupid.

Ask (ȧsk), *v. t.* & *i.* To request; inquire; interrogate; require; invite.

A-skance′ (ȧ-skăns′), **A-skant′** (-skănt′), *adv.* Obliquely; sideways.

A-skew′ (ȧ-skū′), *adv.* Sideways; askant.

A-slant′ (ȧ-slȧnt′), *adv.* In a slanting manner.

A-sleep′ (ȧ-slēp′), *a.* & *adv.* In a state of sleep; at rest.

A-slope′ (ȧ-slōp′), *adv.* With a slope or descent.

Asp (ȧsp), *n.* A small poisonous Egyptian serpent.

Asp.

As-par′a-gus (ăs-păr′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* A culinary garden plant.

As′pect (ăs′pĕkt), *n.* Look; mien; air.

As′pen (ăs′pĕn), *n.* A tree, a species of poplar. — *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

As-per′i-ty (ăs-pĕr′ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Roughness; harshness; acrimony.

As-perse′ (ăs-pẽrs′), *v. t.* To slander; defame. — **As-per′sion** (-pẽr′shŭn), *n.* Calumny; censure.

As′phalt (ăs′fălt), **As-phal′tum** (-făl′tŭm), *n.* Mineral pitch; compact bitumen; a preparation of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for pavements, roofs, etc.

As-phyx′i-a (ăs-fĭks′ĭ-ȧ), **As-phyx′y**, *n.* Apparent death; suspended animation.

As′pi-ra′tion (ăs′pĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* An aspirating or aspiring; pronunciation of a letter with full emission of breath; strong wish; ambition. — **As′pi-rate**, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. — *n.* An aspirated letter; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

As-pire′ (ăs-pīr′), *v. i.* To desire eagerly; rise; ascend.

Ass (ȧs), *n.* Animal of the Horse family; dull fellow; dolt.

As′sa-fœt′i-da (ăs′sȧ-fĕt′ĭ-dȧ), *n.* Asafetida.

As-sail′ (ăs-sāl′), *v. t.* To attack; assault; beset. — **As-sail′ant**, *n.* & *a.*

As-sas′sin (ăs-săs′sĭn), *n.* One who kills by secret assault. — **As-sas′sin-ate**, *v. t.* To murder secretly. — **As-sas′si-na′tion**, *n.*

As-sault′ (ăs-sạlt′), *n.* A violent attack; onset; charge. — *v. t.* To attack.

As-say′ (ăs-sā′), *n.* Trial; attempt; examination (of metal in an ore). — *v. t.* To subject to chemical examination. — *v. i.* To attempt; try; endeavor.

As-sem′blage (ăs-sĕm′blāj), *n.* An assembling; collection of persons or things; group. — **As-sem′ble** (-b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To convene; congregate; meet. — **As-sem′bly**, *n.* Meeting; legislature; congregation.

As-sent′ (ăs-sĕnt′), *n.* An assenting or agreeing to anything; consent. — *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; concede; consent.

As-sert′ (ăs-sẽrt′), *v. t.* To affirm positively. — **As-sert′or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **As-ser′tion**, *n.* An asserting; affirmation.

As-sess′ (ăs-sĕs′), *v. t.* To tax; value; esti-

mate. — **As-sess′ment**, *n.* Valuation of property; sum charged. — **As-sess′or**, *n.*

As′sets (ăs′sĕts), *n. pl.* Property; money due; effects of one dead or insolvent.

As-sev′er-ate (ăs-sĕv′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To affirm solemnly; aver. — **As-sev′er-a′tion**, *n.*

As-sid′u-ous (ăs-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* Constant in application; diligent; persevering. — **As′si-du′i-ty** (ăs′sĭ-dū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

As-sign′ (ăs-sīn′), *v. t.* To appoint; allot; designate; make over to another. — *n.* One to whom property is transferred; an assignee. — **As-sign′a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assigned. — **As′sign-ee′** (ăs′sĭ-nē′), *n.* One to whom something is assigned. — **As-sign′er** (-sīn′ẽr), **As′sign-or′** (-sĭ-nôr′), *n.* One who assigns to another. — **As-sign′ment**, *n.* An assigning; transfer of title, interest, or right.

As-sim′i-late (ăs-sĭm′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To make similar. — *v. i.* To become similar; be converted into the substance of the body. — **As-sim′i-la′tion**, *n.*

As-sist′ (ăs-sĭst′), *v. t.* & *i.* To support; succor; help; attend.—**As-sist′ance**, *n.* Help; relief. — **As-sist′ant**, *a.* Helping. — *n.* One who aids; an auxiliary.

As-so′ci-ate (ăs-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To join in company as friend, partner, etc.; unite in one mass. — *a.* Closely connected. — *n.* Companion; mate; partner. — **As-so′ci-a′tion**, *n.* Union; connection; society.

As-sort′ (ăs-sôrt′), *v. t.* To separate into classes. — **As-sort′ment**, *n.*

As-suage′ (ăs-swāj′), *v. t.* To soften; allay; soothe. — **As-sua′sive**, *a.* Mitigating.

As-sume′ (ăs-sūm′), *v. t.* To take; take for granted, or without proof. — *v. i.* To claim unduly. — **As-sum′ing**, *a.* Arrogant; forward; pushing. — **As-sump′tion**, *n.*

As-sur′ance (ȧ-shụr′*a*ns), *n.* Certain expectation; freedom from doubt; firmness; excess of boldness; impudence; insurance.— **As-sure′**, *v. t.* To make sure; confirm; insure. — **As-sur′ed-ly**, *adv.*

As′ter (ăs′tẽr), *n.* Genus of herbs; starwort.

As′ter-isk (ăs′tẽr-ĭsk), *n.* Mark [*] in printing.— **As′ter-ism**, *n.* Constellation of fixed stars; three asterisks [*⁎*] calling attention to a printed passage.

A-stern′ (ȧ-stẽrn′), *adv.* In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

As′ter-oid (ăs′tẽr-oid), *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

Asth′ma (ăs′mȧ), *n.* Disorder of respiration, with difficult breathing.

As-ton′ish (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh), *v. t.* To strike dumb with fear or wonder. — **As-ton′ish-ing**, *a.* Amazing; admirable.—**As-ton′ish-ment**, *n.*

As-tound′ (ăs-tound′), *v. t.* To astonish.

A-strad′dle (ȧ-străd′d′l), *adv.* With the legs across a thing.

As′tral (ăs′tral), *a.* Belonging to the stars.

A-stray′ (ȧ-strā′), *adv.* & *a.* Out of the way; wrong.

A-stride′ (ȧ-strīd′), *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

As-trol′o-ger (ăs-trŏl′ō-jẽr), *n.* One who pretends to foretell events by the stars.— **As′tro-log′ic** (ăs′trō-lŏj′ĭk), **As′tro-log′ic-al**, *a.* Relating to astrology. — **As-trol′o-gy**, *n.* A predicting events by aspects of the stars.

As-tron′o-mer (ăs-trŏn′ō-mẽr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.—**As′tro-nom′ic** (ăs′trō-nŏm′ĭk), **As′tro-nom′ic-al**, *a.* — **As-tron′o-my**, *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies.

As-tute′ (ăs-tūt′), *a.* Critically discerning; shrewd; subtle; sagacious.

A-sun′der (ȧ-sŭn′dẽr), *adv.* Apart.

A-sy′lum (ȧ-sī′lŭm), *n.* Refuge; sanctuary; shelter; place for the care of the afflicted.

At (ăt), *prep.* Near; in; by; on; with; toward.

Ate (āt), *pret.* of EAT, *v. t.*

A′the-ism (ā′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* Disbelief in a God. — **A′the-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of a Supreme Being.— **A′the-ist′ic**, **A′the-ist′ic-al**, *a.*

A-thirst′ (ȧ-thẽrst′), *a.* Thirsty; eager.

Ath′lete (ăth′lēt), *n.* Contender for victory in wrestling, etc. — **Ath-let′ic** (ăth-lĕt′ĭk), *a.* Belonging to manly exercises; robust.

A-thwart′ (ȧ-thwạrt′), *prep.* Across; from side to side of. — *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

At-lan′tic (ăt-lăn′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.

At′las (ăt′las), *n.* A heathen god, represented as bearing up the globe; collection of maps in a volume; first vertebra of the neck.

Atlas.

At′mos-phere (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* The air surrounding the earth; pressure of air at the sea level. — **At′mos-pher′ic** (-fĕr′ĭk), **At′mos-pher′ic-al**, *a.*

A-toll′ (ȧ-tŏl′), *n.* Coral island consisting of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

At′om (ăt′ŭm), *n.* Ultimate indivisible par-

ticle of matter; minute particle. — **A-tom'ic** (ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), **A-tom'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms. — **At'om-ize**, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. — **At'om-i'zer**, *n.* Instrument for diffusing liquid in spray.

A-tone' (ȧ-tōn'), *v. i. & t.* To make reparation; expiate; reconcile. — **A-tone'ment**, *n.*

A-top' (ȧ-tŏp'), *adv.* At or on the top; above.

A-tro'cious (ȧ-trō'shŭs), *a.* Exceedingly wicked. — **A-troc'i-ty** (-trŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* To bind; take by legal authority; fasten; gain over; win. — **At-tach'ment**, *n.*

At-tack' (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* To assail. — *a.* Assault; invasion; fit (of sickness, etc.).

At-tain' (ăt-tān'), *v. i.* To reach by effort; arrive at. — *v. t.* To accomplish; obtain; acquire. — **At-tain'ment**, *n.*

At-tempt' (ăt-tĕmt'), *v. t.* To make trial of; attack. — *v. i.* To make an effort or attack. — *n.* Essay; trial.

At-tend' (ăt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To go or stay with, as companion or servant; wait on; serve; accompany; be consequent to. — *v. i.* To pay attention, with a view to understand or comply; wait or be in waiting; hearken. — **At-tend'ance**, *n.* An attending; persons attending; retinue. — **At-tend'ant**, *n.*

At-ten'tion (ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* An attending or heeding; civility; regard. — **At-ten'tive**, *a.* Full of attention; mindful; polite.

At-ten'u-ate (ăt-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To thin; draw out or extend in length.

At-test' (ăt-tĕst'), *v. t.* To bear witness to. — **At'tes-ta'tion**, *n.*

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story; garret.

At-tire' (ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* To dress; adorn. — *n.* [Clothes; dress.]

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Posture; position.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nȳ), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-tract' (ăt-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw; allure; invite; engage. — **At-trac'tion** (ăt-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; power or act of inviting or engaging. — **At-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Able to attract; pleasing.

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To ascribe; refer; charge. — **At-trib'u-tive**, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* Word denoting an attribute or quality.

At'tri-bute (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* An essential property. — **At'tri-bu'tion** (-bū'shŭn), *n.* An attributing; quality attributed.

Au'burn (a̤'bûrn), *a.* Reddish brown.

Auc'tion (a̤k'shŭn), *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder. — **Auc'tion-eer'** (a̤k'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* One who sells by auction. — *v. t.* To sell by auction.

Au-da'cious (a̤-dā'shŭs), *a.* Contemning restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold. — **Au-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Daring; confidence; impudence.

Au'di-ble (a̤'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being [heard.]

Au'di-ence (a̤'dĭ-ens), *n.* A hearing; admittance to a hearing; assembly of hearers.

Au'dit (a̤'dĭt), *n.* An examination, esp. of accounts, by proper officers. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust (accounts). — **Au'di-tor**, *n.* A hearer; one authorized to adjust accounts. — **Au'di-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing. — *n.* An audience.

Au'ger (a̤'gẽr), *n.* Tool for boring.

Aught (a̤t), *n.* Anything; any part.

Aug-ment' (a̤g-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To enlarge; increase. — **Aug'ment**, *n.* Enlargement by addition. — **Aug'men-ta'tion**, *n.*

Au'gur (a̤'gûr), *n.* One who foretells events by omens; soothsayer. — *v. i.* To conjecture by omens; guess. — *v. t.* To betoken. — **Au'gu-ry**, *n.* Omen; prediction.

Au-gust' (a̤-gŭst'), *a.* Creating respect mingled with veneration; majestic.

Au'gust (a̤'gŭst), *n.* Eighth month of the year.

Auk (a̤k), *n.* An Arctic sea bird; the puffin.

Aunt (änt), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Au'ral (a̤'ral), *a.* Belonging to the ear.

Au'ri-cle (a̤'rĭ-k'l), *n.* The external ear; one of two muscular sacs at the base of the heart; a kind of ear trumpet. — **Au-ric'u-lar** (a̤-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the ear, or to hearing, or to the auricles of the heart. — **Au'rist**, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rif'er-ous (a̤-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing gold.

Au-ro'ra (a̤-rō'rȧ), *n.* Dawn of day; redness of the sky before sunrise. — **Aurora borealis** (bō-rē-ā'lĭs). A luminous meteoric phenomenon; northern lights.

Aus-pi'cious (a̤s-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Having omens of success; favorable; propitious.

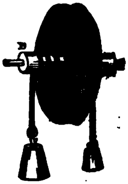
Aus-tere' (a̤s-tēr'), *a.* Sour with astringency; harsh; stern. — **Aus-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Au-then'tic (a̤-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* True; certain; genuine. — **Au-then'ti-cate**, *v. t.* To prove to be genuine. — **Au-then'ti-ca'tion**, *n.* Proof. — **Au'then-tic'i-ty** (a̤'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Genuineness.

Au'thor (a̤'thẽr), *n.* Beginner or cause of a thing; creator; one who composes a book. — **Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author. — **Au'thor-ship**, *n.* State of being an author; source; origin.

Au-thor'i-ta-tive (a̤-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having authority; positive. — **Au-thor'i-ty**, *n.* Rightful power; testimony; warrant.

Au'thor-i-za'tion (a'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Establishment by authority. — **Au'thor-ize,** *v. t.* To empower; give authority to.
Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (a'tō-bī-ŏg'rá-fȳ), *n.* Memoir of a person written by himself.
Au'to-crat (a'tō-krăt), *n.* An absolute sovereign. — **Au'to-crat'ic, Au'to-crat'ic-al,** *a.* Independent in power; despotic.
Au'to-graph (a'tō-gráf), *n.* One's own handwriting; an original manuscript. — **Au'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Au'to-graph'ic-al,** *a.*
Au'to-mat'ic (a'tō-măt'ĭk), **Au'to-mat'ic-al,** *a.* Self-acting; not depending on the will.
Au-tom'a-ton (a-tŏm'á-tŏn), *n.* Machine which imitates actions of men or animals.
Au-ton'o-my (a-tŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* Self-government.
Au'top-sy (a'tŏp-sȳ), *n.* Post-mortem examination.
Au'tumn (a'tŭm), *n.* Season between summer and winter; fall. — **Au-tum'nal,** *a.*
Aux-il'iar (agz-ĭl'yẽr), **Aux-il'ia-ry** (-yá-rȳ), *a.* Helping; aiding. — **Aux-il'ia-ry,** *n.* A helper; verb helping to form moods and tenses of other verbs; *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.
A-vail' (á-vāl'), *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; profit; assist. — *v. i.* To be of use; answer the purpose. — *n.* Advantage; benefit; *pl.* profits or proceeds. — **A-vail'a-ble,** *a.* Profitable; efficacious.
Av'a-lanche' (ăv'á-lănch'), *n.* Body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.
Av'a-rice (ăv'á-rĭs), *n.* Excessive love of gain; covetousness. — **Av'a-ri'cious** (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Greedy; miserly.
A-vast' (á-vást'), *interj.* Cease; hold; stop.
A-vaunt' (á-vant' *or* -vänt'), *interj.* Begone.
A-venge' (á-vĕnj'), *v. t.* To vindicate by punishing the wrongdoer.
Av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* An entrance; way; wide street.
A-ver' (á-vẽr'), *v. t.* To declare positively; affirm.
Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-āj), *n.* Contribution to a general loss; mean proportion; a medium. — *a.* Medial; relating to a mean. — *v. t.* To proportion. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.
A-verse' (á-vẽrs'), *a.* Turned away; backward; reluctant. — **A-ver'sion,** *n.* Opposition; dislike; contrariety of nature.
A-vert' (á-vẽrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn away.
A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* Place for birds.
A-vid'i-ty (á-vĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Intense desire; longing; eagerness.
Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling aside, or diverting; business that calls away.
A-void' (á-void'), *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; annul; defeat or evade (a plea). — *v. i.* To become empty. — **A-void'ance,** *n.*
Av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* & *a.* System of weights having 16 ounces in a pound.
A-vouch' (á-vouch'), *v. t.* To declare positively; affirm; assert; support.
A-vow' (á-vou'), *v. t.* To declare openly; acknowledge. — **A-vow'al,** *n.* Open declaration. — **A-vow'ed-ly,** *adv.* Openly.
A-wait' (á-wāt'), *v. t.* To wait, or look out, for; expect; be ready for.
A-wake' (á-wāk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To rouse from sleep, death, or inaction. — *a.* Not sleeping; wakeful. — **A-wak'en** (á-wāk''n), *v. t.* & *i.* To rouse from sleep; excite; stir up; wake.
A-ward' (á-ward'), *v. t.* To adjudge; decree. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Judgment; sentence; final decision.
A-ware' (á-wâr'), *a.* Watchful; cognizant.
A-way' (á-wā'), *adv.* Absent; at a distance.
Awe (a), *n.* Profound fear, with admiration or reverence; dread; veneration. — *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence. — **Awe'ful,** *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.
A-weath'er (á-wĕth'ẽr), *adv.* On the weather side, or toward the wind; — opposed to *alee.*
A-while' (á-hwīl'), *adv.* For a short time.
Awk'ward (ak'wẽrd), *a.* Without skill; bungling; clumsy; uncouth.
Awl (al), *n.* Tool to pierce holes.
Awn (an), *n.* Beard of grain, grasses, etc.
Awn'ing (an'ĭng), *n.* Rooflike covering from sun or weather.
A-woke' (á-wōk'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Awake.
A-wry' (á-rī'), *a.* & *adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint.
Ax (ăks), **Axe,** *n.* Edged tool for chopping.
Ax'i-al (ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an axis.
Ax'i-om (ăks'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A self-evident proposition; maxim. — **Ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Self-evident.
Ax'is (ăks'ĭs), *n.* Line on which a body revolves; central column of a plant.
Ax'le (ăks''l), **Ax'le-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* Shaft on which a wheel turns.
Ay (āĭ), **Aye,** *adv.* Yes; yea; — a word expressing assent. — *n.* An affirmative vote; a voter in the affirmative.
Aye (ā), *adv.* Always; ever; continually.
A-za'le-a (á-zā'lē-á), *n.* Flowering plant resembling the rhododendron.
Az'ure (ăzh'ur), *a.* Of a sky-blue; cerulean. — *n.* The blue of the sky.



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Baa (bä), *n.* Cry of sheep. — *v. i.* To bleat.
Bab′ble (băb′b'l), *v. i.* To talk idly; prattle; chatter. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning words. — **Bab′bler,** *n.* An idle talker; a thrushlike, chattering bird.
Babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; baby.
Ba′bel (bā′bĕl), *n.* Confusion; disorder.
Bab-oon′ (băb-ōōn′), *n.* A large monkey.
Ba′by (bā′bȳ), *n.* A babe; doll. — *a.* Pertaining to an infant. — **Ba′by-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Infancy. — **Ba′by-ish,** *a.* Childish.
Bach′e-lor (băch′ē-lẽr), *n.* A man not married; one holding the first degree in the liberal arts.
Back (băk), *n.* Upper or hinder part of an animal; part opposed to the front; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing; part out of sight. — *a.* In the rear; remote. — *adv.* Backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* To mount; aid; force backward; furnish with a back. — *v. i.* To go back.
Back′bite′ (băk′bīt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To slander (an absent person).
Back′bone′ (băk′bōn′), *n.* The spine; firmness.
Back′gam′mon (băk′găm′ŭn), *n.* Game played upon a table, with dice and "men."
Back′ground′ (băk′ground′), *n.* Ground in the rear or behind; obscurity; shade.
Back′hand′ed (băk′hănd′ĕd), *a.* With the hand turned backward; oblique. — *adv.* With the hand directed backward.
Back′side′ (băk′sīd′), *n.* Back part; rear.
Back′slide′ (băk′slīd′), *v. i.* To fall back or off; apostatize.
Back′ward (băk′wẽrd), **Back′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* With the back in advance; toward the back; with the back downward; in past time; in a reverse manner; contrarily. — **Back′ward,** *a.* Unwilling; dull; behindhand.
Back′woods′ (băk′wŏŏdz′), *n.* Forests or newly cleared lands on the frontiers. — **Back′woods′man,** *n.*
Ba′con (bā′k'n), *n.* Hog's flesh, salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke.
Bad (băd), *a.* Evil; ill; vicious.
Bad (băd), **Bade,** *imp.* & *p. p.* of Bid, *v. t.*
Badge (băj), *n.* Distinctive mark or sign.
Badg′er (băj′ẽr), *n.* Carnivorous burrowing quadruped. — *v. t.* To tease; pester; worry.
Baf′fle (băf′f'l), *v. t.* To frustrate; thwart.
Bag (băg), *n.* Sack; pouch; purse. — *v. t.* To put in a bag; entrap. — *v. i.* To swell; hang down. — **Bag′ging,** *n.* Material for bags.
‖**Ba-gasse′** (bȧ-găs′), *n.* Sugar cane crushed in the mill; refuse of beetroot sugar.
‖**Bag′a-telle′** (băg′ȧ-tĕl′), *n.* A trifle; game played with balls on a board having holes at one end.
Bag′gage (băg′gāj), *n.* Utensils of an army; cases for clothing, etc.; luggage.
Bag′pipe (băg′pīp), *n.* Scottish wind instrument. — **Bag′pi′per,** *n.* Player on a bagpipe.

Bagpipe.

Bail (bāl), *n.* Scoop for removing water from a boat. — *v. t.* To lade; dip water from.
Bail (bāl), *n.* One who frees a prisoner by giving security for his appearance in court; security given. — *v. t.* To release on bail.
Bail (bāl), *n.* Handle of a pail, kettle, etc.
Bail′iff (bāl′ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
Bairn (bârn), *n.* A child. [*Scot.*]
Bait (bāt), *n.* Any substance used to catch fish, animals, etc.; a lure; temptation; food taken on a journey; luncheon. — *v. t.* To tease; feed (horses, etc.); provide (a hook or trap) with bait. — *v. i.* To lunch.
Baize (bāz), *n.* Woolen stuff, with long nap.
Bake (bāk), *v. t.* To harden by heat; cook in a close place. — *v. i.* To harden in heat. — **Bak′er-y** (bāk′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Trade of a baker; place for baking.
Bal′ance (băl′*a*ns), *n.* A weighing apparatus; pair of scales; equipoise; amount needed to equalize two quantities; a sign in the zodiac, called *Libra.* — *v. t.* To make equal; weigh; adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To be in equipoise; hesitate.
Bal′co-ny (băl′kō-nȳ), *n.* Gallery outside of a window.
Bald (bạld), *a.* Destitute of hair, feathers, foliage, etc., or of ornament; bare; literal. — **Bald′head′, Bald′pate′,** *n.* One with no hair on his head.
Bal′der-dash (bạl′dẽr-dăsh), *n.* Worthless mixture; senseless jargon; ribaldry.
Bale (bāl), *n.* Bundle of goods for transportation. — *v. t.* To put up (goods) in a bale.
Bale (bāl), *n.* Misery; calamity; sorrow; evil. — **Bale′ful,** *a.* Destructive; woeful.
Balk (bạk), *n.* An unplowed ridge or strip; great beam or timber; hindrance; stop;

failure. — *v. t.* To leave untouched in plowing; disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly. — **Balk'y** (bạk'y), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.

Ball (bạl), *n.* A round body; globe; bullet; game played with a ball. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form into balls.

Ball (bạl), *n.* Social assembly for dancing.

Bal'lad (băl'lad), *n.* A narrative song.

Bal'last (băl'last), *n.* Heavy material put into a vessel to steady it; gravel, stone, etc., forming the bed of a railroad. — *v. t.* To load or furnish with ballast.

‖**Bal'let'** (băl'lā'), *n.* Theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, etc.

Bal-loon' (băl-lōōn'), *n.* Light bag, filled with gas, to float in the air.

Balloon.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* Ball or ticket, used for voting; system of secret voting; number of votes cast. — *v. t.* To vote.

Balm (bäm), *a.* An aromatic plant; odoriferous sap of certain trees; fragrant ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm. — **Balm'y** (bäm'ȳ), *a.* Fragrant; soothing; producing balm.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'al), *n.* Long woolen petticoat; high laced walking shoe.

Bal'sam (bạl'sam), *n.* Aromatic resinous substance; soothing medicinal mixture.

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* Small pillar supporting a railing. — **Bal'us-trade'** (-trād'), *n.* A row of balusters joined by a rail.

Bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* Tropical plant of the grass kind.

Bam-boo'zle (băm-bōō'z'l), *v. t.* To trick; deceive.

Ban (băn), *n.* A public proclamation; a curse; *pl.* notice of a marriage proposed. See Banns. — *v. t.* To curse; forbid.

Ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ), *n.* Species of plantain tree, and its edible fruit.

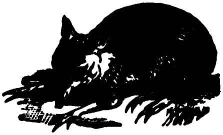
Band (bănd), *n.* Anything that binds; belt; molding; society; company of armed men, musicians, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To unite with or in a band; to confederate.

Band'age (bănd'āj), *n.* A fillet. — *v. t.* To bind with a bandage.

Ban-dan'na (băn-dăn'ȧ), *n.* A figured silk or cotton handkerchief.

Band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* Paper box for bands, caps, etc.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* Large rat of India and Ceylon; ratlike marsupial quadruped of Australia and Tasmania.



Indian Bandicoot.

Ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* Bandits or Banditti (-dĭt'tĭ). Robber; brigand.

Ban'dy (băn'dȳ), *n.* Ball club bent at one end; game of ball played with such clubs; hockey; shinny. — *v. t.* To beat (a ball, words, etc.) to and fro; toss about; exchange. — *a.* Bent; crooked. — **Ban'dy-legged'** (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin. — **Bane'ful**, *a.* Poisonous; noxious.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* To beat; thump. — *n.* A heavy blow.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut (the human forelock, a horse's tail, etc.) squarely across. — *n.* Hair cut square over the forehead.

Bang (băng), **Bangue**, *n.* Same as Bhang, *n.*

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* A bracelet.

Ban'ian (băn'yan), *n.* A Hindoo merchant; Indian fig tree. See Banyan.

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To exile; expel. — **Ban'ish-ment**, *n.*

Ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A baluster.

Ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.* Stringed musical instrument, resembling guitar and tamborine.

Bank (bănk), *n.* Ridge of earth; steep acclivity; elevation in the sea; shoal; ledge of coal. — *v. t.* To raise a mound about; inclose; pile up.

Bank (bănk), *n.* Bench (for rowers in a galley, judges in court, etc.); row of keys in an organ.

Bank (bănk), *n.* Place for deposit and exchange of money; a fund. — *v. t.* & *i.* To deposit (money) in a bank. — **Bank'er**, *n.* Manager of a bank. — **Bank'ing**, *n.* Business of a bank or banker.

Bank'rupt (bănk'rŭpt), *n.* One who cannot pay his debts. — *a.* Insolvent. — *v. t.* To break in trade. — **Bank'rupt-cy**, *n.*

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* A military ensign; flag.

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage.

Ban'quet (băn'kwĕt), *n.* An entertainment. — *v. t.* & *i.* To feast.

Ban'tam (băn'tam), *n.* Small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* To rally; joke; ridicule. — *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

Bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* A small child.

Ban′yan (băn′yan), *n.* The Indian fig tree, whose branches root and grow, covering a great circumference.

Bap′tism (băp′tĭz'm), *n.* A baptizing; application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony. — **Bap-tis′mal** (băp-tĭz′mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. — **Bap′tist,** *n.* One who administers baptism; one who allows the baptism of adults only, and that by immersion. — **Bap-tize′,** *v. t.* To administer the sacrament of baptism to; christen.

Bar (bär), *n.* A bolt; barrier; inclosure in an inn, court of justice, etc.; the body of lawyers; tribunal; division of the staff in music. — *v. t.* To fasten with a bar; shut out; cross with lines or stripes.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The beard; point standing backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish (a hook, etc.) with barbs.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The Barbary horse.

Bar-ba′ri-an (bär-bā′rĭ-an), *n.* An uncivilized man; savage. — *a.* Uncivilized; cruel. — **Bar-bar′ic** (-băr′ĭk), *a.* Foreign; rude; unrefined. — **Bar-bar′i-ty** (-băr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Savage state; cruelty. — **Bar′ba-rous** (bär′bȧ-rŭs), *a.* Rude; ferocious.

Bar′ber (bär′bẽr), *n.* One whose business is to shave the beard and dress the hair.

Bar′ber-ry (bär′bẽr-rȳ), *n.* A hedge plant.

Bard (bärd), *n.* A Celtic minstrel; poet.

Bare (bâr), *a.* Without covering; naked; unfurnished; mere; simple. — *v. t.* To strip. — **Bare′faced′** (-fāst′), *a.* Shameless; impudent. — **Bare′foot,** *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings. — **Bare′ly,** *adv.* Only; merely.

Bar′gain (bär′gĕn), *n.* An agreement; stipulation; satisfactory transaction. — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration. — *v. i.* To make a contract; agree.

Barge (bärj), *n.* A large boat; a large omnibus.

Bar′i-tone, *a.* & *n.* See Barytone.

Bark (bärk), *n.* Exterior covering of a tree; rind. — *v. t.* To strip the bark from; girdle; peel; cover with bark.

Bark (bärk), *n.* Noise made by a dog. — *v. i.* To clamor.

Bark (bärk), **Barque,** *n.* A three-masted vessel, having fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and mizzen as a schooner; any small vessel.

Bark.

Bar′ley (bär′lȳ), *n.* A grain of the grass kind, yielding malt. — **Bar′ley-corn′** (-kôrn′), *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

Barm (bärm), *n.* Yeast. — **Barm′y** (-ȳ), *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn (bärn), *n.* A building for storing grain, hay, etc.; a stable for cattle or horses.

Bar′na-cle (bär′nȧ-k'l), *n.* A kind of shellfish adhering to rocks, timber, etc.

Ba-rom′e-ter (bȧ-rŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument showing the weight of the atmosphere.

Bar′on (băr′ŭn), *n.* European nobleman below a count. — **Bar′on-age** (-ō-nāj), *n.* Whole body of peers; dignity of a baron. — **Bar′on-ess** (-ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; lady holding the baronial title in her own right. — **Ba-ro′ni-al** (bȧ-rō′nĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a baron or barony. — **Bar′o-ny** (băr′ō-nȳ), *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.

Bar′on-et (băr′ō-nĕt), *n.* A dignity below a baron. — **Bar′on-et-cy** (-sȳ), *n.* Rank of a baronet.

Ba-rouche′ (bȧ-rōōsh′), *n.* Four-wheeled carriage with falling top, and two seats inside.

Barque (bärk), *n.* Same as Bark, a vessel.

Bar′rack (băr′rak), *n.* A house for soldiers; a movable roof, to cover hay, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lodge in barracks.

Bar′rel (băr′rĕl), *n.* Kind of cask; its contents; cylinder. — *v. t.* To put in a barrel.

Bar′ren (băr′rĕn), *a.* Unfruitful; dull; empty. — *n.* Unproductive tract of land.

Bar′ri-cade′ (băr′rĭ-kād′), *n.* A defensive fortification; bar or means of defense. — *v. t.* To fortify; stop up (a passage, etc.).

Bar′ri-er (băr′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A fence to stop an enemy; obstruction; limit; boundary.

Bar′ris-ter (băr′rĭs-tẽr), *n.* A counselor qualified to plead at the bar.

Bar′room′ (bär′rōōm′), *n.* Room containing a bar, or counter, for the sale of liquors.

Bar′row (băr′rō), *n.* Portable hand carriage.

Bar′row (băr′rō), *n.* A hog.

Bar′row (băr′rō), *n.* A mound of earth, over the remains of the dead; a heap of rubbish.

Bar′ter (bär′tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To exchange in traffic. — *n.* Exchange; dealing; truck.

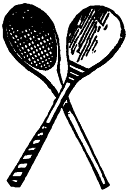
Bar′y-tone (băr′ĭ-tōn), **Bar′i-tone,** *a.* Grave and deep, as a voice. — *n.* Deep voice.

Ba-salt′ (bȧ-sạlt′), *n.* Very hard rock, usually of a greenish black color.

Base (bās), *a.* Low in origin, rank, value, etc.; illegitimate; mean; not refined; worthless; deep or grave in sound [generally *bass*, in this sense]. — *n.* The bottom; foundation; principal chemical element of a compound; lowest part in music [generally *bass*, in this sense]. — *v. t.* To put on a pedestal; found.

Base′ball′ (bās′bạl′), *n.* A game of ball,

wherein four bases designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball. [house.
Base′ment (bās′ment), *n.* Lower story of a
Ba-shaw′ (bȧ-shą′), *n.* Pasha; a Turkish title of honor.
Bash′ful (băsh′ful), *a.* Easily abashed; shy.
Bas′i-lisk (băz′ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice; a crested lizard.
Ba′sin (bā′s′n), *n.* A hollow vessel, dish, or pool; a pond; dock; valley.
Ba′sis (bā′sĭs), *n.* Foundation; base.
Bask (bȧsk), *v. i.* To lie in warmth.
Bas′ket (bȧs′kĕt), *n.* A vessel made of twigs, etc., interwoven; contents of a basket.
Bass (băs), *n.* A food fish, of many species.
Bass (băs), *n.* The linden, or lime tree.
Bass (bās), *n.* The lowest part in a musical composition. — *a.* Grave or deep in tone.
Bas-soon′ (băs-sōōn′), *n.* Musical wind instrument with holes stopped by the fingers.
Bass′ vi′ol (bās′ vī′ŭl). Stringed instrument for playing the bass part; violoncello.
Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To beat; cudgel; put flour, salt, and butter on (meat) in roasting.
Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To sew slightly.
Bat (băt), *n.* A heavy club, used in playing ball; a sheet of cotton for filling quilts; a piece of a brick. — *v. t.* To strike with a bat; beat. — **Bat′ter, Bats′man,** *n.* One holding the bat in games of ball.
Bat (băt), *n.* Fying, insectivorous mammal.
Batch (băch), *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; a business dispatched at once; a quantity of similar things.
Bate (bāt), *v. t.* To lessen; abate.
‖**Ba-teau′** (bȧ-tō′), *n.* Long, light boat.
Bath (băth), *n.* A Hebrew measure.
Bath (bȧth), *n.* Place to bathe in; a washing.
Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* To wash; moisten with a liquid. — *v. i.* To be in a bath. — *n.* Immersion of the body in water; a bath.
Bat-tal′ion (băt-tăl′yŭn), *n.* A body of infantry troops.
Bat′ten (băt′t′n), *v. t. & i.* To fatten; glut.
Bat′ten (băt′t′n), *n.* Narrow piece of board, or scantling. — *v. t* To fasten with battens.
Bat′ter (băt′tĕr), *v. t.* To beat repeatedly; demolish. — *n.* Mixture of semi-liquid ingredients, beaten together, for cookery.
Bat′ter (băt′tĕr), *n.* One who holds the bat in ball games.
Bat′ter-y (băt′tĕr-ȳ), *n.* A battering; place where cannon are mounted; apparatus for generating electricity; the unlawful beating of another. [sheets.
Bat′ting (băt′tĭng), *n.* Cotton or wool in
Bat′tle (băt′t′l), *n.* A fight; encounter; combat. — *v. i. & t.* To contend.
Bat′tle-door′ (băt′t′l-dōr′), *n.* A light, flattened bat, to strike a shuttlecock.


Battledoors.

Bat′tle-ment (băt′t′l-ment), *n.* An indented parapet, surmounting a wall.
Bau′ble (bą′b′l), *n.* Trifling piece of finery; trinket; fool's club.
Bawl (bąl), *v. i. & t.* To call out loudly. — *n.* Outcry; roar.
Bay (bā), *a.* Red or reddish; — applied to the color of horses.
Bay (bā), *n.* Inlet of the sea; recess in a wall; compartment in a barn to hold hay; mahogany wood (from Campeachy Bay).
Bay (bā), *n.* The laurel tree; honorary crown, anciently made of laurel.
Bay (bā), *v. i.* To bark, as a dog at his game. — *v. t.* To bark at; bring to bay. — *n.* Prolonged barking; a facing an enemy or difficulty, when escape is impossible.
Bay (bā), *n.* Bank or dam. — *v. t.* To dam (water) up or back.
Bay′ber-ry (bā′bĕr-rȳ), *n.* The fruit, also the plant, of the bay tree, and of the wax myrtle.
Bay′o-net (bā′ŏ-nĕt), *n.* Daggerlike instrument fitted to the muzzle of a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet. [etc.
Bay′ou (bī′ōō), *n.* Inlet from a lake, river,
Bay′ tree′ (bā′ trē′). A species of laurel.
Bay′ rum′ (bā′ rŭm′). Fragrant liquor for the toilet, etc.
Bay′ win′dow (bā′ wĭn′dŏ). Window forming a bay or recess in a room.
Ba-zaar′ (bȧ-zär′), **Ba-zar′**, *n.* An Eastern market place, or assemblage of shops; hall; fair for selling fancy goods.
Be (bē), *v. i.* To exist.
Beach (bēch), *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore. — *v. t.* To run (a boat) upon a beach.
Bea′con (bē′k′n), *n.* A signal fire; warning.
Bead (bēd), *n.* Little perforated ball, strung on thread. — *v. t.* To ornament with beads. — **Bead′ing**, *n.* Molding in imitation of beads.
Bea′dle (bē′d′l), *n.* Messenger or crier of a court; an inferior parish officer.
Bea′gle (bē′g′l), *n.* A small hound.
Beak (bēk), *n.* Bill of a bird, turtle, etc. — **Beaked** (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak; pointed.
Beak′er (bēk′ĕr), *n.* Drinking cup.
Beam (bēm), *n.* A large timber; piece of the framework of a house, ship, plow, engine, etc.; breadth of a ship; ray (of light). — *v. t.* To send forth; emit. — *v. i.* To shine.
Bean (bēn), *n.* Leguminous plant, and its seed.

Bear (bâr), *v. t.* To support; bring forth (children, fruit, etc.); carry; suffer. — *v. i.* To suffer; produce; press; refer; be situated. — **Bear'a-ble,** *a.*

Bear (bâr), *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous quadruped; stock broker interested to depress prices; surly fellow. — *v. t.* To depress (prices of stock, etc.). — **Bear'ish,** *a.*

Black Bear.

Beard (bērd), *n.* Hair growing on the face; stiff hairs on a plant; awn. — *v. t.* To pull the beard of; set at defiance.

Bear'ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* Deportment; support; tendency.

Beast (bēst), *n.* An irrational animal; brute; brutal person. — **Beast'ly,** *a.* Like a beast; brutal; filthy; disgusting.

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* To strike repeatedly; outdo; surpass; conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; dash; throb. — *n.* A blow; stroke; round or course; place of resort; defeat. — *a.* Weary; tired out. [*Colloq.*]

Beau (bō), *n.* A lady's attendant or suitor; [a fop.

Beau'ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fụl), **Beau'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Handsome; elegant; lovely; fair. — **Beau'ti-fy,** *v. t.* To make beautiful; adorn. — **Beau'ty,** *n.* Whatever pleases eye or mind; loveliness; elegance; a lovely woman.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* Amphibious, rodent

Beaver.

quadruped; his fur; a hat, also a heavy cloth, made in imitation of such fur.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* Front piece of a helmet.

Be-calm' (bē-käm'), *v. t.* To render calm; quiet; keep from motion by want of wind.

Be-came', *imp.* of Become.

Be-cause' (bē-kąz'), *conj.* For the reason that; since; as.

Be-chance' (bē-chȧns'), *v. t.* To befall; occur.

Beck (bĕk), *n.* A small brook.

Beck (bĕk), *v. i.* & *t.* To sign with the head or hand; notify by a nod. — *n.* Nod or sign.

Beck'on (bĕk'k'n), *v. i.* & *t.* To notify by nod or sign.

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.* To be made; be changed to. — *v. t.* To fit; befit; suit. — **Be-com'ing,** *a.* Appropriate; fit; graceful.

Bed (bĕd), *n.* A couch; bank of earth; bottom of a stream; layer; foundation. — *v. t.* To put in a bed; inclose; cover.

Be-daub' (bē-dąb'), *v. t.* To smear; soil.

Bed'clothes' (bĕd'klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed; sheets, blankets, etc.

Be-dew' (bē-dū'), *v. t.* To wet, as with dew.

Bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'lō), *n.* One who sleeps in the same bed with another. [darken.

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim;

Bed'lam (bĕd'lam), *n.* A madhouse. — *a.* Fit for a madhouse. — **Bed'lam-ite,** *n.* Madman.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĕn), *n.* One of the nomadic Arabs of Arabia and Africa.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), **Bed'rid'den** (-d'n), *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

Bed'room' (bĕd'rōōm'), *n.* Sleeping apartment.

Bed'stead (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* Framework supporting a bed. [bed.

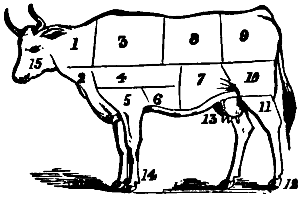
Bed'time' (bĕd'tīm'), *n.* Hour for going to

Bee (bē), *n.* A four-winged insect that stores honey and wax; people met for joint work.

Bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* Pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young.

Beech (bēch), *n.* A nut-bearing forest tree. — **Beech'nut',** *n.* Nut of the beech.

Beef (bēf), *n.* Flesh of an ox or cow; animal



1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

of the ox kind [in this sense it has a plural, Beeves (bēvz).] — *a.* Like or pertaining to beef. — **Beef'steak'** (bēf'stāk'), *n.* Slice of beef for cooking.

Bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* Hive or home for a swarm of bees.

Bee' line' (bē' līn'). Shortest line from one place to another, like a bee's flight.
Been (bĭn), *p. p.* of Be.
Beer (bēr), *n.* Fermented liquor made from malt with hops.
Bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees for constructing their cells.
Beet (bēt), *n.* A plant whose root is used for food and for making sugar.
Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* Mallet or wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with a mallet.
Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* Insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases.
Bee'tle (bē't'l), *v. i.* To extend out; jut.
Beeve (bēv), *n.* Bull, ox, or cow. See Beef.
Be-fall' (bē-fal'), *v. t. & i.* To happen; occur; come to pass.
Be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.* To be suitable; become.
Be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *prep.* In front of; preceding; in presence of; in the power of. — *adv.* On the fore part; previously; already.
Be-fore'hand' (bē-fōr'hănd'), *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.
Be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; soil.
Be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To favor; aid.
Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* Turkish local governor; bey.
Beg (bĕg), *v. t. & i.* To ask earnestly; implore; supplicate.
Be-gan', *imp.* of Begin.
Be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.* To generate; produce.
Beg'gar (bĕg'gẽr), *n.* One who begs or lives by begging. — *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; exhaust. — **Beg'gar-ly**, *a.* Mean; poor. — *adv.* Meanly. — **Beg'gar-y**, *n.* Indigence.
Be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. t. & i.* To take rise; commence; take the first step. — **Be-gin'ning**, *n.* First cause; origin; source.
Be-gone' (bē-gŏn'), *interj.* Go away.
Be-got', **Be-got'ten**, *imp. & p. p.* of Beget.
Be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* To delude by artifice; cheat; amuse.
Be-gun', *p. p.* of Begin.
Be-half' (bē-häf'), *n.* Advantage; interest.
Be-have' (bē-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To carry; manage; demean. — **Be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Conduct; deportment.
Be-head' (bē-hĕd'), *v. t.* To take off the head of.
Be-held', *imp. & p. p.* of Behold.
Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* Large beast described in Job xl. 15–24.
Be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* Command; injunction.
Be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* At the back or other side of; inferior to. — *adv.* At the rear; past. — **Be-hind'hand'**, *a.* In arrear.
Be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t. & i.* To look at attentively; regard. — **Be-hold'en** (-hōld''n), *a.* Obliged; indebted.
Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* of Be. — *n.* Existence in fact or in thought; that which exists.

Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* To thump; beat.
Be-late' (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* To make late.
Be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t.* To make fast (a rope) by winding it around something. — **Belaying pin.** A pin, on ships, etc., round which ropes are wound.
Belch (bĕlch), *v. t. & i.* To throw up (wind) from the stomach. — *n.* An eructation.
Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* To besiege; blockade; encompass.
Bel'fry (bĕl'frȳ), *n.* Bell tower; cupola.
Be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* To give the lie to; slander.
Be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* Assent to the truth of evidence; a thing believed; trust; confidence. — **Be-lieve'** (bē-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* To trust; think; suppose.
Be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt't'l), *v. t.* To make little of.
Bell (bĕl), *n.* A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck. — *v. t.* To put a bell upon. — *v. i.* To bellow; roar.

Liberty Bell.

Belle (bĕl), *n.* A young and attractive lady.
Bel'li-cose' (bĕl'lĭ-kōs'), *a.* Quarrelsome.
Bel-lig'er-ent (bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-ent), *a.* Waging, or disposed for, war. — *n.* State carrying on war.
Bel'low (bĕl'lō), *v. i.* To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to roar. — *n.* Outcry; vociferation.
Bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* Instrument to drive air through a tube.
Bel'ly (bĕl'lȳ), *n.* That part of the body containing the bowels; the abdomen. — *v. i.* To bulge; puff out. — **Bel'ly-band'**, *n.* Band about the belly; girth.
Be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* To be the property or business of.
Be-loved' (bē-lŭvd', *p. p.*; bē-lŭv'ĕd, *a.*), *p. p. & a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.
Be-low' (bē-lō'), *prep.* Under; beneath; unbefitting. — *adv.* In a lower place; on earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead.
Belt (bĕlt), *n.* Girdle; band. — *v. t.* To encircle; encompass.
Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* To lament; bewail.
Bench (bĕnch), *n.* Long seat or table; seat for judges in court; persons who sit as judges; the court.
Bend (bĕnd), *v. t. & i.* To crook; bow; submit. — *n.* A turn; curve; knot.
Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* bē-nēth'), *prep.* Lower than; under. — *adv.* In a lower place.
Ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Blessing.

Ben′e-fac′tion (bĕn′ē-făk′shŭn), *n.* A conferring a benefit; donation. — **Ben′e-fac′tor,** *n. m.*, **Ben′e-fac′tress,** *n. f.* Patron.

Be-nef′i-cence (bē-nĕf′ĭ-sens), *n.* Practice of doing good; kindness or charity. — **Be-nef′i-cent,** *a.* Generous; munificent.

Ben′e-fi′cial (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′al), *a.* Useful; profitable.— **Ben′e-fi′ci-a-ry** (-ĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* Holding some office or possession, in subordination to another.

Ben′e-fit (bĕn′ē-fĭt), *n.* Advantage; use; service; favor. — *v. t. & i.* To profit.

Be-nev′o-lence (bē-nĕv′ō-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; kindness. — **Be-nev′o-lent,** *a.*

Be-night′ (bē-nīt′), *v. t.* To involve in night, darkness, or ignorance.

Be-nign′ (bē-nīn′), *a.* Gracious; gentle; generous.— **Be-nig′nant** (-nĭg′nant), *a.* Kind; favorable. — **Be-nig′ni-ty,** *n.* Condescending kindness; wholesome quality.

Bent (bĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Bend. — *n.* A curve; bias; propensity; tendency.

Be-numb′ (bē-nŭm′), *v. t.* To deprive of sensation or sensibility; make numb or torpid.

Be-queath′ (bē-kwēth′), *v. t.* To give by will; transmit. — **Be-quest′** (-kwĕst′), *n.* Something left by will; legacy.

Be-reave′ (bē-rēv′), *v. t.* To make destitute. — **Be-reave′ment,** *n.*

Berg (bĕrg), *n.* Mass of ice.

Ber′ry (bĕr′rȳ), *n.* Small pulpy fruit containing seeds; egg of a fish. — *v. i.* To produce berries.

Berth (bĕrth), *n.* Place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf; sleeping place in a ship, car, etc.; situation or employment. — *v. t.* To give anchorage to; allot berths to.

Ber′yl (bĕr′ĭl), *n.* Bluish green mineral or gem.

Be-seech′ (bē-sēch′), *v. t.* To entreat.

Be-seem′ (bē-sēm′), *v. t.* To become; befit.

Be-set′ (bē-sĕt′), *v. t.* To set on or around; hem in; waylay; urge; press.

Be-side′ (bē-sīd′), *prep.* At the side of; aside from; over and above; distinct from [in this use *besides* is more common]. — **Be-sides′,** *adv.* More than that; moreover. — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

Be-siege′ (bē-sēj′), *v. t.* To beset; hem in.

Be-smear′ (bē-smēr′), *v. t.* To smear with glutinous matter; soil; daub.

Be-sot′ (bē-sŏt′), *v. t.* To intoxicate; infatuate.

Be-sought′ (bē-sąt′), *p. p.* of Beseech.

Be-speak′ (bē-spēk′), *v. t.* To speak for; engage beforehand; show.

Best (bĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of Good. Most good; most excellent. — *n.* Utmost. — *adv.*, *superl.* of Well. In the highest degree.

Be-stir′ (bē-stĕr′), *v. t.* To hasten.

Be-stow′ (bē-stō′), *v. t.* To stow; confer.

Be-strew′ (bē-strʉ′ *or* -strō′), *v. t.* To scatter over; strow. [Spelt also *bestrow.*]

Be-stride′ (bē-strīd′), *v. t.* To stride over; stand or sit with the legs extended across.

Bet (bĕt), *n.* That which is staked in a contest, to be won by the victor; wager; stake. — *v. t.* To wager.

Be-take′ (bē-tāk′), *v. t.* To apply; resort.

Be-think′ (bē-thĭnk′), *v. t.* To call to mind; recall; recollect; reflect.

Be-time′ (bē-tīm′), **Be-times′** (-tīmz′), *adv.* In good season or time; soon.

Be-to′ken (bē-tō′k'n), *v. t.* To signify; portend.

Be-took′ (bē-tŏŏk′), *imp.* of Betake.

Be-tray′ (bē-trā′), *v. t.* To give up faithlessly; disclose (a secret); indicate.

Be-troth′ (bē-trŏth′), *v. t.* To promise marriage to; espouse. — **Be-troth′al, Be-troth′ment,** *n.* Engagement of marriage.

Bet′ter (bĕt′tẽr), **Bet′tor,** *n.* One who bets.

Bet′ter (bĕt′tẽr), *a.*, *comp.* of Good. More good; preferable; improved in health. — *n.* Advantage; victory; improvement; a superior. — *adv.*, *comp.* of Well. In a superior manner or greater degree; more. — *v. t.* To improve; correct; reform; promote. — **Bet′ter-ment,** *n.*

Be-tween′ (bē-twēn′), **Be-twixt′** (-twĭkst′), *prep.* In the middle of; common to two.

Bev′el (bĕv′ĕl), *n.* A slant not a right angle; instrument for adjusting surfaces to the same inclination. — *a.* Slanting. — *v. t. & i.* To slant.

Bevel.

Bev′er-age (bĕv′ẽr-āj), *n.* Liquor for drinking.

Bev′y (bĕv′ȳ), *n.* Flock of birds; a company.

Be-wail′ (bē-wāl′), *v. t. & i.* To mourn; lament.

Be-ware′ (bē-wâr′), *v. i.* To be cautious; take heed.

Be-wil′der (bē-wĭl′dẽr), *v. t.* To perplex. — **Be-wil′der-ment,** *n.*

Be-witch′ (bē-wĭch′), *v. t.* To charm; fascinate.

Be-yond′ (bē-yŏnd′), *prep.* On the further side of; above. — *adv.* At a distance.

Bhang (băng), *a.* Narcotic, poisonous drug made from Indian wild hemp.

Bi′as (bī′as), *n.* A weight on one side; leaning of the mind; propensity; wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to shape it. — *adv.* Slantingly; diagonally. — *v. t.* To incline to one side; prejudice.

Bib (bĭb), *n.* Napkin over a child's breast.

Bi′ble (bī′b'l), *n.* The Book; the volume of the sacred Scriptures.

Bib′li-cal (bĭb′lĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.
Bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* To quarrel; to quiver.
Bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* Two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by treadles.

One form of Bicycle.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* To offer; to offer to pay (for a thing put up at auction); to declare (a wish, greeting, defiance); to order; to direct; to command; to invite; to request to come. — *n.* Offer of a price.
Bid'der (-dẽr), *n.* One who bids.
Bid'ding, *n.* An invitation; a command; an offer of a price. [wait for.
Bide (bīd), *v. i.* To dwell. — *v. t.* To endure;
Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Happening once in two years. — *n.* A plant that lasts two years only. — **Bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*
Bier (bẽr), *n.* A frame for conveying the dead to the grave.
Big (bĭg), *a.* Bulky; large; huge; great; swollen. — **Big'ness**, *n.*
Big'a-mist (bĭg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One guilty of bigamy. — **Big'a-my**, *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* Child's cap or hood.
Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* A kind of coffeepot.
Bight (bīt), *n.* A corner; bend in a coast forming a bay; double part of a folded rope.
Big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* One wedded to a particular opinion. — **Big'ot-ed**, *a.* Obstinately prejudiced and illiberal. — **Big'ot-ry**, *n.*
Bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* Shrub of the Whortleberry family; its berry.
Bile (bīl), *n.* Bitter fluid secreted by the liver. — **Bil'ia-ry** (bĭl'yȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, bile. — **Bil'ious** (-yŭs), *a.* Pertaining to bile; having bile in excess; ill-tempered.
Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. t.* & *i.* To fracture (the bilge); leak.
Bill (bĭl), *n.* Beak of a bird, turtle, etc. — *v. i.* To caress.
Bill (bĭl), *n.* A hook-shaped cutting instrument; ax; pickax; point of an anchor. — *v. t.* To work at (dig, chop, etc.) with a bill.
Bill (bĭl), *n.* A written declaration; draft of a law; statement of goods sold, services rendered, etc., with charges due; a note; draft.
Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* A note; ticket directing soldiers where to lodge. — *v. t.* To quarter (soldiers in houses, etc.).
Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* Small stick of wood.
‖**Bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'lā-dōō'), *n.* Love letter.
Bil'liard (bĭl'yẽrd), *a.* Pertaining to billiards. — **Bil'liards**, *n.* Game played with ivory balls on a rectangular table.
Bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; by the English, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.
Bil'low (bĭl'lō), *n.* A great wave.
Bil'ly (bĭl'lȳ), *n.* A club.
Bin (bĭn), *n.* Box to hold grain, bottles, etc.
Bi'na-ry (bī'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Compounded of two.
Bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* Double or in couples.
Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* To tie together; confine; protect by a band or border; place under legal obligation to serve. — *v. i.* To contract; grow hard or stiff; be obligatory. — *n.* A stalk of hops. — **Bind'er-y**, *n.* Place where books are bound. — **Bind'ing**, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory. — *n.* A fastening with a band; bandage; cover of a book; something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling, etc.
Bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Plant of the genus Convolvulus.
Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* Box containing the compass of a ship.
Bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* History of one's life and character. — **Bi-og'ra-pher** (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer of biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Bi'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.*
Bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* An animal having two feet, as man. — *a.* Having two feet.
Birch (bẽrch), *n.* Tree of several species. — *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, birch.
Bird (bẽrd), *n.* A feathered, winged animal. — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds. — **Bird's'-eye'** (bẽrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not giving details; marked with spots like bird's eyes.
Birth (bẽrth), *n.* A coming into life, or being born; lineage; beginning. — **Birth'day'**, *n.* Day on which one is born; anniversary of that day. — *a.* Pertaining to a birthday. — **Birth'place'**, *n.* Place where one is born. — **Birth'right'**, *n.* Right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.
Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* A kind of hard baked cake; earthenware after the first baking and before glazing.

Bi-sect′ (bī-sĕkt′), *v. t.* To divide into two parts. — **Bi-sec′tion,** *n.*

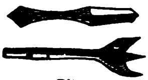
Bish′op (bĭsh′ŭp), *n.* A church dignitary, the head of a diocese; piece in chess.

Bi′son (bī′sŏn), *n.* North American bovine quadruped, popularly called *buffalo.*

American Bison.

Bis-sex′tile (bĭs-sĕks′tĭl), *n.* Leap year; every fourth year, in which February has 29 days. — *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* A piece of anything; morsel; iron mouthpiece of a bridle; a boring tool. — *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of (a horse, etc.).



Bits.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* A she dog, wolf, etc.

Bite (bīt), *v. t.* & *i.* To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth; take hold of; adhere to. — *n.* A biting; wound made by the teeth; mouthful; cheat; trick.

Bit′ter (bĭt′tĕr), *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; causing pain; cruel.

Bit′ters (bĭt′tĕrz), *n. pl.* Spirituous liquor flavored with bitter herbs or roots.

Bi-tu′men (bĭ-tū′mĕn), *n.* Mineral pitch; an inflammable tarry substance. — **Bi-tu′mi-nous,** *a.* Like or containing bitumen.

Bi′valve (bī′vălv), *n.* Shell consisting of two parts or valves.

Biv′ouac (bĭv′wăk), *n.* Night watch of an army.

Bi′week′ly (bī′wēk′lȳ), *a.* & *adv.* Occurring once in two weeks. — *n.* A biweekly publication.

Blab (blăb), *v. t.* & *i.* To tell indiscreetly; tattle. — *n.* Babbler; telltale.

Black (blăk), *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; gloomy. — *adv.* Sullenly; in a threatening manner. — *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color; black pigment; negro; mourning. — *v. t.* To make black; soil.

Black′a-moor (blăk′ȧ-mōōr), *n.* A negro.

Black′ball′ (blăk′bal′), *n.* Ball of black color, used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject (a candidate) by blackballs.

Black′ber-ry (blăk′bĕr-rȳ), *n.* The bramble, or its pulpy fruit.

Black′bird (blăk′bẽrd), *n.* In England, a species of thrush. In America, a name given to different birds.

Black′board′ (blăk′bōrd′), *n.* Board to write on with chalk.

Black′en (blăk′'n), *v. t.* To make black or dark; darken; defame. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black′guard (blăg′gărd), *n.* A person of foul language; scoundrel. — *a.* Scurrilous; low; vicious. — *v. t.* & *i.* To revile.

Black′ing, *n.* A preparation for making (shoes, stoves, etc.) black; a making black.

Black′ lead′ (blăk′ lĕd′). A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite. — *v. t.* To coat with black lead.

Black′smith′ (blăk′smĭth′), *n.* Smith who works in iron.

Black′thorn′ (blăk′thôrn′), *n.* Spiny plant, used for hedges.

Blad′der (blăd′dẽr), *n.* Vessel in the body containing liquid.

Blade (blād), *n.* Cutting part of an instrument; flat part of an oar or leaf; the shoulder blade; a dashing fellow.

Blain (blān), *n.* A sore; pustule; blister.

Blame (blām), *v. t.* To censure; find fault with. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; fault. — **Blame′less,** *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless.

Blanch (blănch), *v. t.* & *i.* To whiten; peel.

Blanc-mange′ (blä-mänzh′), *n.* A preparation of dissolved isinglass, corn-starch, etc., boiled till thick.

Bland (blănd), *a.* Mild; gentle; courteous.

Blank (blănk), *a.* White; unwritten; empty; without rhyme. — *n.* A void space; unwritten paper; legal form having spaces to be filled in with names, dates, etc.

Blan′ket (blăn′kĕt), *n.* Woolen covering for a bed, etc. — *v. t.* To cover.

Blar′ney (blär′nȳ), *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To deceive or flatter.

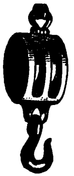
Blas-pheme′ (blăs-fēm′), *v. t.* To speak impiously of God; calumniate. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **Blas′phe-mous** (blăs′fē-mŭs), *a.* Containing blasphemy. — **Blas′phe-my,** *n.* Impious irreverence.

Blast (blȧst), *n.* A destructive wind; stream of air; blight; explosion of powder; burst of sound; disease of sheep. — *v. t.* To injure; wither; rend.

Bla′tant (blā′tant), *a.* Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; brawling; boastful.

Blaze (blāz), *n.* Stream of gas or vapor emit-

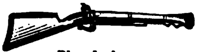
ting light and heat; intense light; an outburst; white spot on a horse's face. — *v. i.* To glow. — *v. t.* To make public (news, etc.); to mark (a tree) by stripping the bark.
Bleach (blēch), *v. t.* & *i.* To whiten.
Bleak (blēk), *a.* Desolate; cold; cheerless.
Blear (blēr), *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* To dim (the eyes); blur (the sight).
Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* To cry as a sheep. — *n.* Cry of a sheep.
Bleed (blēd), *v. i.* To lose blood. — *v. t.* To let blood.
Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* To disfigure; tarnish. — *n.* Deformity; fault.
Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* To shrink; flinch.
Blend (blĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To mix; unite.
Blende (blĕnd), *n.* An ore of zinc.
Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* To make happy; invoke a blessing upon; praise. — **Bless'ed**, *a.* Happy; hallowed. — **Bless'ing**, *n.* Divine favor; wish of happiness.
Blest (blĕst), *a.* Made happy; cheering.
Blet (blĕt), *n.* Decayed spot on fruit.
Blight (blīt), *v. t.* To blast; prevent growth of; ruin. — *n.* Mildew; decay.
Blind (blīnd), *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure; undiscerning. — *v. t.* To deprive of sight; darken; obscure. — *n.* Something obscuring sight or keeping out light; screen; subterfuge.
Blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; hinder from seeing. — *a.* Blinded; heedless; reckless.
Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* To wink; see with the eyes half shut; glimmer. — *v. t.* To exclude; evade. — *n.* A glimpse; gleam; sparkle. — **Blink'er**, *n.* Blind for horses; whatever obstructs sight.
Bliss (blĭs), *n.* Blessedness; happiness; joy. — **Bliss'ful**, *a.* Supremely happy.
Blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* Thin, watery bladder on the skin; plaster applied to raise a blister. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon.
Blithe (blīth), *a.* Gay; merry; mirthful. — **Blithe'some**, *a.* Gay; cheerful.
Bloat (blōt), *v. t.* & *i.* To puff out; swell. — **Bloat'er**, *n.* Herring, smoked and dried.
Block (blŏk), *n.* A mass of wood, stone, etc.; row of buildings; system of pulleys, arranged in a frame; an obstruction. — *v. t.* To hinder; support by blocks; stop up; obstruct.



Block.

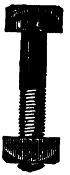
Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To shut up (a town or fortress); confine.
Block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* Stupid fellow; dolt.
Blond (blŏnd), **Blonde**, *a.* Fair; light colored. — *n.* A person of fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes.
Blood (blŭd), *n.* Red fluid circulating in animal bodies; kindred. — *v. t.* To let blood from, bleed; stain with blood.
Blood heat. Heat equal to the temperature of blood (about 98° Fah. in man).
Blood'hound' (blŭd'hound'), *n.* A ferocious variety of dog, of very acute smell.
Blood'less (blŭd'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of blood; lifeless; without bloodshed; spiritless.
Blood'root' (blŭd'rōōt'), *n.* Plant used medicinally, having a red root and sap.
Blood'shed' (blŭd'shĕd'), *n.* Shedding of blood; slaughter.
Blood'shot' (blŭd'shŏt'), *a.* Red and inflamed; suffused with blood.
Blood'suck'er (blŭd'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Animal that sucks blood; leech; extortionate person.
Blood'thirst'y (blŭd'thẽrst'ȳ), *a.* Eager for blood; murderous; cruel.
Blood' ves'sel (blŭd' vĕs'sĕl). A vessel in which blood circulates; vein; artery.
Blood'y (blŭd'ȳ), *a.* Containing or stained with blood; murderous; cruel. — *v. t.* To stain with blood.
Bloom (blōōm), *n.* A blossom; flower; the opening of buds or flowers; freshness; beauty. — *v. t.* To blossom; produce blossoms or flowers; show beauty and vigor.
Bloom (blōōm), *n.* Mass of crude iron or steel, forged or rolled. — **Bloom'er-y**, *n.* Forge in which blooms are made.
Blos'som (blŏs'sŭm), *n.* Flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms; flower.
Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* To spot; stain; disgrace; erase; efface. — *n.* Spot; failing; weak point. — **Blot'ter**, *n.* One that blots; a wastebook; porous paper to absorb ink.
Blotch (blŏch), *n.* Pustule or eruption upon the skin. — *v. t.* To spot.
Blouse (blouz), *n.* A light outer garment.
Blow (blō), *v. i.* To blossom; bloom; flower. — *v. t.* To put forth (blossoms). — *n.* Blossom; bed of flowers.
Blow (blō), *n.* A stroke; calamity; shock.
Blow (blō), *v. i.* To make a current of air; puff; pant; spout (water, etc.); be moved by the wind; talk loudly; bluster. — *v. t.* To force air upon or through; impel; burst; publish; inflate; put out of breath; deposit eggs in (meat, etc.). — *n.* A blowing; gale; egg deposited by a fly in flesh, etc. — **Blown** (blōn), *p. p.* & *a.* Swollen; puffed up; stale; out of breath; exhausted; covered with larvæ of flies.
Blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* Tube for driving air through flame, to concentrate heat.
Blowse (blouz), *n.* Blouse.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman. — **Blowz'y**, *a.* Coarse; frowzy.
Blub'ber (blŭb'bẽr), *n.* Fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep noisily. — *v. t.* To disfigure (the face) with weeping.
Bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* Short stick; club.
Blue (blū), *a.* Of a color like the clear sky; low in spirits; gloomy. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors; a pedantic woman. — *v. t.* To make blue. — **Blues** (blūz), *n. pl.* Low spirits; melancholy.
Blue'bot'tle (blū'bŏt't'l), *n.* Plant which infests grain fields and has blue bottle-shaped flowers; a fly with a large blue abdomen.
Blue'stock'ing (blū'stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A literary lady; female pedant.
Bluff (blŭf), *a.* Having a broad, flattened front; steep; bold; gruff; blunt. — *n.* A steep bank; a bluffing, or imposing upon by self-confidence; a game at cards. — *v. t.* To frighten by a show of strength.
Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* To make a gross mistake. — *n.* A stupid or ignorant error.
Blun'der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* Short gun, with large bore.



Blunderbuss.

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* Having a thick edge or point; dull; abrupt in manner. — *v. t.* To dull.
Blur (blûr), *v. t.* To dim. — *n.* Stain; blot.
Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; divulge rashly.
Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* To have a rosy color; redden in the face. — *n.* A rosy tint; suffusion of the cheeks; sudden appearance; glance; view.
Blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* To blow noisily; rage; swagger. — *n.* Noisy talk; bullying.
Bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.* A large American serpent, the *Boa constrictor*, which crushes its prey in its coils; a fur tippet.
Boar (bōr), *n.* The male of swine; wild hog.
Board (bōrd), *n.* A timber sawed thin, for use in building, etc.; a table; food; entertainment; a council or meeting; deck, interior, or side of a ship; table for a game; paper made thick and stiff like a board. — *v. t.* To cover with boarding; enter a ship, railroad train, etc.; supply with meals. — *v. i.* To receive meals, etc., for pay.
Boast (bōst), *v. i. & t.* To talk ostentatiously; brag. — *n.* Act or cause of boasting. — **Boast'ful**, *a.* Given to boasting.
Boat (bōt), *n.* Small open vessel; ship. — *v. t.* To carry in a boat. — **Boat'man**, *n.*
Boat'swain (bōt'swān), *n.* Officer in charge of a ship's boats, rigging, etc.
Bob (bŏb), *n.* Anything that plays loosely, as at the end of a string; a short, jerking action; plummet; peal of bells. — *v. t.* To move in a jerking manner; strike with a quick, light blow; cut short (the hair, etc.). — *v. i.* To jerk; angle by jerking the bait.
Bob'bin (bŏb'bĭn), *n.* Small pin, on which thread is wound; spool.
Bob'bin-et' (bŏb'bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A kind of lace.
Bob'o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭnk), **Bob-lin'coln** (bŏb-lĭn'kŭn), *n.* An American singing bird; ricebird; reedbird.
Bob'tail' (bŏb'tāl'), *n.* A tail cut short; a short-tailed horse, dog, etc.
Bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* American quail.
Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), **Bod'dice**, *n.* Stays; a corset.
Bod'i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.
Bod'i-ly (bŏd'ĭ-lȳ), *a.* Relating to the body; having a body; corporeal.
Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* Stiletto; tool to pierce holes, draw tape through hems, etc.
Bod'y (bŏd'ȳ), *n.* Material substance or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, etc.; a person; collective mass; corporation; system; consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* To give shape or consistency to; embody.
Bog (bŏg), *n.* Quagmire; marsh; morass. — *v. t.* To plunge, as in mud and mire.
Bo'gey (bō'gȳ), **Bo'gy**, **Bo'gle** (bō'g'l), *n.* A hobgoblin; bugbear; specter.
Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To doubt; bungle.
Bog'gy (bŏg'gȳ), *a.* Swampy.
Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham.
Boil (boil), *v. i.* To bubble from heat; effervesce; be violently agitated. — *v. t.* To cause to boil; form by boiling. — *n.* A boiling. — **Boil'er**, *n.* One who boils; vessel for boiling things or generating steam.
Boil (boil), *n.* Hard tumor, containing pus.
Bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy; stormy.
Bold (bōld), *a.* Brave; confident; impudent.
Bole (bōl), *n.* Stem of a tree.
Bole (bōl), *n.* A measure. See Boll, a measure.
Bole (bōl), *a.* Friable, earthy clay; a bolus.
Boll (bōl), *n.* Pod or capsule of a plant; pericarp; a Scottish dry measure. — *v. i.* To form into a seed vessel.
Bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* Long cushion, pad, or support. — *v. t.* To support; hold up.
Bolt (bōlt), *n.* An arrow; dart; lightning; iron pin for fastening; package of cloth, etc.; sudden spring or flight. — *v. t.* To shoot; utter hastily; swallow (food) without chewing; start aside from; fasten with a bolt; restrain. — *v. i.* To dart out; run away. — *adv.* Suddenly; straight.



Bolt.

Bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* To sift; separate; purify. —*n.* A sieve.
Bomb (bŏm), *n.* Iron shell, filled with explosives, to be discharged from a mortar. — **Bom-bard′** (bŏm-bärd′), *v. t.* To attack with bombs. — **Bom-bard′ment,** *n.*
Bomb′shell′ (bŏm′shĕl′), *n.* A bomb.
‖**Bon′bon′** (bôɴ′bôɴ′), *n.* Sugar confectionery.
Bond (bŏnd), *n.* That which binds; cord; chain; band; ligament; moral obligation; written obligation to pay money. —*v. t.* To secure by a bond; mortgage. —*a.* Captive; bound; in servitude. — **Bond′age** (-āj), *n.* Restraint; servitude; imprisonment. — **Bond′maid′,** *n. f.*, **Bond′man,** *n. m.* A slave. — **Bonds′man,** *n.* A slave; a surety; one who gives security for another.
Bone (bōn), *n.* Solid frame of an animal, or a piece thereof; thing made of bone. —*v. t.* To deprive of the bones; put whalebone into; fertilize (land) with bone.
Bon′fire′ (bŏn′fīr′), *n.* A fire made to express public joy, or for amusement.
‖**Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* A child's nurse.
Bon′net (bŏn′nĕt), *n.* A head covering.
Bon′ny (bŏn′nȳ), *a.* Handsome; merry.
Bon′ny-clab′ber (bŏn′nȳ-klăb′bẽr), *n.* Curdled milk.
Bo′nus (bō′nŭs), *n.* Premium given for a privilege; extra dividend or payment.
Bon′y (bōn′ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, bones; having large bones; lean.
Boo′by (bōō′bȳ), *n.* A dunce; a penguin.
Book (bŏŏk), *n.* A volume; literary composition; register of accounts. —*v. t.* To enter or register in a book. —**Book′bind′er,** *n.* One who binds books. —**Book′case′,** *n.* Case for holding books. — **Book′ish,** *a.* Studious; pedantic. —**Book′keep′er,** *n.* One who keeps accounts. —**Book′keep′ing,** *n.* Art of recording mercantile transactions and keeping accounts. —**Book′sell′er,** *n.* One who sells books. — **Book′worm′,** *n.* Larva which eats books; close student.
Boom (bōōm), *n.* Spar extending the bottom of sails; bar across a river or harbor.
Boom (bōōm), *v. i.* To cry or roar with a hollow sound; rush violently. —*n.* A hollow roar; strong advance.
Boom′er-ang (bōōm′ẽr-ăng), *n.* A missile weapon of Australia.
Boon (bōōn), *n.* A gift; favor. —*a.* Gay; jovial; bountiful.
Boor (bōōr), *n.* A peasant; Dutch colonist in South Africa; rude and illiterate person. —**Boor′ish,** *a.* Clownish; unmannerly.
Boost (bōōst), *v. t.* To lift; push up.
Boot *(bōōt), n.* Remedy; something given *to equalize an exchange.* —*v. t.* To profit.
Boot *(bōōt), n. Covering for foot* and leg; receptacle for baggage on a coach; apron for a carriage. —*v. t.* To put boots on; kick.
Booth (bōōth), *n.* A temporary shelter.
Boot′jack′ (bōōt′jăk′), *n.* Instrument for drawing off boots.
Boot′less (bōōt′lĕs), *a.* Useless; unprofitable.
Boo′ty (bōō′tȳ), *n.* Pillage; plunder.
Bo′rax (bō′răks), *n.* A salt of soda.
Bor′der (bôr′dẽr), *n.* The edge of anything; boundary. —*v. i.* To touch at the edge; adjoin; come near to. —*v. t.* To make a border for; touch at the edge.
Bore (bōr), *v. t. & i.* To make a hole in; perforate; weary. —*n.* Hole made by boring; tiresome person or affair.
Bore (bōr), *n.* Tidal wave or flood.
Bor′ough (bŭr′ō), *n.* An incorporated town.
Bor′row (bŏr′rō), *v. t.* To take as a loan.
Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* Mere show; folly.
Bos′om (bŏŏz′ŭm), *n.* The breast; heart.
Boss (bŏs), *n.* A stud; knob. —*v. t.* To ornament with bosses.
Boss (bŏs), *n.* A master workman; superintendent. —*v. t. & i.* To direct; dictate.
Bot′a-ny (bŏt′ȧ-nȳ), *n.* Science of plants. — **Bo-tan′ic** (bō-tăn′ĭk), **Bo-tan′ic-al,** *a.*
Botch (bŏch), *n.* A swelling; pustule; patch on a garment; work done clumsily. —*v. t.* To mend clumsily; spoil; mar.
Both (bōth), *a. & pron.* The one and the other; the two. —*conj.* As well; equally.
Both′er (bŏth′ẽr), *v. t.* To annoy; perplex. —*v. i.* To feel care; worry. —*n.* Annoyance. — **Both′er-a′tion,** *n.* Vexation.
Bots (bŏts), **Botts,** *n. pl.* Worms infesting the throat, stomach, and intestines of horses.
Bot′tle (bŏt′t′l), *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for liquids; contents of a bottle. —*v. t.* To put in bottles.
Bot′tom (bŏt′tŭm), *n.* Lowest part of anything; foundation; a valley; keel of a vessel; the vessel itself; endurance. —*v. t.* To found or build; furnish with a seat or bottom. —*v. i.* To be based. —*a.* Fundamental; lowest; under. —**Bot′tom-less,** *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.
‖**Bou′doir′** (bōō′dwôr′), *n.* A lady's private apartment.
Bough (bou), *n.* Large branch of a tree.
‖**Bou′illon′** (bōō′yôɴ′), *n.* Broth; soup.
Boul′der, *n.* See Bowlder.
‖**Bou′le-vard′** (bōō′lĕ-vär′), *n.* Broad avenue.
Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* To leap or spring suddenly. —*v. t.* To drive against anything suddenly; eject violently. — *n.* Sudden leap, blow, or thump; a bold lie. —**Boun′cer** (boun′sẽr), *n.* One who bounces; a bold lie; a liar; something big. — **Boun′cing,** *a.* Stout; lusty.

Bound (bound), *n.* External limit. — *v. t.* To limit; end; name the boundaries of.
Bound (bound), *v. i.* To move with a spring; jump; rebound. — *n.* A spring.
Bound (bound), *imp. & p. p.* of BIND. Made fast by binding; confined.
Bound (bound), *a.* Destined; going.
Bound′a-ry (bound′ȧ-ry̆), *n.* A bound; limit.
Bound′en (bound′'n), *a.* Obligatory; binding.
Bound′less (bound′lĕs), *n* Without bounds; extensive.
Boun′te-ous (boun′tē-ŭs), *a.* Showing bounty; generous.
Boun′ti-ful (boun′tĭ-fụl), *a.* Free in giving.
Boun′ty (boun′ty̆), *n.* Goodness; generosity; a premium (to promote manufactures, induce enlistments, etc.).
Bou-quet′ (bōō-kā′), *n.* Bunch of flowers; perfume; aromatic odor.
Bour-geois′ (bûr-jois′), *n.* Type of a size between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is in *bourgeois* type.

‖**Bour-geois′** (bōōr-zhwä′), *n.* Frenchman of middle rank; one of the shopkeeping class.
Bourn (bōrn), **Bourne**, *n.* A stream; rivulet.
Bourn (bōrn *or* bōōrn), **Bourne**, *n.* Bound; limit.
Bout (bout), *n.* Conflict; contest; essay.
Bo′vine (bō′vīn), *a.* Of the ox kind.
Bow (bou), *v. t. & i.* To bend down; incline. — *n.* Respectful inclination of the head.
Bow (bou), *n.* Rounded part of a ship forward; stem; prow; one who rows a forward (or *bow*) oar in a boat.
Bow (bō), *n.* Anything bent; a weapon, of elastic wood, etc., for propelling arrows; looped knot; fiddlestick.
Bow′el (bou′ĕl), *n.* One of the intestines; entrail; gut. — *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; eviscerate.
Bow′er (bou′ẽr), *n.* One who bows or bends; an anchor carried at the bow of a ship.
Bow′er (bou′ẽr), *n.* One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.
Bow′er (bou′ẽr), *n.* Anciently, a chamber or bedroom; a cottage; shelter in a garden; arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; inclose.
Bow′knot′ (bō′nŏt′), *n.* A knot formed with a loop or bow, readily untied.
Bowl (bōl), *n.* Concave vessel to hold liquors.
Bowl (bōl), *n.* Ball for rolling on a level surface; *pl.* game thus played. — *v. t.* To roll (a bowl); pelt with anything rolled. — *v. i.* To play with bowls; move rapidly and smoothly.
Bowl′der (bōl′dẽr), **Boul′der**, *n.* Large pebble.
Bow′-legged′ (bō′lĕgd′), *a.* Having crooked legs, the knees bent outward.
Bow′line (bō′lĭn), *n.* Rope to hold a sail to the wind.
Bowl′ing (bōl′ĭng), *n.* A playing at bowls, or rolling the ball at cricket; tenpins.
Bow′sprit (bō′sprĭt), *n.* Spar before a vessel's stem, to carry sail forward.
Box (bŏks), *n.* A case; quantity that a box contains; driver's seat on a coach; a bearing for an axle. — *v. t.* To inclose in a box; incase.
Box (bŏks), *n.* A tree, having hard, smooth wood; a shrub.
Box (bŏks), *n.* Blow on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. t. & i.* To fight with fists. — **Box′er**, *n.* Pugilist.—**Box′ing**, *n.* Sparring.
Boy (boi), *n.* A male child; lad; son. — **Boy′hood**, *n.* State of being a boy. — **Boy′ish**, *n.* Like a boy; childish.
Brace (brās), *n.* A prop; support; tension; in printing, a curved line connecting words or lines, thus, { *boll* / *bowl* }; a couple; curved handle to rotate a tool. — *v. t.* To furnish with braces; secure.
Brace′let (brās′lĕt), *n.* Clasp for the wrist.
Brack′et (brăk′ĕt), *n.* Projection from a wall to support weight; in printing, one of two characters [ ], used to inclose a note, etc. — *v. t.* To place within, or support by, brackets.
Brack′ish (brăk′ĭsh), *a.* Saltish; salt.
Bract (brăkt), *n.* Small leaf or scale, from which a flower proceeds.
Brad (brăd), *n.* A thin nail, with small head.
Brag (brăg), *v. i.* To praise one's self; boast. — *n.* A boast; game at cards. — *a.* Boastful; pretentious. — **Brag′gart** (-gẽrt), *n.* A boaster; vain fellow.
Braid (brād), *v. t.* To entwine; plait. — *n.* Band of intertwined strands.
Brain (brān), *n.* Soft mass in the skull; the seat of sensation; the understanding. — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of.
Brake (brāk), *n.* A fern; thicket.
Brake (brāk), *n.* An instrument to break flax; handle of a pump; a harrow; drag; contrivance to stop wheels, etc., by friction. — **Brake′man**, *n.* One in charge of brakes on railroad trains, etc.
Bram′ble (brăm′b'l), *n.* A prickly shrub.
Bran (brăn), *n.* Outer coats of grain; husk.
Branch (brȧnch), *n.* A limb; shoot; division; department. — *a.* Diverging from or tributary to (a main stock, line, way, etc.). — *v. t. & i.* To divide.
Brand (brănd), *n.* A burning or burnt piece of wood; sword; iron instrument for burning a mark (upon a cask, horse, criminal, etc.); stigma; disgrace; quality; kind. — *v. t.* To mark with a brand; stigmatize.

Bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* To wave (a weapon). — *n.* A flourish.
Brand'-new' (brănd'nū'), *a.* Quite new.
Bran'dy (brăn'dȳ), *n.* Ardent spirit distilled from wine, cider, fruit, etc.
Brant (brănt), *n.* A kind of wild goose.
Brash (brăsh), *a.* Hasty in temper; brittle. — *n.* A rash or eruption; refuse.
Bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), **Bra'zier**, *n.* One who works in brass; pan for holding coals.
Brass (bras), *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence. — **Brass'y**, *a.* Pertaining to brass; harsh; impudent.
Brat (brăt), *n.* A child; — in contempt.
Bra-va'do (bra-vā'dō), *n.* A boast; brag.
Brave (brāv), *a.* Courageous; bold. — *n.* A brave person; an Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To dare. — **Brav'er-y**, *n.* Courage.
Bra'vo (brā'vō), *n.* A daring villain.
Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* Well done!
Brawl (brąl), *v. i.* To quarrel noisily; roar. — *n.* Noisy quarrel; contention.
Brawn (brąn), *n.* Full muscles; strength; flesh of a boar. — **Brawn'y**, *a.* Muscular; bulky.
Bray (brā), *v. t.* To pound, rub, or grind to [powder.
Bray (brā), *v. i.* To utter a harsh noise. — *n.* Cry of an ass; any discordant sound.
Braze (brāz), *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass. — **Bra'zen** (brā'z'n), *a.* Brassy.
Breach (brēch), *n.* A break; gap; quarrel. — *v. t.* To burst open (walls).
Bread (brĕd), *n.* Food made of flour or meal; provisions in general; livelihood.
Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* Broadness; width.
Break (brāk), *v. t.* To part or open by force; rend; destroy; tame; make bankrupt. — *v. i.* To part asunder; dawn; burst; become bankrupt; fall out. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure.
Break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* One that breaks; a wave breaking into foam against the beach, a rock, etc.; small water cask.
Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat the morning meal.
Break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *n.* A steep place. — *a.* Headlong; rapid.
Break'wa'ter (brāk'wą'tẽr), *n.* A structure to break the force of waves.
Breast (brĕst), *n.* Upper fore part of the body; the chest; a teat; the affections; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet; oppose manfully. — **Breast'bone'**, *n.* Bone of the breast; sternum. — **Breast'pin'**, *n.* Pin worn on the breast; brooch. — **Breast'plate'**, *n.* Armor for the breast. — **Breast'work'**, *n.* Low parapet for defense.
***Breath** (brĕth), n. Air respired*; life; breeze.
***Breathe** (brēth), v. i. To respire*; live; take breath; rest; exhale; emanate. — *v. t.* To respire; put out of breath; suffer to rest.
Breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* Out of breath.
Bred (brĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Breed.
Breech (brēch *or* brĭch), *n.* Lower part of the body behind; hinder part of anything. — *v. t.* To furnish with breeches or a breech. — **Breech'es** (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* A garment for men's hips and thighs. — **Breech'ing** (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* Harness around the breech of a horse or of a cannon.
Breed (brēd), *v. t.* To generate; hatch; nurse and foster; instruct; produce. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young. — *n.* A race from the same stock; offspring. — **Breed'ing**, *n.* Education; training.
Breeze (brēz), **Breeze'fly'**, *n.* Fly that buzzes about animals, sucking their blood.
Breeze (brēz), *n.* A light wind; gentle gale.
Breeze (brēz), *n.* Refuse left in making coke, charcoal, bricks, etc.
Brent (brĕnt), *n.* A brant.
Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n., pl.* of Brother.
Brett (brĕt), *n.* A britzska. [minims.
Breve (brēv), *n.* Musical note, equal to four
Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *n.* A commission giving an officer rank above his pay; honorary promotion. — *v. t.* To confer honor or title upon by brevet.

Breve.

Bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* Book of the Roman Catholic or Greek Church service.
Bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* Small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is in *brevier* type.

Brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Shortness.
Brew (brų), *v. t.* To mingle; contrive. — *v. i.* To make beer; to be in state of preparation. — *n.* Mixture formed by brewing. — **Brew'er-y**, *n.*, **Brew' house'**. Place where beer is brewed. — **Brew'ing**, *n.* A preparing (beer, ale, etc.); quantity brewed at once; gathering of a storm.
Bribe (brīb), *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct of the receiver. — *v. t.* & *i.* To corrupt or accomplish by gifts. — **Brib'er-y**, *n.*
Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ā-brăk'), *n.* Collected curiosities and works of art.
Brick (brĭk), *n.* Block of burned clay; bricks, collectively; a good fellow. — *v. t.* To build with bricks. — **Brick'bat'**, *n.* Piece of a brick. — **Brick'kiln'** (-kĭl'), *n.* Kiln in which bricks are burnt. — **Brick'lay'er**, *n.* One who builds with bricks.
Bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married. — **Brid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a bride or wedding. — *n.* A marriage. — **Bride'groom**, *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. — **Brides'-**

maid′, *n.* An unmarried female friend who attends a bride at her wedding.
Bridge (brĭj), *n.* A structure carrying a road over a river, chasm, railroad, etc.; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.
Bri′dle (brī′d'l), *n.* Instrument to govern a horse; curb; check. — *v. t.* To put a bridle on; restrain; control.
Brief (brēf), *a.* Short; limited; summary. — *n.* Epitome; abstract.
Bri′er (brī′ēr), **Bri′ar**, *n.* A prickly shrub. — **Bri′er-y**, *a.* Full of briers; thorny.
Brig (brĭg), *n.* A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brig.

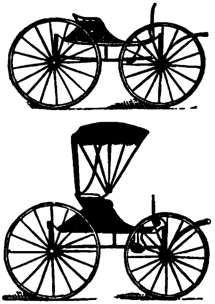
Bri-gade′ (brĭ-gād′), *n.* A division of troops, containing two or more regiments. — *v. t.* To form into a brigade or brigades.
Brig′and (brĭg′and), *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; robber.
Brig′an-tine (brĭg′ăn-tīn), *n.* A kind of small brig, having no square mainsail.
Bright (brīt), *a.* Shining; brilliant; clear; witty. — **Bright′en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become bright.
Bril′liant (brĭl′yant), *a.* Splendid; shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles; smallest

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

size of English type. — **Bril′liance** (-yans), **Bril′lian-cy** (-yan-sȳ), *n.*
Brim (brĭm), *n.* Rim; edge; margin. — *v. i.* To be full to the brim. — **Brim′ful′** (brĭm′-fụl′), *a.* Full to the top; completely full.
Brim′stone (brĭm′stŏn), *n.* Sulphur.
Brin′ded (brĭn′dĕd), **Brin′dled** (brĭn′d'ld), *a.* Streaked; spotted. — **Brin′dle** (-d'l), *n.* State of being brinded; spottedness.
Brine (brīn), *n.* Salt water; the sea; tears. — *v. t.* To salt. — **Brin′y**, *a.* Salt.
Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* To carry to; fetch.
Brink (brĭnk), *n.* Edge, margin, or border.
Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* Full of life; nimble; gay.
Bris′ket (brĭs′kĕt), *n.* Breast of an animal.
Bris′tle (brĭs′s'l), *n.* A short, stiff hair. — *v. t.* & *i.* To stand erect. — **Bris′tly** (-slȳ), *a.* Thick set with bristles; rough.
Brit′ish (brĭt′ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.
Brit′on (brĭt′ŭn), *a.* *Native of* Great Britain.

Brit′tle (brĭt′t'l), *a.* Easily broken; apt to break.
Britz′ska (brĭs′kȧ), *n.* A long carriage, with calash top.
Broach (brōch), *n.* A tapering tool; spit; pin. — *v. t.* To pierce; tap; make public.
Broad (brạd), *a.* Wide; extended in breadth; coarse. — **Broad′en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To widen.
Broad′ax′ (brạd′ăks′), *n.* An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.
Broad′cast′ (brạd′kȧst′), *n.* A casting seed from the hand in sowing. — *a.* Widely spread.
Broad′cloth (brạd′klŏth), *n.* Fine woolen cloth for men's garments.
Broad′sword′ (brạd′sōrd′), *n.* Sword with a broad blade and cutting edge; claymore.
Broc′co-li (brŏk′kō-lĭ), *n.* A kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower.
Bro′gan (brō′găn), *n.* A coarse shoe.
Brogue (brōg), *n.* A corrupt dialect.
Broil (broil), *n.* A noisy quarrel; discord.
Broil (broil), *v. t.* To cook over coals or on a gridiron. — *v. i.* To be greatly heated.
Broke (brōk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Break. — **Bro′ken** (brō′k'n), *a.* Parted by violence; infirm; humbled; ruined. — **Bro′ken-heart′ed**, *a.* Crushed by grief; forlorn. — **Bro′ken-wind′ed**, *a.* Having short breath.
Bro′ker (brō′kēr), *n.* One who transacts business for another; an agent.
Bro′ma (brō′mȧ), *n.* Food; cocoa for drinking.
Bro′mine (brō′mĭn), *n.* A chemical element, related to chlorine and iodine. — **Bro′mide** (-mīd), *n.* Compound containing bromine
Bron′chi-al (brŏn′kĭ-*a*l), **Bron′chic** (-kĭk), *a.* Belonging to the air passages of the lungs. — **Bron-chi′tis** (brŏn-kī′tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.
Bron′cho (brŏn′kō), *n.* Small Mexican horse.
Bronze (brŏnz), *n.* An alloy of copper with tin, zinc, etc., or its reddish color. — *v. t.* To redden or harden.
Brooch (brōch), *n.* An ornament; breastpin
Brood (brōōd), *n.* The young birds hatched at one time; offspring; progeny. — *a.* Sitting on eggs; kept to breed from. — *v. i.* To cover eggs or young; meditate.
Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* Small stream of water.
Brook (brŏŏk), *v. t.* To tolerate.
Broom (brōōm), *n.* Plant having many twigs; brush for sweeping. — **Broom corn**. Sorghum. — **Broom′stick′**, *n.* Handle of a broom.
Broth (brŏth), *n.* Liquor in which flesh, etc., has been boiled; thin soup.
Broth′er (brŭth′ēr), *n.* A son of the same parents; companion. — **Broth′er-hood**, *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity. — **Broth′er-in-law′**, *n.* Brother of one's husband or wife; a sister's husband. — **Broth′er-ly**, *a.* Becoming brothers; affectionate.

Brough'am (brōō'am *or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage.
Brow (brou), *n.* The ridge over the eye; forehead; eyebrow; edge of a steep place.
Brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To bully.
Brown (broun), *a.* Of a dark color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* A tawny hue. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown.
Browse (brouz), *n.* Tender branches of trees and shrubs; green food for cattle, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To feed on branches; pasture.
Bru'in (bru̥'ĭn), *n.* A bear.
Bruise (bru̥z), *v. t.* To hurt with blows; crush; mash. — *v. i.* To box. — *n.* An injury to the flesh; contusion.
Bru-nette' (bru̥-nĕt'), *n.* Girl or woman with dark complexion.
Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* Violent onset; shock.
Brush (brŭsh), *n.* An instrument of bristles, etc., for removing dust, laying on colors, etc.; branches of trees lopped off; thicket; a skirmish; trial of speed, etc. — *v. t.* To clean, rub, sweep, paint, etc., with a brush; to touch slightly in passing. — *v. i.* To move lightly. — **Brush'wood**, *n.* Thicket; small branches chopped off.
Brusque (brōōsk), *n.* Rough; abrupt.
Brute (bru̥t), *a.* Not having sensation; senseless; cruel; coarse; unintelligent. — *n.* A beast; a coarse person; savage. — **Bru'tal** (bru̥'tal), *a.* Like a brute; inhuman. — **Bru-tal'i-ty** (bru̥-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* A climbing plant.
Bub'ble (bŭb'b'l), *n.* Small bladder of water; a delusive speculation. — *v. i.* To rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling noise.
Buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'kȧ-nēr'), *n.* Pirate.
Buck (bŭk), *n.* Lye in which cloth is soaked for bleaching, or clothes are washed. — *v. t.* To soak or wash (cloth or clothes); pulverize (ores in mining).
Buck (bŭk), *n.* Male of deer, goats, sheep, rabbits, etc.; male Indian or negro; dandy. — *v. i.* To spring violently, like a vicious mule. — *v. t.* To throw (a rider) by bucking.
Buck (bŭk), *n.* A sawhorse.
Buck'board' (bŭk'bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, consisting of a board resting on the axletrees.
Buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* Vessel for drawing or carrying water, etc.
Buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* Tree or shrub of the horse chestnut kind; inhabitant of Ohio.
Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *n.* A device for holding straps in place; a kink in metal; a curl. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; bend; kink. — *v. i.* To bow; struggle.
Buc'kler (bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A shield.
Buck'ram (bŭk'ram), *n.* Coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue. — *a.* Stiff; formal.
Buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* Coarse lead shot, used in hunting deer and large game.
Buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn'), *n.* Skin or leather of a buck; *pl.* breeches made of buckskin.
Buck'thorn' (bŭk'thôrn'), *n.* A genus of shrubs or trees, some of which are thorny.
Buck'wheat' (bŭk'hwēt'), *n.* A plant, whose seed is used as a grain.
Bud (bŭd), *n.* An undeveloped branch or flower; germ. — *v. i.* To sprout; blossom. — *v. t.* To insert (the bud of a plant) under the bark of another tree; graft.
Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* To stir; go; move.
Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* A bag with its contents.
Buff (bŭf), *n.* Leather dressed with oil; a light yellowish color; a polishing wheel. — *a.* Made of buff leather, or of its color.
Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō), *n.* Wild ox of the Eastern hemisphere; the American bison; a skin of the bison prepared with the hair on.
Buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* A fender; a polisher; a good-humored, slow-witted fellow.
Buf-fet' (bōōf-fā'), *n.* Cupboard; sideboard.
Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *n.* A blow; slap; affliction. — *v. t. & i.* To strike; strive.
Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *n.* A clown; mimic. — **Buf-foon'**, **Buf-foon'ish**, *a.* Comic; vulgarly droll. — **Buf-foon'er-y**, *n.*
Bug (bŭg), *n.* An insect of many species; bedbug.
Bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ȧ-bōō'), **Bug'bear'** (-bâr'), *n.* Something frightful; a specter.
Bug'gy (bŭg'gȳ), *a.* Infested with bugs.
Bug'gy (bŭg'gȳ), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a calash top.


Buggy without and with Top.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A horn used in hunting or for military music. — **Bu'gler**, *n.* One who plays on a bugle.
Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* An elongated glass bead. — *a.* Jet black.
Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A plant of the mint kind, used in medicine.
Buhr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* Flinty quartz, used for millstones. [Often written *burrstone*.]
Build (bĭld), *v. t.* To raise a structure; construct; strengthen. — *v. i.* To practice

building; rest or rely (upon). — *n.* Mode of construction; form; figure. — **Build′ing**, *n.* Architecture; edifice; fabric.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* A globular root or expansion. — *v. i.* To swell. — **Bulb′ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having round roots or heads; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape.

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask or vessel; a bending outward. — *v. i.* To swell or jut out.

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* Magnitude; size; mass.

Bulk′head′ (bŭlk′hĕd′), *n.* A partition in a ship; a wall to resist pressure.

Bulk′y (bŭlk′ȳ), *a.* Big; large.

Bull (bụl), *n.* The male of cattle, also of the elephant, whale, etc.; a dealer in stocks who expects a rise in their value. — *a.* Large; fierce.

Bull (bụl), *n.* A seal; letter of the pope; grotesque blunder in language.

Bull′dog′ (bụl′dŏg′), *n.* A fierce and courageous kind of dog. — *a.* Unyielding.

Bull′doze′ (bụl′dōz′), *v. t.* To intimidate.

Bul′let (bụl′lĕt), *n.* Ball for a gun.

Bul′le-tin (bụl′lĕ-tĭn), *n.* An announcement.

Bull′finch′ (bụl′fĭnch′), *n.* Singing bird allied to the grosbeak.

Bull′frog′ (bụl′frŏg′), *n.* Large American frog, which bellows loudly.

Bul′lion (bụl′yŭn), *n.* Uncoined gold or silver.

Bul′lock (bụl′lŭk), *n.* A young ox.

Bull's′-eye′ (bụlz′ī′), *n.* Block for connecting rigging; round hole for air or light; policeman's lantern; center of a target.

Bul′ly (bụl′lȳ), *n.* Noisy, blustering fellow. — *a.* Joyful; jolly. — *v. i.* To swagger. — *v. t.* To insult.

Bul′rush′ (bụl′rŭsh′), *n.* Large rush, growing in wet land or water.

Bul′wark (bụl′wŭrk), *n.* A fortification; a shelter; *pl.* sides of a ship above the deck.

Bum′ble-bee′ (bŭm′b'l-bē′), *n.* A large bee, sometimes called *humblebee*.

Bump (bŭmp), *v. t. & i.* To strike; thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; swelling; bruise.

Bum′per (bŭm′pẽr), *n.* Cup filled to the brim.

Bump′kin (bŭmp′kĭn), *n.* An awkward lout.

Bump′tious (bŭmp′shŭs), *a.* Forward; pushing.

Bun (bŭn), **Bunn**, *n.* A small sweet cake.

Bunch (bŭnch), *n.* Protuberance; knob; lump; collection or cluster of things of the same kind. — *v. i. & t.* To swell out or collect in bunches. — **Bunch′y**, *a.*

‖**Bund** (bo͝ond), *n.* League; confederacy; the confederation of German states.

Bun′dle (bŭn′d'l), *n.* A number of things bound together; parcel. — *v. t.* To bind in a bundle. — *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bung (bŭng), *n.* Stopper for a cask. — *v. t.* To stop (a cask) with a bung; close. — **Bung′hole′**, *n.* Orifice in a cask, for filling it.

Bun′gle (bŭn′g'l), *v. i. & t.* To act or work clumsily; botch. — **Bun′gling**, *a.*

Bun′ion (bŭn′yŭn), *n.* Bunyon.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* Case or box, for a seat or bed; berth. — *v. i.* To go to bed.

Bun′ker (bŭn′kẽr), *n.* Chest; bin.

Bun′ting (bŭn′tĭng), *n.* A bird of the Finch and Sparrow family.

Bun′ting (bŭn′tĭng), *n.* Thin woolen stuff, used for colors, flags, etc.

Bunt′line (bŭnt′lĭn *or* -lĭn), *n.* One of the ropes to haul up the body of a sail.

Bun′yon (bŭn′yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi), *n.* A float; mark to indicate objects beneath the water. — *v. t.* To keep afloat; mark by buoys. — *v. i.* To float; rise by specific lightness. — **Buoy′an-cy** (-*a*n-sȳ), *n.* Lightness; the weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body; cheerfulness; vivacity. — **Buoy′ant**, *a.*

Bur (bûr), *n.* A prickly head of a plant; ridge left by a tool in dressing metal.

Bur′bot (bûr′bŏt), *n.* An eel-like, fresh-water fish; eel-pout; ling.

Bur′den (bûr′d'n), *n.* That which is borne; a load; capacity of a ship; encumbrance; oppression. — *v. t.* To load; oppress. — **Bur′den-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; grievous.

Bur′den (bûr′d'n), *n.* The verse repeated in a song; chorus; anything often repeated; the main topic; drone of a bagpipe.

Bur′dock (bûr′dŏk), *n.* Weed, bearing burs.

Bu′reau (bū′rō), *n.* A desk; chest of drawers for clothes, papers, etc.; an office.

Burg (bûrg), *n.* A borough. — **Bur′gess** (bûr′jĕs), *n.* Magistrate of a borough. — **Burgh′er** (bûrg′ẽr), *n.* Citizen of a burg.

Bur′glar (bûr′glẽr), *n.* Robber. — **Bur′gla-ry**, *n.* Housebreaking by night.

Bur′gun-dy (bûr′gŭn-dȳ), *n.* A superior wine, made in *Burgundy*, France.

Bu′ri-al (bĕr′rĭ-*a*l), *n.* A burying; funeral.

Bu′rin (bū′rĭn), *n.* Engraver's tool; graver.

Bur′lap (bûr′lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp, for bagging, curtains, etc.

Bur-lesque′ (bûr-lĕsk′), *a.* Tending to excite laughter; ludicrous; ironical. — *n.* Ludicrous representation; caricature. — *v. t.* To ridicule.

Bur′ly (bûr′lȳ), *a.* Of great bulk; stout; lusty.

Burn (bûrn), *n.* A small stream.

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* To consume or change the condition of (a thing) by fire or heat. — *v. i.* To be on fire or inflamed. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire. — **Burn′er**, *n.* One who sets on fire; part of a lamp, etc., where flame

is produced.—**Burn'ing,** *a.* Hot; intense. —*n.* A consuming; excessive heat.
Bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To polish; brighten. —*n.* Gloss; luster.
Burr (bûr), *n.* Bur.
Bur'row (bŭr'rō), *n.* A borough, or incorporated town; hole in the ground made by rabbits, etc.; heap of rubbish. —*v. i.* To excavate, or lodge in, a hole in the earth.
Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* To break or fly open. —*v. t.* To break; rend; open suddenly. —*n.* A breaking forth; explosion.
Bur'then (bûr'th'n), *n.* & *v.* Burden.
Bur'y (bĕr'ry̆), *v. t.* To cover out of sight.
Bush (bụsh), *n.* A thicket; shrub; tail of a fox. —*v. i.* To branch thickly. —*v. t.* To support (vines, etc.) or harrow (land) with bushes. —**Bush'y,** *a.* Thick and spreading; full of bushes; overgrown.
Bush (bụsh), *n.* Ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice. —*v. t.* To line (a pivot hole, etc.) with a bush.
Bush'el (bụsh'ĕl), *n.* A dry measure, of 4 pecks.
Bus'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-ly̆), *adv.* In a busy manner; officiously.
Busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* Employment; occupation; concern; traffic.
Busk (bŭsk), *n.* Strip to stiffen corsets.
Busk (bŭsk), *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare; array.
Bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* A half boot, formerly worn by hunters and tragic actors.
Buss (bŭs), *n.* A kiss; smack. —*v. t.* To kiss.
Buss (bŭs), *n.* Small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.
Bust (bŭst), *n.* Statue of the head, shoulders, and breast; trunk of the body.
Bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* Large game bird.
Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *v. i.* To stir quickly; be rudely active. —*n.* Great stir; fuss.
Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *n.* Cushion worn by women, to expand the skirts behind; a tournure.
Bus'y (bĭz'zy̆), *a.* Engaged in business; diligent; foolishly active; officious; meddling; fussy. —*v. t.* To employ; occupy.
But (bŭt), *prep.*, *adv.*, & *conj.* Except; unless; only; merely; yet; still; nevertheless.
But, *n.* See Butt.
Butch'er (bụch'ẽr), *n.* One who slaughters animals for the market; one who kills wantonly. —*v. t.* To kill (animals) for food or for market; murder. —**Butch'er-y,** *n.*
But'ler, *n.* Servant in charge of liquors, etc.
Butt (bŭt), **But,** *n.* A limit; bound; larger end of a thing; mark to be shot at; aim; one at whom ridicule is directed; thrust; hinge; land left unplowed at the end of a field. —*v. t.* To strike with the head. —*v. i.* To join at the end; strike with the head. —**Butt end, But end.** Larger or thicker end.
Butt (bŭt), *n.* Large cask or vessel, containing two hogsheads; a pipe.
‖**Butte** (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.
But'ter (bŭt'tẽr), *n.* Oily substance obtained from cream. —*v. t.* To cover with butter.
But'ter-cup' (bŭt'tẽr-kŭp'), *n.* Plant having bright yellow flowers; crowfoot; kingcup.
But'ter-fly' (bŭt'tẽr-flī'), *n.* A winged insect, often of a yellow color.
But'ter-ine (bŭt'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* An imitation of butter, made from animal fat.
But'ter-milk' (bŭt'tẽr-mĭlk'), *n.* Milk remaining after butter is separated from it.
But'ter-nut' (bŭt'tẽr-nŭt'), *n.* American tree of the Walnut family, and its oily fruit.
But'ter-y (bŭt'tẽr-y̆), *a.* Like butter. —*n.* Place for keeping butter, etc.; pantry.
But'tock (bŭt'tŭk), *n.* The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.
But'ton (bŭt't'n), *n.* A small ball; knob; catch, to fasten together parts of a dress, to secure a door, etc.; a bud of a plant. —*v. t.* & *i.* To fasten with a button.
But'ton-hole' (bŭt't'n-hōl'), *n.* Hole in which a button is caught. —*v. t.* To hold by the button; detain in conversation; bore.
But'ton-wood' (bŭt't'n-wŏŏd'), *n.* The American plane tree, producing rough balls; —called also *buttonball tree*, and *sycamore*.
But'tress (bŭt'trĕs), *n.* Projecting support to the exterior of a wall. —*v. t.* To prop.
Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* Healthful and vigorous; comely; jolly; frolicsome.
Buy (bī), *v. t.* To purchase. —**Buy'er,** *n.*
Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees. —*v. t.* To spread (a report) by whispers; talk persistently. —*n.* A continuous, humming noise; whisper; report spread cautiously.
Buz'zard (bŭz'zẽrd), *n.* Bird of prey, of the hawk kind.

Buzzard.

By (bī), *prep.* Near; close to; beside; past; with; through means of; in presence of. —*adv.* Near; present; past; beyond. —*a.* Out of the common path; aside.
By (bī), **Bye,** *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; object by the way; in cricket, a run made upon a missed ball.
By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* A private end or purpose.
By'gone' (bī'gŏn'), *a.* Gone by. —*n.* Past event.

By′-law′ (bī′lą′), *n.* Local or subordinate law.
By′path′ (bī′păth′), *n.* A private path; obscure way; indirect means.
By′play′ (bī′plā′), *n.* A scene carried on aside, while the main action proceeds.
By′road′ (bī′rōd′), *n* Private or obscure road.
By′stand′er (bī′stăn′dẽr), *n.* A looker-on.
By′way′, *n.* Secluded or obscure way.
By′word′ (bī′wûrd′), *n.* A common saying; proverb; object of contemptuous remark.

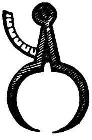
C.

Cab (kăb), *n.* Light carriage; cabriolet.
Cab (kăb), *n.* Hebrew measure of 2¼ pints.
Ca-bal′ (kȧ-băl′), *n.* Number of persons united for a private purpose; junto; intrigue. — *v. i.* To plot; conspire.
Cab′bage (kăb′bāj), *n.* A garden plant, having an eatable head.
Cab′bage (kăb′bāj), *v. t.* To purloin. — *n.* Cloth kept by tailors cutting out garments.
Cab′in (kăb′ĭn), *n.* A small room; cottage; hut; apartment in a ship.
Cab′i-net (kăb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* Closet; private room; council of a government; chest, with drawers and doors; art collection. — *a.* Suited for a cabinet; small. — **Cab′i-net-mak′er**, *n.* Maker of furniture.
Ca′ble (kā′b'l), *n.* Strong rope or chain; metallic rope containing a telegraphic wire. — *v. t.* To fasten with a cable; transmit (a telegraphic message) through a cable. — **Ca′ble-gram′**, *n.* Telegraphic message sent by a cable.
Ca-boose′ (kȧ-bōōs′), *n.* Cook room of a ship; galley; tool car on a railroad.
Cab′ri-o-let′ (kăb′rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* One-horse carriage with two seats and calash top.
Ca-ca′o (kȧ-kā′ō), *n.* The chocolate tree.
Cac′kle (kăk′k'l), *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen; giggle; prattle. — *n.* The broken noise of a hen; idle talk; prattle.
Cac′tus (kăk′tŭs), *n.* Prickly tropical plant.
Cad (kăd), *n.* Doorkeeper of an English omnibus; a vulgar fellow.
Ca-dav′er-ous (kȧ-dăv′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a corpse; ghastly.
Cad′dy (kăd′dȳ), *n.* Small box for tea.
Ca′dence (kā′dens), *n.* Fall of the voice; modulation of sound.
Ca-det′ (kȧ-dĕt′), *n.* A younger son; volunteer in the army; military pupil.

Cactus.

‖**Ca′di** (kā′dĭ), *n.* A Turkish judge.
Cæ′sar (sē′zẽr), *n.* A Roman emperor; the Kaiser, or Emperor of Germany. — **Cæ′sar-ism**, *n.* Imperialism; government by a single person chosen by popular will; advocacy of such government.
‖**Ca′fé′** (kȧ′fā′), *n.* A restaurant.
Cage (kāj), *n.* Inclosure for birds or beasts. — *v. t.* To confine.
Cai′man, *n.* Cayman.
Cairn (kârn), *n.* A pile of stones.
Cais′son (kās′sŏn), *n.* Chest for ammunition; frame for laying foundations of a bridge.
Cai′tiff (kā′tĭf), *n.* A knave. — *a.* Base; vile.
Ca-jole′ (kȧ-jōl′), *v. t.* To deceive by flattery; wheedle; entrap. — **Ca-jol′er-y**, *n.*
Cake (kāk), *n.* Baked dough; sweet bread; a flat mass. — *v. t. & i.* To harden.
Cal′a-bash (kăl′ȧ-băsh), *n.* A large gourd.
Cal′a-boose′ (kăl′ȧ-bōōs′), *n.* A prison; jail.
Ca-lam′i-ty (kȧ-lăm′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Great misfortune; disaster. — **Ca-lam′i-tous**, *a.*
Cal′a-mus (kăl′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* A reed; Indian cane; sweet flag.
Ca-lash′ (kȧ-lăsh′), *n.* Light carriage with movable top; a woman's hood.
Cal-ca′re-ous (kăl-kā′rē-ŭs), *a.* Like lime.
Cal′ci-mine (kăl′sĭ-mīn), *n.* White or colored wash for plastered walls. — *v. t.* To wash or cover with calcimine.
Cal′ci-nate (kăl′sĭ-nāt), *or* **Cal-cine′** (kăl-sīn′), *v. t. & i.* To powder by heat; oxidize. — **Cal′ci-na′tion**, *n.* — **Cal′cite**, *n.* Carbonate of lime. — **Cal′ci-um** (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* Metallic basis of lime.
Cal′cu-late (kăl′kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To compute; reckon; estimate. — **Cal′cu-la′tion**, *n.* — **Cal′cu-la′tor**, *n.*
Cal′cu-lus (kăl′kū-lŭs), *n.* Stone in the bladder; a method of computation. — **Cal′cu-lous**, *a.* Like stone; gritty.
Cal′dron (kal′drŭn), *n.* Large kettle.
Cal′en-dar (kăl′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* An almanac; register. — *v. t.* To write in a calendar.
Cal′en-der (kăl′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A hot press, used to smooth cloths, paper, etc.; one who calenders. — *v. t.* To press between rollers.

Calf (kăf), *n.* Young of the cow; a stupid person; fleshy part of the leg below the knee; fine leather made from a calf's skin.
Cal'i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* Weight of a bullet; bore of a gun; mental capacity.
Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.* Stuff woven of cotton.
Ca'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* A caliph.
Cal'i-pers (kăl'ĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.*, **Caliper compasses.** Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber of round bodies.


Calipers.

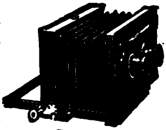
Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* Successor or vicar; — title of the successors of Mohammed. — **Cal'i-phate, Cal'i-fate** (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Government of a caliph.
Cal'is-then'ics (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* Graceful bodily exercise.
Ca'lix (kā'lĭks), *n.* A calyx.
Calk (kąk), *v. t.* To stop seams of (a ship), to prevent leaking; to sharpen the shoes of (a horse or ox), to prevent slipping. — *n.* Sharp-pointed iron on a shoe.
Call (kąl), *v. t.* To name; invite; designate. — *v. i.* To cry out; make a brief visit. — *n.* An address; demand; short visit. — **Call'ing,** *n.* Summons; occupation; business; trade.
Cal-lig'ra-phy (kăl-lĭg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Beautiful penmanship.
Cal'lous (kăl'lŭs), *a.* Hardened; unfeeling. — **Cal-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Cal'low (kăl'lō), *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged; immature.
Calm (käm), *a.* Still; tranquil; placid. — *n.* Serenity; quiet. — *v. t.* To still; soothe.
Cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* Mild chloride of mercury, used as medicine.
Ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* Principle of heat. — **Cal'o-rif'ic** (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing heat.
Cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* Indian pipe of peace.
Ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* To accuse falsely; defame; libel. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tion,** *n.* False accusation; slander. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous** (-nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Slanderous. — **Cal'um-ny** (kăl'ŭm-nȳ), *n.* False and malicious accusation; slander; libel; abuse.

c c Calyx.

Calve (käv), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf.
Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks), *n.* Outer covering of a flower.
Cam (kăm), *n.* Projecting part of a wheel or moving piece, to give variable motion to another piece pressing against it.
Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* Fine white fabric of linen or cotton.
Came, *imp.* of **Come.**
Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* Large Asiatic and African ruminant quadruped.

Camel.

‖**Ca-mel'li-a** (kȧ-mĕl'lĭ-ȧ *or* kȧ-mĕl'yȧ), *n.* A genus of ornamental plants.
Ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pärd), *n.* The giraffe, an African ruminant quadruped, remarkable for its long neck.
Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.* A stone or shell carved in relief.
Cam'e-ra (kăm'ē-rȧ), *n.* Vaulted roof or ceiling; the *camera obscura* used by photographers. — ‖**Camera obscura** (ŏb-skū'rȧ). Apparatus in which images of external objects are thrown upon a surface within a darkened box.


Camera.

Cam'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), **Cham'o-mile,** *n.* Bitter medicinal plant.
Camp (kămp), *n.* Ground on which tents, etc., are erected; body of persons encamped together. — *v. i.* To rest or lodge.
Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* Time that an army keeps the field; a political canvass.
Cam'phene (kăm'fēn), *n.* Oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written *camphine.*]
Cam'phire (kăm'fīr), *n.* Old spelling of *camphor.*
Cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* Solidified sap of an East Indian tree. — **Cam'phor-ate,** *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.
Can (kăn), *n.* Cup; metal case. — *v. t.* To preserve (fruit, etc.) in air-tight cans.
Can (kăn), *v. i.* To be able; have power.
Ca-nal' (kȧ-năl'), *n.* Artificial watercourse; duct for passage of liquids or solids.
‖**Ca-nard'** (kȧ-närd'), *n.* A hoax.
Ca-na'ry (kȧ-nā'rȳ), *n.* Wine of the Canary

Isles; singing bird of the Finch family. — *a.* Of the pale yellow color of the canary bird. [destroy. — **Can'cel-la'tion**, *n.*
Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* To blot out; annul;
Can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a tumor. — **Can'cer-ous**, *a.* Like, or affected with, cancer.
Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.* A branched candlestick; chandelier.
Can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* Fair; just; frank.
Can'di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* One selected for office. — **Can'di-da-cy** (-dȧ-sȳ), **Can'di-da-ture**, *n.*
Can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* Cylinder of wax, tallow, etc., inclosing a wick, to furnish light. — **Can'dle-light'**, *n.* Light of a candle. — **Can'dle-stick'**, *n.* Stand for a candle.
Can'dor (kăn'dẽr), *n.* Fairness; sincerity.
Can'dy (kăn'dȳ), *v. t. & i.* To conserve in sugar; form into crystals. — *n.* Confection of sugar.
Cane (kān), *n.* A reed; staff. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane; furnish with cane or rattan. — **Cane'brake'**, *n.* Thicket of canes.
Ca-nine' (kȧ-nīn'), *a.* Like a dog.
Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* Case for tea, coffee, etc., also for shot fired from a cannon.
Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* An ulcer in the mouth; a disease of animals and plants; anything which corrupts or destroys. — *v. t. & i.* To eat; corrode; corrupt. [coal.
Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). Hard black
Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-bal), *n.* One who eats human flesh. — **Can'ni-bal-ism**, *n.*
Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.* A great gun; firearm for discharging heavy shot. — **Can'non-ade'**, *n.* Attack with cannon. — *v. t. & i.* To attack with cannon. — **Cannon ball.** Shot for a cannon. — **Cannon shot.** Cannon balls; distance a cannon will throw balls.
Can'not (kăn'nŏt). Am, is, or are, unable.
Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.* Boat formed of the

Canoe.

trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. — *v. i.* To manage a canoe; ride in a canoe.
Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* A law or rule; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a church dignitary. — **Ca-non'ic** (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk), **Ca-non'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to rule. — **Can'on-ize**, *v. t.* To place upon the catalogue of saints.
Can'o-py (kăn'ō-pȳ), *n.* Covering over the head. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.
Cant (kănt), *v. t.* To incline upon the edge; turn suddenly; cut off an angle from. — *n.* Angle; inclination; sudden thrust.
Cant (kănt), *n.* Affected, singsong speech; phrase peculiar to some profession; religious phraseology; hypocrisy; slang of thieves and beggars. — *v. i.* To whine.
Can't (kȧnt). Contraction for *can not.*
Can'ta-leup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), **Can'ta-loupe**, *n.* A small variety of muskmelon.
Can'ta-lev'er (kăn'tȧ-lĕv'ẽr), *n.* Bracket supporting a balcony, eaves, etc.
Can-ta'ta (kăn-tä'tȧ), *n.* Poem set to music.
Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* Vessel for liquor; barrack tavern. [Written also *cantine.*]
Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.
Can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A little song.
Can'to (kăn'tō), *n.* Section of a long poem.
Can'ton (kăn'tŭn), *n.* A political division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide (territory) into districts; allot quarters to (troops).
Can'ton crape' (kăn'tŭn krāp'). Soft, thin silk fabric, for ladies' scarfs, shawls, etc. — **Canton flannel.** Cotton flannel.
Can'vas (kăn'vas), *n.* Cloth for tents, sails, etc. — **Can'vas-back'**, *n.* A sea duck.
Can'vass (kăn'vas), *v. t.* To sift; examine thoroughly; solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes, interest, subscriptions, etc. — *n.* Close inspection; solicitation.
Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* India rubber.
Cap (kăp), *n.* Head covering; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top of; complete.
Ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Possessing ability or power; able; efficient; skillful.
Ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* Having capacity; large; roomy; spacious; comprehensive. — **Ca-pac'i-ty** (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
‖**Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* From head to foot.
Ca-par'i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To adorn.
Cape (kāp), *n.* Neck of land extending into the sea; headland; neckpiece of a garment.
Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.* To leap sportively; dance. — *n.* Frolicsome leap or jump; prank.
Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *n.* Flower bud of the caper bush, used for pickling.
Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Resembling a hair; long and very slender; pertaining to capillary tubes. — *n.* A fine vessel, esp. one connecting arteries and veins.
Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the head, or to the forfeiture of the head (or life); first in importance; principal; excellent. — *n.* Head of a column; chief city; stock in trade; capital letter. — **Cap'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* Finely. — **Capital letter.** A let-

ter of different form and size from those in which the body of a page is printed; thus:—pica CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; nonpareil CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; diamond CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS. — **Capital stock.** Fund of a trading company. — **Cap′i-tal-ist**, *n.* Man of large property. — **Cap′i-tal-ize**, *v. t.* To convert (money or stock) into capital; print in capitals.

Cap′i-ta′tion (kăp′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* A numbering of persons; tax on each head; poll tax.

Cap′i-tol (kăp′ĭ-tŏl), *n.* A government house.

Ca-pit′u-late (kȧ-pĭt′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To surrender on stipulated terms. — **Ca-pit′u-la′tion**, *n.* A reducing to heads or articles; surrender to an enemy upon stipulated terms; terms of agreement or surrender.

Ca′pon (kā′p'n), *n.* Cock bred for the table.

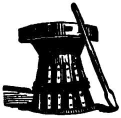
Ca-price′ (kȧ-prēs′), *n.* Sudden change of mind; whim. — **Ca-pri′cious** (-prĭsh′ŭs), *a.*

Cap′ri-corn (kăp′rĭ-kôrn), *n.* 10th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Dec. 21.

Cap′si-cum (kăp′sĭ-kŭm), *n.* Plant producing red or Cayenne pepper.

Cap-size′ (kăp-sīz′), *v. t.* To overturn. — *n.* An upset.

Cap′stan (kăp′stăn), *n.* Machine for weighing anchors or raising great weights.



Capstan.

Cap′sule (kăp′sūl), *n.* Seed vessel of a plant; cup; shell. — **Cap′su-lar** (-sū-lẽr), **Cap′su-la-ry**, *a.*

Cap′tain (kăp′tĭn), *n.* Commander of a ship, company, etc.; a warrior. — **Cap′tain-cy**, **Cap′tain-ship**, *n.*

Cap′tion (kăp′shŭn), *n.* Certificate affixed to a legal instrument; heading.

Cap′tious (kăp′shŭs), *a.* Apt to find fault.

Cap′tive (kăp′tĭv), *n.* A prisoner. — *a.* Made prisoner; confining. — **Cap′ti-vate**, *v. t.* To capture; charm; fascinate. — **Cap-tiv′i-ty** (-tĭv′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Imprisonment; subjection.—**Cap′tor**, *n.*—**Cap′ture**, *n.* Seizure; thing taken. — *v. t.* To seize.

Car (kär), *n.* Cart; railroad carriage; chariot.

Car′a-bine (kăr′ȧ-bīn), *n.* Carbine.

Car′a-cole (kăr′ȧ-kōl), *n.* Oblique movement of a horse; spiral staircase. — *v. i.* To wheel.

Car′a-mel (kăr′ȧ-mĕl), *n.* Burnt sugar; a kind of candy or sweet paste.

Car′at (kăr′ăt), *n.* Weight of 4 grains, used in weighing gems; 1-24th part (said of the *fineness of gold).*

Car′a-van (kăr′ȧ-văn), *n.* Company of travelers or showmen; train of wagons, for conveying beasts or goods; van. — **Car′a-van′sa-ry**, *n.* Oriental inn.

Car′a-way (kăr′ȧ-wā), *n.* An aromatic plant and its seed.

Car′bine (kär′bīn), *n.* Short gun, used by mounted troops. — **Car′bi-neer′** (-bĭ-nēr′), *n.* Soldier armed with a carbine.

Car-bol′ic (kär-bŏl′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a disinfectant acid, called *carbolic acid*, *phenic acid*, and *phenol*.

Car′bon (kär′bŏn), *n.* Pure charcoal. — **Car′bo-na′ceous** (kär′bō-nā′shŭs), *a.* Composed of carbon. — **Car′bon-ate**, *n.* Salt of carbonic acid with a base. — **Car-bon′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to carbon. — **Car′bon-if′er-ous**, *a.* Producing, or containing, carbon or coal.

Car′boy (kär′boi), *n.* Globular bottle protected by basket work.

Car′bun-cle (kär′bŭn̲-k'l), *n.* A gem, of deep red color; a malignant boil.

Car′cass (kär′kas), *n.* Dead body; corpse.

Card (kärd), *n.* Piece of pasteboard, prepared for various uses;-written note; *pl.* a game played with pieces of pasteboard bearing distinguishing marks. — **Card′-board′** (-bōrd′), *n.* Stiff pasteboard.

Card (kärd), *n.* Instrument for combing wool, flax, or hair. — *v. t.* To comb.

Car′da-mom (kär′dȧ-mŭm), *n.* Plant yielding an aromatic seed used in medicine.

Car′di-nal (kär′dĭ-nal), *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* One of the ecclesiastics of the pope's council; a woman's hooded cloak.

Care (kâr), *n.* Anxiety; concern; trouble; oversight. — *v. i.* To be anxious; be disposed; heed. — **Care′ful**, *a.* Anxious; cautious; saving. — **Care′less**, *a.* Heedless; remiss. — **Care′worn′**, *a.* Wearied with care.

Ca-reen′ (kȧ-rēn′), *v. t.* & *i.* To incline to one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer′ (kȧ-rēr′), *n.* A race; course; procedure. — *v. i.* To move rapidly.

Ca-ress′ (kȧ-rĕs′), *v. t.* To treat with kindness; fondle; flatter. — *n.* An endearment.

Ca′ret (kā′rĕt), *n.* Mark [⋀] noting omission in written matter.

Car′go (kär′gō), *n.* Freight of a ship.

Car′i-bou (kăr′ĭ-bōō), *n.* Quadruped of the reindeer kind. [Written also *carribou.*]

Car′i-ca-ture (kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr), *n.* A ridiculous likeness. — *v. t.* To burlesque. — **Car′i-ca-tu′rist**, *n.*

Car′i-ole (kăr′ĭ-ōl), *n.* Small, open carriage.

Carl (kärl), *n.* A robust, hardy man; rude, rustic man; a kind of hemp.

Car′man (kär′man), *n.* Driver of a cart.

Car′mine (kär′mīn), *n.* A red pigment.

Car′nage (kär′nāj), *n.* Slaughter; havoc.

Car'nal (kär'nal), *a.* Fleshly; sensual.
Car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Flesh color; a flower, a species of clove pink. — *a.* Pink.
Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan), *n.* Chalcedony, of red or reddish white color; cornelian.
Car'ni-val (kär'nĭ-val), *n.* Festival celebrated with merriment before Lent.
Car-niv'o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh.
Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* Song of joy. — *v. t. & i.* [To praise; sing; warble.
Ca-rot'id (ka-rŏt'ĭd), *n.* One of the two great arteries in the neck.
Ca-rouse' (ka-rouz'), *v. i.* To drink jovially. — **Ca-rouse'**, **Ca-rous'al**, *n.*
Carp (kärp), *v. i.* To find fault.
Carp (kärp), *n.* A soft-finned, fresh-water [fish.

Carp.

Car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* Worker in wood. — **Car'pen-try**, *n.* Art of building; woodwork.
Car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* Heavy fabric for covering floors. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet. — **Car'pet-ing**, *n.* Materials for carpets; carpets in general. — **Car'pet-bag'**, *n.* Traveler's hand bag.
Car'riage (kăr'rĭj), *n.* A carrying; conveyance; vehicle; behavior; conduct.
Car'ri-er (kăr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that carries; a kind of pigeon.
Car'ri-on (kăr'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* Putrefying flesh. — *a.* Feeding on carrion.
Car'rot (kăr'rŭt), *n.* A vegetable, of reddish yellow color. — **Car'rot-y**, *a.* Like a carrot.
Car'ry (kăr'rȳ), *v. t. & i.* To convey; bear; transfer; behave; demean.
Car'ry-all' (kăr'rĭ-al'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.
Cart (kärt), *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey on a cart. — **Cart'age**, *n.* A carrying in a cart; price paid for carting. — **Cart'er**, *n.*
Car-tel' (kär-tĕl'), *n.* Agreement for exchange of prisoners; challenge.
Car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lāj), *n.* Gristle; elastic tissue. — **Car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*
Car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* A charge for a firearm, inclosed in a case or shell.
Carve (kärv), *v. t. & i.* To cut (wood, stone, etc.) artistically; cut (meat, etc.) into slices; apportion to. — **Carv'ing**, *n.* A cutting; figure carved.
Cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* Small waterfall.
Case (kās), *n.* A covering or sheath; box and its contents; quantity contained in a box. — *v. t.* To put in a case.
Case (kās), *n.* That which happens; event; condition; state; instance; patient; matters of fact *in a law suit*; variation in form of a substantive, indicating its grammatical relation to other words.
Case'hard'en (kās'här'd'n), *v. t.* To harden (iron) by converting the surface into steel.
Case'ment (kās'ment), *n.* A glazed and hinged window frame.
Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* Of or like cheese.
Cash (kăsh), *n.* Small Chinese copper coin.
Cash (kăsh), *n.* Coin or specie; ready money. — *v. t.* To convert into money. — **Cash'-book**, *n.* Book for recording receipts and expenditures. — **Cash-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* One in charge of the money of a bank, etc.
Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *v. t.* To dismiss from office or discard from society.
Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* Rich and costly woolen stuff for shawls, etc.
Cas'ing (kā'sĭng), *n.* A covering; case; box.
Cask (kȧsk), *n.* Small barrel-shaped vessel.
Cas'ket (kȧs'kĕt), *n.* A small chest for jewels, etc.; a burial case.
Casque (kȧsk), *n.* A helmet.
Cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ), *n.* A species of laurel; cheap kind of cinnamon.
Cas'si-mere (kăs'sĭ-mēr), *n.* Thin woolen [cloth.
Cas'sock (kăs'sŭk), *n.* A clergyman's long coat.
Cas'so-wa-ry (kăs'sō-wȧ-rȳ), *n.* Large bird, [resembling the ostrich.
Cast (kȧst), *v. t. & i.* To throw; form; calculate. — *n.* A throwing; thing thrown, or distance through which it is thrown; motion; turn; appearance.
Cas'ta-net (kăs'tȧ-nĕt), *n.* An instrument rattled, to keep time in dancing.
Cast'a-way (kȧst'ȧ-wā), *n.* An abandoned person; reprobate. — *a.* Rejected; useless.
Caste (kȧst), *n.* A fixed class in society.
Cast'er (kȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who casts; a cruet; small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

Caster.

Cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To correct; chastise. — **Cas'ti-ga'tion**, *n.*
Cas'tile soap' (kăs'tēl *or* kăs-tēl' sōp'). A fine soap, made with olive oil and soda.
Cast'ing (kȧst'ĭng), *n.* Act of one who casts; thing cast in a mould; warping of a board.
Cas'tle (kăs''l), *n.* A fortified residence; fortress; piece in chess. — *v. t. & i.* In chess, to cover (the king) with a castle.
Cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* A beaver; hat; heavy kind of broadcloth.
Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tẽr oil'). Cathartic vegetable [oil.
Cas'trel (kăs'trĕl), *n.* A kind of hawk.
Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-al), *a.* Happening without design or regularity; accidental; occasional. — *n.* A vagrant. — **Cas'u-al-ty**, *n.* An accident; death; misfortune.

Cat (kăt), *n.* A domestic animal; tackle used in ships; a whip; game of ball.

Cat′a-comb (kăt′ȧ-kōm), *n.* Cave or subterraneous place for burial of the dead.

Cat′a-lep′sy (kăt′ȧ-lĕp′sȳ), *n.* Sudden suspension of sense, etc. — **Cat′a-lep′tic,** *a.*

Cat′a-logue (kăt′ȧ-lŏg), *n.* List of articles arranged methodically. — *v. t.* To make a list of.

Ca-tal′pa (kȧ-tăl′pȧ), *n.* Tree having large leaves and flowers.

Cat′a-ma-ran′ (kăt′ȧ-mȧ-răn′), *n.* A kind of raft consisting of pieces of wood lashed together; a vessel with twin hulls; a scold.

Cat′a-mount (kăt′ȧ-mount), *n.* A beast of prey; cougar; puma; lynx.

Cat′a-plasm (kăt′ȧ-plăz′m), *n.* A poultice.

Cat′a-pult (kăt′ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* Engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.

Cat′a-ract (kăt′ȧ-răkt), *n.* A great waterfall; opacity of the lens of the eye.

Ca-tarrh′ (kȧ-tär′), *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages; cold in the head or lungs. — **Ca-tarrh′al,** *a.*

Ca-tas′tro-phe (kȧ-tăs′trō-fē), *n.* Final event; disaster; calamity.

Ca-taw′ba (kȧ-ta̤′bȧ), *n.* An American red grape; wine made from it.

Cat′boat′ (kăt′bōt′), *n.* Sail boat with one mast, placed well forward.

Catch (kăch), *v. t.* To seize; take; overtake. — *v. i.* To be held; spread by infecting. — *n.* A seizing; that which seizes; thing caught; gain; a snatch; song for several voices. — **Catch′ing,** *a.* Contagious.

Catch′pen-ny (kăch′pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Made to gain money from the ignorant; worthless.

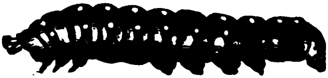
Catch′up (kăch′ŭp), **Cat′sup** (kăt′sŭp), *n.* Sauce made from tomatoes, etc.

Cat′e-chise (kăt′ē-kīz), *v. t.* To instruct by questions and answers; interrogate. — **Cat′e-chism** (-kĭz′m), *n.* Instruction by questions and answers; summary of doctrine.

Cat′e-go-ry (kăt′ē-gō-rȳ), *n.* Class; state; condition. — **Cat′e-gor′ic-al** (-gŏr′ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive; express.

Ca′ter (kā′tẽr), *v. i.* To provide food; purvey.

Cat′er-pil′lar (kăt′ẽr-pĭl′lẽr), *n.* Larval or worm state of insects.



Caterpillar.

Cat′fish′ (kăt′fĭsh′), *n.* A voracious fish; the *bullhead, horned pout, etc.*

Cat′gut′ *(kăt′gŭt′), n.* Cord made from intestines.

Ca-thar′tic (kȧ-thär′tĭk), *a.* Cleansing the bowels; laxative. — *n.* Purgative medicine.

Ca-the′dral (kȧ-thē′dral), *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

Cath′o-lic (kăth′ō-lĭk), *a.* Universal or general; not partial or narrow-minded; pertaining to the Church of Rome or its adherents. — *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Cath′o-lic′i-ty** (-lĭs′ĭ-tȳ), **Ca-thol′i-cism** (kȧ-thŏl′ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* Liberality; adherence to the Church of Rome. — **Ca-thol′i-cize,** *v. i. & t.* To become or to make catholic.

Cat′kin (kăt′kĭn), *n.* An ament.

Cat′nip (kăt′nĭp), **Cat′mint** (-mĭnt), *n.* An aromatic plant sometimes used in medicine.

Cat′s′-eye′ (kăts′ī′), *n.* A quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; chrysoberyl.

Cat′s′-paw′ (kăts′pa̤′), *n.* A light air, rippling the water; dupe; tool of another.

Cat′tle (kăt′t′l), *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively; esp., those of the bovine genus.

Cau′cus (ka̤′kŭs), *n.* Political meeting. — *v. i.* To hold, or meet in, a caucus.

Cau′dal (ka̤′dal), *a.* Pertaining to the tail. — **Cau′date,** *a.* Having a tail.

Cau′dle (ka̤′d′l), *n.* Warm drink for sick persons.

Caught (ka̤t), *imp. & p. p.* of CATCH.

Caul (ka̤l), *n.* Net for the head; membrane covering part of the lower intestines.

Cau′li-flow′er (ka̤′lĭ-flou′ẽr), *n.* A variety of cabbage.

Cause (ka̤z), *n.* That which produces a result or action; suit in court; case. — *v. t.* To make; effect. — **Cause′less,** *a.*

Cause′way (ka̤z′wā), **Cau′sey** (ka̤′zȳ), *n.* A raised way over wet ground.

Caus′tic (ka̤s′tĭk), *a.* Destructive to texture; burning; corrosive; satirical. — *n.* A burning or corrosive application.

Cau′ter (ka̤′tẽr), *n.* A hot searing iron. — **Cau′ter-ize,** *v. t.* To sear (morbid flesh, etc.) with fire or hot iron. — **Cau′ter-y,** *n.*

Cau′tion (ka̤′shŭn), *n.* Prudence; care; counsel; warning. — *v. t.* To warn. — **Cau′tion-a-ry,** *a.* Containing warning; given as a pledge. — **Cau′tious,** *a.* Wary; circumspect.

Cav′al-cade′ (kăv′al-kād′), *n.* Procession of horsemen.

Cav′a-lier′ (kăv′ȧ-lēr′), *n.* A horseman; knight. — *a.* Gay; brave; disdainful.

Cav′al-ry (kăv′ăl-rȳ), *n.* Mounted troops.

Cave (kāv), *n.* Hollow place in the earth; den; cavern. — *v. t.* To hollow. — *v. i.* To fall (in); collapse.

Cav′ern (kăv′ẽrn), *n.* Cave. — **Cav′ern-ous,** *a.*

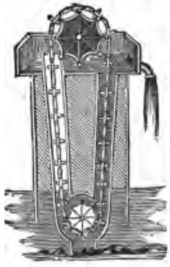
Cav′il (kăv′ĭl), *v. i.* To raise captious objections. — *n.* Frivolous objection.

Cav′i-ty (kăv′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hollow place.
Caw (ka̤), *v. i.* To cry like a raven. — *n.* The noise of the crow or raven.
Cay-enne′ (kā̆-ĕn′), *n.* Hot red pepper.
Cay′man (kā′m*a*n), *n.* American alligator.
Cease (sēs), *v. t.* & *i.* To stop. — **Cease′less**, *a.* Unceasing; perpetual.
Ce′dar (sē′dẽr), *n.* An evergreen tree.
Cede (sēd), *v. t.* To yield; surrender; give up.

Cedar.

Ce-dil′la (sē̆-dĭl′lȧ), *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*], to give it the sound of *s*.
Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* To line the roof of. — **Ceil′ing**, *n.* Covering of the inner roof; inside planking of a ship.
Cel′e-brate (sĕl′ē̆-brāt), *v. t.* To praise; commemorate; solemnize. — **Cel′e-bra′ted**, *a.* Having celebrity; famous. — **Cel′e-bra′tion**, *n.* Honor bestowed; commemoration. — **Ce-leb′ri-ty** (sē̆-lĕb′rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Renown; fame; a person of distinction.
Ce-ler′i-ty (sē̆-lĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Swiftness; speed.
Cel′er-y (sĕl′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A salad plant.
Ce-les′tial (sē̆-lĕs′ch*a*l), *a.* Heavenly; belonging to China. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven; a Chinaman.
Cell (sĕl), *n.* Small and close room; closed cavity; minute sac or vesicle.
Cel′lar (sĕl′lẽr), *n.* A room under a building. — **Cel′lar-age**, *n.* Excavation for a cellar; series of cellars connected; storage in a cellar.
Cel′lu-lar (sĕl′ū̆-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.
Cel′lu-loid (sĕl′ū̆-loid), *n.* Composition in imitation of ivory, coral, amber, etc.
Celt (sĕlt), *n.* One of an ancient race from whom sprung the Irish, Welsh, Gael, and Bretons; implement used by early Celtic nations. — **Celt′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to Celts, or to their language. — *n.* Language of the Celts. [Written also *Kelt*, and *Keltic*.]
Ce-ment′ (sē̆-mĕnt′), *n.* Adhesive substance for uniting bodies, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of union. — *v. t.* & *i.* To join closely.
Cem′e-ter-y (sĕm′ē̆-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* Burial place.
Cen′ser (sĕn′sẽr), *n.* Jar for burning incense.
Cen′sor (sĕn′sŏr), *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who decides as to the publication of books, etc.; a harsh critic. — **Cen-so′ri-ous**, *a.* Fault-finding; captious; severe.
Cen′sure (sĕn′shū̆r), *n.* Blame; reprimand. — *v. t.* To condemn; reprove.
Cen′sus (sĕn′sŭs), *n.* Official enumeration of inhabitants.
Cent (sĕnt), *n.* A hundred; as, 10 *per cent*; an American coin, worth 100th of a dollar.
Cen′taur (sĕn′ta̤r), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse.
Cen′te-na′ri-an (sĕn′tē̆-nā′rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Of or relating to 100 years. — *n.* A person 100 years old. — **Cen′te-na-ry** (sĕn′tē̆-nā̆-rȳ), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; occurring once in 100 years. — *n.* The aggregate of 100 things; a century. — **Cen-ten′ni-al** (-tĕn′nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Belonging to the hundredth anniversary; happening once in a hundred years. — *n.* Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of an event.
Cen′ter (sĕn′tẽr), *n.* Middle point. — *v. t.* & *i.* To place or meet in the middle; concentrate.
Cen-tes′i-mal (sĕn-tĕs′ĭ-m*a*l), *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred.
Cen′ti-grade (sĕn′tĭ-grād), *a.* Having 100 degrees.
Cen′ti-gram (sĕn′tĭ-grăm), *n.* Metric measure of weight, the 100th of a gram.
Cen′ti-li′ter (sĕn′tĭ-lē′tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity, the 100th of a liter.
Cen′ti-me′ter (sĕn′tĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length, the 100th of a meter.
Cen′ti-ped (sĕn′tĭ-pĕd), **Cen′ti-pede** (-pēd), *n.* A land articulate, having many feet.
Cen′tral (sĕn′tr*a*l), *a.* Relating to, in, or near, the center. — **Cen′tral-ize**, *v. t.* To bring to a center. — **Cen′tric**, **Cen′tric-al**, *a.* Central.
Cen-trif′u-gal (sĕn-trĭf′ū̆-g*a*l), *a.* Tending to recede from the center. — **Cen-trip′e-tal**, *a.* Tending toward the center.
Cen′tu-ple (sĕn′tū̆-p′l), *a.* Hundredfold. — *v. t.* & *i.* To increase a hundredfold.
Cen-tu′ri-on (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* Roman captain of 100 men.
Cen′tu-ry (sĕn′tū̆-rȳ), *n.* A hundred; a hundred years.
Ceph′a-lo-pod (sĕf′ȧ-lō̆-pŏd), *n.* A mollusk having long arms, — as the octopus.
Ce-ram′ic (sē̆-răm′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. — **Ce-ram′ics**, *n.* The making pottery, tiles, etc.; work formed of clay and baked. [Written also *keramic*, etc.]
Ce′rate (sē′rāt), *n.* Ointment of wax, oil, etc.
Ce′re-al (sē′rē-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc. — *n.* Edible grain.
Cer′e-mo′ni-al (sĕr′ē̆-mō′nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual. — *n.* A system of rules and ceremonies. — **Cer′e-mo′ni-ous**, *a.* According to customary rules; precise; formal. — **Cer′e-mo-ny** (sĕr′ē̆-mō̆-nȳ), *n.* Outward rite; forms of civility.
Cer′tain (sẽr′tĭn), *a.* Sure; regular; undeniable; one or some. — **Cer′tain-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and

fact; without failure. — **Cer'tain-ty**, *n.* Full assurance; established fact; truth.
Cer-tif'i-cate (sẽr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* Written declaration. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To certify. — **Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Cer'ti-fy**, *v. t.* To testify to in writing; give certain information of or to.
Cer'ti-tude (sẽr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Certainty.
Cer'vi-cal (sẽr'vĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the neck.
Cer'vine (sẽr'vīn), *a.* Pertaining to deer.
Ces-sa'tion (sĕs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A stop; pause.
Ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A giving up; surrender.
Chafe (chāf), *v. t. & i.* To irritate; fret; wear by rubbing. — *n.* Heat; irritation.
Chaf'er (chā'fẽr), *n.* An insect; Maybug.
Chaff (chȧf), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse; light talk; banter. — *v. t.* To quiz; make fun of. — **Chaff'y**, *a.*
Chaf'fer (chăf'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* To bargain.
Chaf'finch (chăf'fĭnch), *n.* Singing bird of the Finch family.
Cha-green' (shȧ-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.
Cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn'), *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To mortify.
Chain (chān), *n.* Line of connected links; surveyor's measure, 4 rods or 66 feet in length. — *v. t.* To fasten with chains; enslave. — **Chain bridge.** Bridge hung on chains; suspension bridge. — **Chain pump.** Pump consisting of an endless chain carrying disks or buckets. — **Chain stitch.** Stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads.



Chain Pump.

Chair (châr), *n.* Movable seat with a back; presiding officer of an assembly; gig; iron block used on railroads to hold the rails in place. — **Chair'man**, *n.* Presiding officer of an assembly; one who carries a chair. — **Chair'man-ship**, *n.*
Chaise (shāz), *n.* Two-wheeled, covered, one-horse carriage.
Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nȳ), *n.* Translucent quartz.
Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn), *n.* A measure for coal (generally 36 bushels).
Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* Bowl; communion cup.
Chalk (chạk), *n.* White calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To mark with chalk. — **Chalk'y**, *a.*
Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* Summons to contest; demand; exception to a juror or voter. — *v. t.* To summon to a contest; defy; claim; object to (a juror or voter).
Cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* A retired room; compartment; place where an assembly meets; assembly. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge.
Cham'ber-lain (chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* One in charge of chambers; a high court officer; treasurer.
Cham'ber-maid' (chām'bẽr-mād'), *n.* Woman in charge of bedchambers.
Cha-me'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ŏn), *n.* Lizardlike reptile, whose color is changeable.
Cham'ois (shăm'mȳ), *n.* Small European antelope; soft leather.
Cham'o-mile, *n.* Camomile.
Champ (chămp), *v. t. & i.* To chew; bite; gnaw.
Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* Brisk, sparkling wine.
Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'), *a.* Flat; open; level. — *n.* A flat country; a plain.
Cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Combatant for another or for a cause; hero. — *v. t.* To defend; maintain.

Chamois.

Chance (chȧns), *n.* Unforeseen occurrence; luck; opportunity. — *v. i.* To happen. — *a.* Casual.
Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* That part of a church where the altar stands.
Chan'cel-lor (chȧn'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* An officer of state; chief justice of a court of chancery. — **Chan'cer-y** (-sẽr-ȳ), *n.* Court of equity.
Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dē-lēr'), *n.* Support for candles, lights, etc.
Chan'dler (chȧn'dlẽr), *n.* Dealer in candles, etc. — **Chan'dler-y**, *n.* Goods sold by a chandler.
Change (chānj), *v. t. & i.* To alter; exchange; vary. — *n.* Alteration; variety; small money. — **Change'a-ble**, **Change'ful**, *a.* Subject to change; fickle; mutable.
Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* Bed of a stream of water; course; groove. — *v. t.* To cut into channels.
Chant (chȧnt), *v. t. & i.* To sing; celebrate in song. — *n.* A song; melody; musical recitation without musical measure.
Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* A cock.
Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* Confused mass of matter. — **Cha-ot'ic** (kȧ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Confused.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* To crack; split. — *n.* Cleft; gap; chink.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* The jaw; — generally in [plural.]

Chap (chăp), *n.* A man or boy; fellow.

‖**Cha'par-ral'** (chä'pȧr-rȧl'), *n.* Thicket of low evergreen oaks.

Cha'peau' (shȧ'pō'), *n.* A hat.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* A place of worship.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ēr-ōn), *n.* A matron who accompanies a young lady in public. — *v. t.* To guide and protect; matronize.

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fal''n), *a.* Having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* Clergyman in the army, navy, public institution, etc. — **Chap'lain-cy** (-sȳ), **Chap'lain-ship**, *n.*

Chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* Garland; string of beads.

Chap'man (chăp'man), *n.* A dealer; ped- [dler.]

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chap'ter (chăp'tēr), *n.* Division of a book or treatise; branch of some society.

Char (chär), *v. t.* To reduce to coal.

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tēr), *n.* A mark or letter; quality; a person; reputation. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic**, *a.* Indicating character; peculiar. — *n.* A quality; trait. — **Char'ac-ter-ize**, *v. t.* To describe; entitle.

Cha-rade' (shȧ-rād'), *n.* An acted enigma.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* Coal of charred wood.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* To impose; request earnestly; put to the account of; accuse of; load; attack. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; price; onset. — **Charge'a-ble**, *a.* Ascribable; burdensome. — **Char'ger**, *n.* War horse; large dish.

Char'i-ly (châr'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Cautiously.

Char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Carriage of state or pleasure. — **Char'i-ot-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* Driver.

Char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Full of love and kindness. — **Char'i-ty**, *n.* Love; liberality; alms.

Char'la-tan (shär'lȧ-tan), *n.* Quack; mountebank. — **Char'la-tan-ism**, **Char'la-tan-ry**, *n.*

Char'lotte Russe' (shär'lŏt rus'). Dish composed of custard or cream inclosed in cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* Magic power; spell; fascination. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bewitch; fascinate. — **Charm'ing**, *n.* Delightful.

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* Containing remains of the dead. — **Charnel house**. A tomb.

Chart (chärt), *n.* Map of the sea, its coasts, etc. — *v. t.* To map.

Char'ter (chär'tēr), *n.* A deed, or conveyance; patent; grant. — *v. t.* To establish by charter; to hire or let (a ship, etc.).

Char'y (châr'ȳ), *a.* Careful; saving; frugal.

Chase (chās), *v. t.* To hunt; pursue. — *n.* Hunt; game hunted; hunting ground.

Chase (chās), *v. t.* To ornament (a metallic surface) by engraving, embossing, etc. — **Chas'er**, *n.* Engraver; graver's tool.

Chase (chās), *n.* Iron frame for holding pages of imposed type; groove in a wall.

Chasm (kăz'm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* Pure; undefiled. — **Chaste'ness**, **Chas'ti-ty** (chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment. — **Chas'ten-ing**, *n.* Correction.

Chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.* To correct by punishing. — **Chas'tise-ment** (-tĭz-ment), *n.*

Chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* Purity; virtue.

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Light talk; a small bird, allied to the warblers. — **Chat'ty**, *a.* Talkative; sociable.

‖**Cha'teau'** (shȧ'tō'), *n.* Castle; country seat.

Chat'tel (chăt't'l), *n.* Movable property.

Chat'ter (chăt'tēr), *v. i.* To jabber; talk idly. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds. — **Chat'ter-box'**, *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly. [*Colloq.*]

Chat'ty (chăt'tȳ), *a.* Given to chat.

Cheap (chēp), *a.* Of low price; of little value; common. — **Cheap'en**, *v. t.* To chaffer for; beat down the price of.

Cheat (chēt), *n.* A deception; fraud. — *v. t.* To defraud; impose on.

Check (chĕk), *n.* Restraint; order for money; mark for verification; design in squares. — *v. t.* To restrain; hinder; rebuke; identify (a trunk, etc.); mark off (a list, etc.).

Check'er (chĕk'ēr), *v. t.* To variegate with cross-lines; form into little squares; diversify. — *n.* A piece in the game of checkers; pattern in checks. — **Check'er-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Board with 64 squares of alternate colors, on which to play checkers. — **Check'ers**, *n.* A game for two persons, each having 12 men (or checkers); draughts.

Checkerboard.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* Side of the face; assurance or impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheer (chēr), *n.* State of gayety or good spirits; entertainment; applause. — *v. t.* To enliven; encourage; salute by cheers. — *v. i.* To grow cheerful. — **Cheer'ful**, *a.* Lively; jolly. — **Cheer'less**, *a.* Gloomy; dreary.

Cheese (chēz), *n.* Curd of milk, coagulated and pressed. — **Chees'y**, *a.*

‖**Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shā'dēvr'), *n.* Masterpiece.

Chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), **Chem'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Che-mise' (she-mēz'), *n.* A shift; woman's [under-garment.]

Chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* One versed in chemistry; dealer in drugs. — **Chem'is-try**, *n.* Science of the composition and constitutional changes of substances. [money.
Cheque (chĕk), *n.* A check, or order for
Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To treat tenderly.
Che-root' (chē-rōōt'), *n.* A kind of cigar.
Cher'ry (chĕr'rȳ), *n.* A tree, its stone fruit, or its timber; red color. — *a.* Bright red.
Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* Cherubs, Heb. Cherubim (-ū-bĭm). A celestial spirit; angel; beautiful child. — **Che-ru'bic** (chē-rū'bĭk), **Che-ru'bic-al**, *a.* Angelic.
Chess (chĕs), *n.* Game played by two persons, on a board like that used in checkers. — **Chess'man**, *n.* One of the 16 pieces used by each player in this game.
Chess (chĕs), *n.* A kind of grass; a weed.
Chest (chĕst), *n.* Large box; the thorax, or part of the body inclosed by the ribs.
Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.
Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; knight; cavalier. [teeth.
Chew (chṳ), *v. t.* & *i.* To grind with the
Chick (chĭk), **Chick'en** (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* Young fowl. — **Chick'en-heart'ed**, *a.* Timid; cowardly. — **Chicken pox.** A mild, contagious, eruptive disease. — **Chick'weed'**, *n.* Weed eaten by small birds.
Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rȳ), *n.* A plant used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.
Chide (chīd), *v. t.* & *i.* To rebuke; scold.
Chief (chēf), *a.* Highest in rank; principal. — *n.* Leader; commander; head of a tribe. — **Chief'ly**, *adv.* Principally; mostly. — **Chief'tain** (-tĭn), *n.* Captain; leader.
‖**Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn), *n.* Knot of hair at the back of a woman's head. [cold.
Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A sore caused by
Child (chīld), *n.* A son or daughter; descendant. — **Child'hood**, *n.* State of a child. — **Child'ish**, *a.* Like a child; simple; puerile.— **Child'less**, *a.*— **Child'like'**, *a.* Becoming a child; dutiful.
Chill (chĭl), *n.* Sensation of coolness; discouragement. — *a.* Cold; raw; formal. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cool. — **Chill'y**, *a.* Somewhat cold; causing a chill.
Chime (chīm), *n.* Harmonious sound of musical instruments; set of bells ringing in tune. — *v. i.* & *t.* To harmonize; agree.
Chime (chīm), *n.* Brim of a cask.
Chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ), *n.* A mythological monster; vain fancy.—**Chi-mer'ic-al** (-mĕr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Merely imaginary; delusive.
Chim'ney (chĭm'nȳ), *n.* Passage for smoke.
Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē), *n.* The African *orang-outang, a manlike monkey.*

Chin (chĭn), *n.* Lower extremity of the face. [ware.
Chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* A species of earthen-
Chin'ca-pin, *n.* See Chinquapin, *n.*
Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* The bedbug; also, an insect destructive to grain.
Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'lȧ), *n.* Small rodent animal, having soft gray fur.
Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'). Whooping cough.
Chine (chīn), *n.* Backbone; part of a barrel inclosing the head.
Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'), *a.* Pertaining to China. — *n.* A native, the people, or the language, of China.
Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A cleft; gap; crack. — *v. i.* To crack; open. — *v. t.* To part; fill up the chinks of.
Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. — *v. t.* & *i.* To jingle.
Chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* A North American dwarf chestnut; its edible nut.
Chintz (chĭnts), *n.* Printed cotton cloth.
Chip (chĭp), *v. t.* & *i.* To break into small pieces. — *n.* Piece cut off; fragment.
Chip'munk' (chĭp'mŭnk'), *n.* A squirrel-like animal, also called *striped squirrel.*

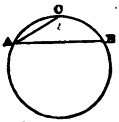
Chipmunk.

Chi-rog'ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* One's own handwriting; penmanship.
Chirp (chērp), *v. i.* To make the sharp noise of birds, crickets, etc. — *n.* A short, sharp noise. [chirp.
Chir'rup (chĭr'rŭp), *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* A
Chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* Tool for paring or gouging. — *v. t.* To cut with a chisel; gouge; cheat.

Chisel.

Chit (chĭt), *n.* First shooting of a plant; sprout; child. [talk.
Chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* Familiar
Chiv'al-ric (shĭv'al-rĭk), **Chiv'al-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Relating to chivalry; knightly; magnanimous. — **Chiv'al-ry**, *n.* Knight errantry; valor; courtesy. [ion.
Chive (chīv), *n.* Small species of on-
Chlo'ral (klō'ral), *n.* A sedative drug obtained by action of chlorine upon alcohol. — **Chlo'rine** (-rĭn), *n.* Heavy gas of greenish color.

Chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* A liquid, used to produce insensibility. — *v. t.* To treat with chloroform.
Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* To fasten; scotch. — *n.* Block preventing motion. — *adv.* Entirely.
Choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt), *n.* Paste made from the cacao nut; beverage made from it.
Choice (chois), *n.* A choosing; thing chosen; option. — *a.* Select; precious.
Choir (kwīr), *n.* Company of singers; part of a church appropriated to singers; chancel.
Choke (chōk), *v. t.* To suffocate; strangle. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped; clog.
Chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* Bile; anger; wrath. — **Chol'er-ic**, *a.* Passionate; irascible.
Chol'er-a (kŏl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* Epidemic disease causing vomiting and purging. — **Cholera morbus.** Bilious disorder, attended by vomiting and purging.
Choose (chōōz), *v. t. & i.* To prefer; elect.
Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* To cut into pieces; mince. — *v. i.* To strike quickly. — *n.* A stroke; piece chopped off; cut of meat.
Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* To barter. — *v. i.* To wrangle; shift suddenly. — *n.* A change.
Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* Stick used by the Chinese and Japanese as a fork or spoon.
Cho'ral (kō'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.
Chord (kôrd), *n.* String of a musical instrument; harmonious combination of tones; line uniting extremities of an arc. — *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings.



AC AB Chords.

Chore (chōr), *n.* Small job of work.
Chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* Singer in a choir; leader of a choir.
Cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* Band of singers; part of a song in which all join.
Chose (chōz), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Choose.
Chos'en (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of Choose.
Chough (chŭf), *n.* Bird of the Crow family.

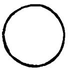
Chough.

Chow'der (chou'dẽr), *n.* Dish of fish, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together. — *v. t.* To make a chowder of.
Christ (krīst), *n.* The Anointed; Savior; Messiah. — **Chris'ten** (krĭs''n), *v. t.* To baptize; give a name to. — **Chris'ten-dom** (krĭs''n-dŭm), *n.* The Christian part of the world. — **Chris'tian** (krĭs'chan), *n.* One who believes in Christ; esp., one whose life conforms to Christ's doctrines. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ or his church; civilized; beneficent. — **Chris-tian'i-ty** (krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Religion of Christ. — **Chris'tian-ize**, *v. t.* To make Christian. — **Christ'mas** (krĭs'mas), *n.* Festival of Christ's birth, December 25th.
Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to colors, also to a scale in music.
Chrome (krōm), **Chro'mi-um** (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* Hard, brittle, grayish white metal.
Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.
Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to time; of long duration; lingering.
Chron'i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* Register of events in order of time. — *v. t.* To record.
Chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of measuring time or fixing the dates of events. — **Chron'o-log'ic** (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to chronology; in the order of time.
Chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A very exact timepiece.
Chrys'a-lis (krĭs'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* Pupa state of butterflies and some other insects.
Chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* A genus of composite plants.
Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* A greenish mineral.
Chrys'o-prase (krĭs'ō-prāz), *n.* A kind of quartz.
Chub (chŭb), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the Carp family.
Chub'by (chŭb'bȳ), *a.* Plump, short, and thick.
Chuck (chŭk), *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen's call to her chickens; cluck. — *n.* Call of a hen.
Chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* To strike gently; toss; — *n.* Fling; slight blow; clamp.
Chuc'kle (chŭk'k'l), *n.* A short laugh. — *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed manner.
Chum (chŭm), *n.* Chamber-fellow, esp. in college; an intimate friend. — *v. i.* To occupy a chamber with; fraternize with.
Chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece. — **Chunk'y**, *a.* Short and thick.
Church (chûrch), *n.* A place of worship; associated body of Christians. — **Church'man**, *n.* A clergyman; an Episcopalian. — **Church'ward'en**, *n.* A layman in charge of the pecuniary interests of a parish. — **Church'yard'**, *n.* Ground adjoining a church; a cemetery.
Churl (chûrl), *n.* A rustic; surly fellow; niggard. — **Churl'ish**, *a.*
Churn (chûrn), *n.* Vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t. & i.* To shake or agitate.
Chute (shōōt), *n.* Trough through which objects slide to a lower level.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* Milky fluid derived from chyme. [gested in the stomach.
Chyme (kīm), *n.* Pulp formed from food di-
Cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), **Ci-ca'trix** (sĭ-kā'-trĭks), *n.* Scar of a healed wound.
Ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* Expressed juice of apples.
Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* A small roll of tobacco, for smoking. — **Cig'a-rette'** (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* Little cigar; tobacco rolled in paper for smoking. [eyelashes.
Cil'ia-ry (sĭl'yȧ-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to the
Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* A Peruvian tree yielding medicinal bark; Jesuits' bark.
Cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* A small coal; scale.
Cin'na-mon (sĭn'nȧ-mŭn), *n.* Aromatic inner bark of a tree of Ceylon.
Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Shoot or twig of a tree for grafting; scion.

Cipher.

Ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* The figure 0; interwoven initial letters; secret writing. — *v. i.* To practice arithmetic. — *v. t.* To calculate; write in concealed characters.
Cir'cle (sẽr'k'l), *n.* A round figure; compass; orb; sphere; company. — *v. t.* & *i.* To move round. — **Cir'clet,** *n.* Little circle; bracelet; ring; orb.


Circle.

Cir'cuit (sẽr'kĭt), *n.* A circular space; judicial district; regular journeying. — *v. t.* To move round. — **Cir-cu'i-tous** (-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.
Cir'cu-lar (sẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Like a circle; round. — *n.* Letter addressed to various persons. — **Cir'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Cir'cu-late (sẽr'kū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move or pass round. — **Cir'cu-la'tion,** *n.* A passing around; currency.
Cir-cum'fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Line bounding a circular figure; periphery.
Cir'cum-flex (sẽr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* An accent marked thus [˜ or ˆ or ^].
Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sẽr'kŭm-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Indirect expression; periphrase.
Cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sẽr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To pass round by water. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion,** *n.* A circumnavigating.
Cir'cum-po'lar (sẽr'kŭm-pō'lẽr), *a.* About the pole; near the pole.
Cir'cum-scribe' (sẽr'kŭm-skrīb'), *v. t.* To shut in; inclose; limit; confine. — **Cir'cum-scrip'tion,** *n.* Limitation; bound.
Cir'cum-spect (sẽr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* Guarded; cautious; vigilant. — **Cir'cum-spec'tion,** *n.*
Cir'cum-stance (sẽr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* Something attending an event, though not essential to it; *pl.* worldly estate; one's property. — **Cir'cum-stan'tial** (-stăn'shal), *a.* Particular; minute.
Cir'cum-vent' (sẽr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To deceive. — **Cir'cum-ven'tion,** *n.* Fraud.
Cir'cus (sẽr'kŭs), *n.* Place for athletic feats.
Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn), *a.* On the Roman or south side of the Alps.
Cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic Ocean.
Cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* Reservoir; tank.
Cit'a-del (sĭt'ȧ-del), *n.* Fortress in a city.
Cite (sīt), *v. t.* To summon; quote. — **Ci-ta'tion,** *n.* Notice; quotation.
Cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn), *n.* A kind of guitar.
Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Dweller in a city; native or naturalized inhabitant of a country.
Cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acid found in the lemon and similar fruits.
Cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* A tree and its fruit, resembling the lemon; a kind of melon.
Cit'y (sĭt'ȳ), *n.* A large or corporate town.
Cives (sīvz), *n. pl.* A species of garlic; chives.
Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped; also, a perfume produced by it.

Civet.

Civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* Relating to civil life.
Civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a city, state, citizen, or society; polite; courteous. — **Ci-vil'ian** (sĭ-vĭl'yan), *n.* One skilled in civil law; one engaged in the pursuits of civil life, not military or clerical. — **Ci-vil'i-ty,** *n.* Politeness; courtesy.
Civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being civilized; refinement; culture. — **Civ'il-ize,** *v. t.* To reclaim from a savage state; educate; refine. — **Civ'i-lized,** *a.*
Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *n.* Milk turned and thickened. — *v. i.* To curdle.
Clack (klăk), *v. i.* To make a sudden, sharp noise; clink; click; talk continually. — *n.* A sharp noise; continuous talk.
Clad (klăd), *p. p.* of CLOTHE, *v.*
Claim (klām), *v. t.* To call for; demand as due. — *n.* Demand; title to anything. — **Claim'ant,** *n.*
Clam (klăm), *n.* A bivalve shellfish; a vise. — *v. t.* To clog, as with glutinous matter.
Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.* To climb with hands and feet.

Clam'my (klăm'mȳ), *a.* Soft and sticky; slimy.
Clam'or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* Loud and continued noise; uproar. — *v. i. & t.* To demand noisily. — **Clam'or-ous** (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy.
Clamp (klămp), *n.* Piece of wood or metal for pressing objects together. — *v. t.* To unite firmly.

Clamp.

Clamp (klămp), *n.* A heavy footstep; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread clumsily; clump.
Clan (klăn), *n.* A family; tribe; sect. — **Clans'man**, *n.* Fellow member of a clan.
Clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* Hidden; secret; underhand; sly.
Clang (klăng), *v. i. & t.* To strike together with a ringing metallic sound. — *n.* Sound like that of striking metal.
Clan'gor (klăn'gẽr), *n.* A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. — **Clan'gor-ous**, *a.*
Clank (klănk), *n.* A ringing sound, duller than a clang. — *v. t. & i.* To sound with a clank.
Clap (klăp), *v. t. & i.* To strike together; applaud. — *n.* Noise of collision; bang.
Clap'board (klăb'bōrd), *n.* Board thicker at one edge than the other.
Clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* A trick to gain applause; humbug. — *a.* Sham; unreal.
Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* A French red wine.
Clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To clear; purify; brighten.
Clar'i-net' (klăr'ĭ-nĕt'), **Clar'i-o-net'** (-ŏ-nĕt'), *n.* A reed instrument of music.
Clar'i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A kind of trumpet, of clear and shrill note.
Clash (klăsh), *v. i. & t.* To dash noisily together; interfere. — *n.* Collision; conflict.
Clasp (klȧsp), *v. t.* To grasp; inclose and cling to. — *n.* Catch; close embrace.
Class (klȧs), *n.* A group; rank; division or set of persons or things. — *v. t.* To arrange in classes. — *v. i.* To be grouped or classed. — **Class'mate**, *n.* One in the same class.
Clas'sic (klăs'sĭk), **Clas'sic-al**, *a.* Of the first class or rank; pertaining to Greek and Latin authors and artists; pure. — **Clas'sic**, *n.* A work of repute or its author.
Clas'si-fy (klăs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; arrange; rank; systematize. — **Clas'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*
Clat'ter (klăt'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To rattle; speak noisily. — *n.* A rattling.
Clause (klaz), *n.* A separate portion of a sentence or of a document.
Clav'i-cle (klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* The collar bone.
Claw (kla), *n.* Sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — *v. t.* To pull or scratch.

Clay (klā), *n.* Plastic earth. — *v. t.* — **Clay'ey**, *a.* Containing clay; like clay.
Clean (klēn), *a.* Free from dirt or defect; pure; entire. — *adv.* Without limitation; quite. — *v. t.* To cleanse. — **Clean'ly**, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly. — **Clean'ly** (klĕn'lȳ), *a.* Habitually clean; pure.
Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* To make clean.
Clear (klēr), *a.* Free from opaqueness, fault, etc.; pure; unmixed; plain. — *n.* Full extent. — *adv.* Plainly; quite. — *v. t.* To free from impurity, impediment, etc.; to pass over; obtain above all expenses. — *v. i.* To become fair or free. — **Clear'ance**, *n.* A clearing; certificate that a ship is free to sail. — **Clear'ing**, *n.* A making clear; justification; tract of land cleared of wood.
Cleat (klēt), *n.* A strip for fastening.
Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* To stick; hold; cling.

Cleat.

Cleave (klēv), *v. t. & i.* To part; split; crack. — **Cleav'age**, *n.* A splitting. — **Cleav'er**, *n.* One that cleaves; butcher's chopping instrument.
Clef (klĕf), *n.* Character in musical notation to show the key.

C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Cleft (klĕft), *n.* Crack; cranny. — *a.* Split; divided.
Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ȧ-tĭs), *n.* Climbing flowering plant.
Clem'ent (klĕm'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; kind. — **Clem'en-cy**, *n.*
Cler'gy (klẽr'jȳ), *n.* Body of ministers of the gospel, in distinction from the laity. — **Cler'gy-man**, *n.* An ordained minister.
Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* A clerk, or clergyman. — **Cler'ic**, **Cler'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy, also to a clerk or copyist.
Clerk (klẽrk), *n.* A parish officer; scribe; accountant; shopkeeper's assistant.
Clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *a.* Expert; skillful.
Clew (klū), *n.* Ball of thread; guide; corner of a sail. [Also written *clue.*] — *v. t.* To truss up (a sail).
Click (klĭk), *v. i.* To make a small, sharp noise; tick. — *n.* Sharp sound.
Click (klĭk), *n.* Small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; detent; pawl.
Cli'ent (klī'ent), *n.* One protected by another; employer of a legal adviser.
Cliff (klĭf), *n.* A steep rock; precipice.
Cli'mate (klī'māt), *n.* Condition as to atmosphere, temperature, moisture, etc.
Cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* Upward movement; ascent; highest point.

Climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* To mount by the hands and feet, or laboriously.

Clime (klīm), *n.* Climate; region. [hold.

Clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* To grasp. — *n.* Fast

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* To adhere; hang.

Clink (klĭnk), *v. t. & i.* To make a ringing sound. — *n.* Sharp, ringing sound. — **Clink'er**, *n.* Slag in furnaces, stoves, etc.

Clip (klĭp) *v. t.* To cut off; cut short. — *v. i.* To move quickly. — *n.* A cutting; shearing; amount cut off; stroke; clasp holding parts together. — **Clip'per**, *n.* One that clips (coin, hair, etc.); a fast sailing vessel. — **Clip'ping**, *n.* A cutting.

Clique (klēk), *n.* Party; coterie.

Cloak (klōk), *n.* Loose outer garment; disguise; pretext. — *v. t.* To cover; hide.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* Instrument for measuring time. — **Clock'work'**, *n.* Movements of a clock, or regular as those of a clock.

Clod (klŏd), *n.* Lump of earth; dull, stupid fellow. — *v. i.* To harden into a lump. — **Clod'hop'per**, *n.* Rude, rustic fellow.

Clog (klŏg), *n.* Obstruction; impediment; a heavy shoe. — *v. t.* To encumber. — *v. i.* To become encumbered; adhere. — **Clog'gy**, *a.* Apt to clog; adhesive.

Close (klōz), *v. t. & i.* To stop; shut; come together; end. — *n.* Junction; end. — (klōs), *a.* Shut fast; tight; secret; stagnant; solid; near; strict. — **Close**, **Close'ly**, *adv.*

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* Private apartment.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* A concretion. — *v. i.* To form into clots or clods.

Cloth (klŏth), *n.* Woven stuff of fibrous material; a profession. — **Clothe** (klōth), *v. t.* To cover (with a garment). — **Cloth'ing**, **Clothes** (klōthz *or* klōz), *n.* Covering; dress; garb.

Cloud (kloud), *n.* Visible vapor; dark mass; obscurity. — *v. t. & i.* To darken. — **Cloud'less**, *a.* Without a cloud; clear. — **Cloud'y**, *a.* Obscure; gloomy; unintelligible.

Clout (klout), *n.* Patch; rag; center of a target; flat-headed nail. — *v. t.* To mend; strike. [spice.

Clove (klōv), *n.* A tree, whose bud yields a

Clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p.* from Cleave. Split.

Clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* A three-leaved plant; trefoil. [ish, *a.* Coarse; boorish.

Clown (kloun), *n.* Boor; churl. — **Clown'-**

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* To glut; satiate; disgust.

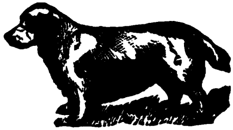
Club (klŭb), *n.* Heavy staff; playing card marked with a club; an association. — *v. t. & i.* To beat; join; associate.

Club'foot' (klŭb'fŏŏt'), *n.* Short, deformed foot. — **Club'foot'ed**, *a.*

Cluck *(klŭk), v. i. & t.* To call, like a brooding hen. — *n. Hen's call to her chicks.*

Clue (klū), *n.* Ball of thread; guide; clew.

Clum'ber (klŭm'bĕr), *n.* A stout, short-legged field spaniel, which hunts silently.



Clumber.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* Shapeless mass; cluster. — *v. t.* To group; cluster. — *v. i.* To tread heavily.

Clum'sy (klŭm'zȳ), *a.* Awkward; uncouth.

Clung (klŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Cling.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tĕr), *n.* Collection; bunch. — *v. i. & t.* To collect compactly.

Clutch (klŭch), *n.* Gripe; grasp; *pl.* hands; claws; rapacity; cruelty. — *v. t. & i.* To catch; snatch; clinch.

Clut'ter (klŭt'tĕr), *n.* A confused collection; confusion. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.

Coach (kōch), *n.* Large, close four-wheeled carriage; a tutor; trainer. — *v. t.* To convey in a coach; instruct. — **Coach'man**, *n.* A driver.

Co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăd'jū-tant), *a.* Mutually assisting or operating. — **Co'ad-ju'tor** (kō'ăd-jū'tĕr), *n. m.*, **Co'ad-ju'trix**, *n. f.* One who aids another; colleague.

Coal (kōl), *n.* Wood charred, or partially burnt; black, combustible mineral substance. — *v. t. & i.* To fill with coal.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* To grow together; unite. — **Co'a-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), **Co'a-li'tion** (kō'ȧ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Union; league.

Coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* Place where coal is dug, or charcoal made.

Coam'ings (kōm'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Raised rim of a ship's hatches. [Written also *combings.*]

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* Large; gross; vulgar.

Coast (kōst), *n.* Land next to the sea; seashore. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore; slide down hill on a sled. — **Coast'er**, *n.* Man or vessel employed in commerce along the coast.

Coat (kōt), *n.* Man's outer garment; fur or hair of a beast; external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat or layers. — **Coat'ing**, *n.* Covering; outside layer; cloth for coats.

Coax (kōks), *v. t.* To persuade by flattery.

Cob (kŏb), *n.* Top; spike of maize; pony.

Co'balt (kō'bawlt), *n.* Tough, reddish mineral.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), **Cob'ble-stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Large pebble or rounded stone.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *v. t.* To make or mend coarsely; botch. — **Cob'bler**, *n.* A mender of shoes; clumsy workman; mixed drink.

‖**Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brȧ dā kȧ-pĕl'lō). The hooded snake, a venomous reptile of the East Indies.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* Spider's net; snare; rubbish.

Co'ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* Dried leaf of a South American shrub. — **Co'ca-ine** (kō'kȧ-ĭn), *n.* Alkaloid from coca leaves, which deadens pain.

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* Red dyestuff, consisting of dried bodies of a Mexican insect.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* Male of birds; faucet; valve; vane; weather-cock.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* Pile of hay; stack. — *v. t.* To arrange (hay, etc.) in cocks.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* A turning up (the eye, hat, etc.); thing set up. — *v. t.* To turn up.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* Hammer of a gunlock. — *v. t.* To raise (the hammer of), in order to fire.

Cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* Knot on the hat.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'ȧ-tōō'), *n.* Kind of parrot.

Cock'er (kŏk'ẽr), *n.* Dog of the spaniel kind.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* An edible bivalve shellfish. — **Coc'kle-shell'**, *n.* Shell or valve of a cockle; light boat.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* The corn rose, a weed growing among grain; also, the darnel.

Cock'ney (kŏk'nȳ), *n.* A native of London.

Cock'roach' (kŏk'rōch'), *n.* Insect infesting houses and ships.

Cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* Comb of a cock; plant bearing spikes of bright colors; fop; coxcomb.

Cock'swain (kŏk'swȧn), *n.* Steersman of a boat.

Co'coa (kō'kō), *n.* Preparation from seeds of the chocolate tree; beverage made from it.

Co'coa, Co'coa palm' (kō'kō päm'), *n.* A tropical palm tree. — **Co'coa-nut'**, *n.* Nut of this tree, containing milky liquid and an edible meat, yielding oil.

Cocoa Palm.

Co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* Silken case made by insects and worms.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* Husk; pod; bag.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* A food fish of northern seas.

Cod'dle (kŏd'd'l), *v. t.* To pet; pamper.

Code (kōd), *n.* System of laws.

Codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* A miser; odd old person.

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* Supplement to a will.

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To reduce (laws) to a code or digest.

Co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕf-fĭsh'*ent*), *a.* Coöperating. — *n.* That which coöperates; in mathematics, a known quantity showing how many times other quantities are to be taken.

Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kw*a*l), *a.* Equal with another.

Co-erce' (kō-ẽrs'), *v. t.* To restrain by force; compel. — **Co-er'cion** (-shŭn), *n.* Compulsion. — **Co-er'cive** (-sĭv), *a.* Compelling.

Co-e'val (kō-ē'v*a*l), *a.* & *n.* Contemporary.

Co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **Co'ex-ist'ence**, *a.* Existence at the same time with another.

Cof'fee (kŏf'fē), *n.* Kernel of the berry of a tropical tree; beverage decocted from it. — **Cof'fee-pot'**, *n.* Pot in which coffee is boiled or served.

Coffee.

Cof'fer (kŏf'fẽr), *n.* A chest, esp. one for money; panel; caisson. — *v. t.* To put into, or furnish with, coffers.

Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn), *n.* Case inclosing a body for burial; hollow of a horse's hoof.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t.* & *i.* To cheat. — *n.* A trick.

Cog (kŏg), *n.* Tooth on a wheel to transmit motion; tenon. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs.

Cog (kŏg), **Cog'gle** (kŏg'g'l), *n.* A fishing boat.

Co'gent (kō'jent), *a.* Having force; urgent. — **Co'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.*

Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To meditate; consider. — **Cog'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Co'gnac' (kōn'yȧk'), *n.* A French brandy.

Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* Born together; allied by blood, origin, etc.; akin.

Cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* To know; perceive. — **Cog-ni'tion** (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* — **Cog'ni-zance**, *n.* Knowledge; jurisdiction; a badge. — **Cog'ni-zant**, *a.* Aware.

Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* Family name.

Cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* Wheel with cogs for transmitting motion; gear wheel.

Co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* To stick together; unite; fit. — **Co-her'ence, Co-her'en-cy**, *n.* Consistency. — **Co-her'ent**, *a.*

Co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* A sticking together; union. — **Co-he'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* A body of soldiers.

Coif (koif), **Coif'fure** (koif'fūr), *n.* A headdress.

Coil (koil), *v. t.* To wind in rings. — *n.* Ring; circle.

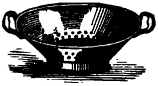
Coin (koin), *n.* Piece of metal stamped as money. — *v. t.* To make (metal) into money; fabricate; invent. — **Coin'age**, *n.* Act, art, or cost of coining; invention.

Co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* To agree; correspond; be consistent or identical. — **Co-in'ci-dence**, *n.* Agreement; concurrence of events at the same time. — **Co-in'ci-dent**, *a.*

Coir (koir), *n.* Fiber of cocoanut husks, used for cordage, matting, etc.

Coke (kōk), *n.* Mineral coal charred. — *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm), *n.* Saffron, a plant; medicinal preparation from the roots or seeds of saffron.



Colander.

Col'an-der (kŭl'*a*n-dẽr), *n.* Perforated vessel for straining liquors.

Cold (kōld), *a.* Without warmth; frigid. — *n.* Lack of heat; chilliness; catarrh.

Cole (kōl), *n.* Plant of the Cabbage family; — called also *rape*, and *coleseed*. — **Cole'-slaw'** (-sla̤'), *n.* Salad made of sliced cabbage. — **Cole'wort'**, *n.* Cabbage having no compact head.

‖**Co'le-op'te-ra** (kō'lē-ŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* Order of insects having horny wing cases.

Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* Pain in the bowels. — **Col'ick-y** (-ĭk-ȳ), *a.*

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *v. i.* To fall together; shrink up. — *n.* Complete prostration.

Col'lar (kŏl'lẽr), *n.* Something worn round the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* To put a collar on; seize by the collar.

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* On the side [of; indirect.

Col-la'tion (kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A comparing or bestowing; repast or lunch.

Col'league (kŏl'lēg), *n.* One leagued with another; partner; associate.

Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To gather or bring together; assemble; infer; conclude. — **Col'lect**, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer. — **Col-lect'ed**, *a.* Not disconcerted; cool; composed. — **Col-lect'or**, *n.* One who collects; receiver of taxes, duties, etc. — **Col-lec'tion**, *n.* A collecting; contribution; group; mass; selection. — **Col-lect'-ive**, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many. — **Col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a mass or body; unitedly.

Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* An assemblage or society; learned body; seminary of learning. — **Col-le'gi-ate** (kŏl-lē'jĭ-ât), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college. — *n.* Member of a college. — **Col-le'gi-an**, *n.* Collegiate.

Col-lide' (kŏl-līd'), *v. i.* To dash together.

***Col'lie** (kŏl'lȳ), n. Scotch shepherd dog.*

Col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* Digger of coal; dealer in coal; vessel carrying coal. — **Col'lier-y**, *n.* Place where coal is dug; the coal trade.

Col-li'sion (kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A colliding; opposition; clash; antagonism.

Col-lo'qui-al (kŏl-lō'kwĭ-*a*l), *a.* Conversational; informal. — **Col-lo'qui-al-ism**, *n.* An expression used in free conversation, but not in formal discourse or writing. — **Col'lo-quy** (-kwȳ), *n.* Mutual discourse.

Col-lude' (kŏl-lūd'), *v. i.* To conspire. — **Col-lu'sion** (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Secret agreement; connivance. — **Col-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.

Co-logne' (kō-lōn'), *n.* Perfumed toilet liquid.

Co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* Largest of the intestines; character [:] used in punctuation.

Colo'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* Commander of a regiment. — **Colo'nel-cy** (-sȳ), **Colo'nel-ship**, *n.*

Co-lo'ni-al (kō-lō'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a colony. — **Col'o-nist**, *n.* Member of a colony. — **Col'o-ni-za'tion**, *n.* A colonizing; populating by means of colonies. — **Col'o-nize**, *v. t.* To establish a colony in; people by colonies. — *v. i.* To settle in a strange country.

Col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏn-nād'), *n.* Row of col-[umns.

Col'o-ny (kŏl'ō-nȳ), *n.* Company of people transplanted to a far country, and subject to the parent state; country colonized.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* A property of light; hue; tint; paint; pretense; *pl.* a banner; flag. — *v. t.* To tint; dye. — *v. i.* To blush. — **Col'ored** (-ẽrd), *a.* — **Col'or-less**, *a.*

Co-los'sal (kō-lŏs'*s*al), *a.* Gigantic. — **Co-los'sus**, *n.* A gigantic statue.

Ancient Colossus.

Colt (kōlt), *n.* Young of the horse. — **Colt′ish**, *a.* Frisky; wanton.

Col′ter (kōl′tẽr), **Coul′ter**, *n.* Sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.

Col′um-bine (kŏl′ŭm-bīn), *n.* Flowering plant; sweetheart of Harlequin in pantomimes.

Col′umn (kŏl′ŭm), *n.* Support for a roof, etc.; pillar; body of troops drawn up in files; perpendicular row of lines. — **Co-lum′nar** (kō-lŭm′nẽr), *a.* Formed like columns.

Col′za (kŏl′zȧ), *n.* A cabbage whose seeds afford oil used in lighting and lubricating.

‖**Co′ma** (kō′mȧ), *n.* Propensity to sleep; lethargy. — **Co′ma-tose′**, *a.* Drowsy.

‖**Co′ma** (kō′mȧ), *n.* Envelope of a comet. — **Co′mate**, *a.* Hairy; bushy.

Comb (kōm), *n.* Toothed implement for dressing hair, wool, flax, etc.; crest of a cock, also of a wave; waxen framework of cells in which bees store honey, etc. — *v. t.* To dress (hair, etc.) with a comb.

Com′bat (kŏm′băt), *v. i.* To struggle; contend. — *v. t.* To fight with; resist. — *n.* Conflict; strife. — **Com′bat-ant**, *a.* Disposed to contend. — *n.* One engaged in combat. — **Com′bat-ive**, *a.* Pugnacious.

Com′bi-na′tion (kŏm′bĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Union; association; conspiracy.— **Com-bine′** (kŏm-bīn′), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite; agree.

Com-bus′ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of burning; inflammable; quick; irascible. — *n.* Substance that will burn. — **Com-bus′tion** (-chŭn), *n.* A burning; conflagration.

Come (kŭm), *v. i.* To move toward; approach; draw near.

Co-me′di-an (kō-mē′dĭ-*a*n), *n.* Actor in comedy; writer of comedy. — **Com′e-dy** (kŏm′ĕ-dȳ), *n.* An amusing drama.

Come′ly (kŭm′lȳ), *a.* Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned. — **Come′li-ness**, *n.*

Com′et (kŏm′ĕt), *n.* Member of the solar system, with luminous train and eccentric orbit. — **Com′et-a-ry**, **Co-met′ic**, *a.*

Comet.

Com′fort (kŭm′fẽrt), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression; console; strengthen. — *n.* Relief from pain; ease; quiet enjoyment. — **Com′fort-a-ble**, *a.* Affording or enjoying comfort. — *n.* Bedquilt. — **Com′fort-less**, *a.* Forlorn.

Com′ic (kŏm′ĭk), **Com′ic-al**, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll; ridiculous. — **Com′ic-al-ness**, **Com′i-cal′i-ty**, *n.*

Com′ing (kŭm′ĭng), *a.* Approaching; future; the next. — *n.* Approach; arrival.

Com′ma (kŏm′mȧ), *n.* Character [,] marking the smallest division of a sentence.

Com-mand′ (kŏm-mȧnd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To order; direct; govern. — *n.* An order; injunction; sway; naval or military force under an officer. — **Com′man-dant′**, **Command′er**, *n.* A chief; leader.

Com-mand′ment (kŏm-mȧnd′m*e*nt), *n.* Order; precept; one of the ten laws of God.

Com-mem′o-rate (kŏm-mĕm′ō-rāt), *v. t.* To celebrate.— **Com-mem′o-ra′tion**, *n.*— **Commem′o-ra-tive**, **Com-mem′o-ra-to-ry**, *a.*

Com-mence′ (kŏm-mĕns′), *v. i.* & *t.* To begin; originate. — **Com-mence′ment**, *n.*

Com-mend′ (kŏm-mĕnd′), *v. t.* To praise; recommend. — **Com-mend′a-ble**, *a.* Praiseworthy. — **Com′men-da′tion**, *n.*

Com-men′su-rate (kŏm-mĕn′shṳ-rĭt), *a.* Having a common measure; equal in extent; proportional.

Com′ment (kŏm′mĕnt), *v. i.* To explain by remarks or criticisms. — *n.* Explanatory remark or criticism. — **Com′men-ta-ry**, *n.* Annotation; explanation. — **Com′men-ta′tor** (-tā′tẽr), **Com′ment′er**, *n.*

Com′merce (kŏm′mẽrs), *n.* Interchange of commodities; trade; intercourse. — **Commer′cial** (-mẽr′sh*a*l), *a.*

Com-mis′er-ate (kŏm-mĭz′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To sorrow for; condole. — **Com-mis′er-a′tion**, *n.*

Com-mis′sion (kŏm-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A doing; charge; trust; authority; compensation to an agent. — *v. t.* To authorize; depute.

Com-mit′ (kŏm-mĭt′), *v. t.* To give in trust; do; consign; pledge. — **Com-mit′ment**, *n.*

Com-mit′tee (kŏm-mĭt′tē), *n.* Body of persons appointed to attend to any business.

Com-mo′di-ous (kŏm-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affording ease and convenience; comfortable.

Com-mod′i-ty (kŏm-mŏd′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Interest; advantage; article of merchandise.

Com′mo-dore′ (kŏm′mō-dōr′), *n.* Commander of a squadron.

Com′mon (kŏm′mŭn), *a.* Belonging to many; general; usual; public; vulgar; mean. — *n.* Open public ground. — *v. t.* To use together; board together. — **Com′mons**, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of the British Parliament; food at a common table; fare. — **Com′mon-er**, *n.* One not noble. — **Com′mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; generally. — **Com′mon-place′**, *a.* Common; ordinary. — *n.* A trite remark.

Com′mon-weal′ (kŏm′mŭn-wēl′), **Com′monwealth′** (-wĕlth′), *n.* Public government; state; body politic.

Com-mo′tion (kŏm-mō′shŭn), *n.* Disturbance.

Com-mune′ (kŏm-mūn′), *v. i.* To converse familiarly; receive the communion. — **Com-mu′ni-cant,** *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.

Com′mune (kŏm′mūn), *n.* A French territorial district, its people, or its government.

Com-mu′ni-cate (kŏm-mū′nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To impart; reveal. — *v. i.* To share; have intercourse. — **Com-mu′ni-ca′tion,** *n.* A communicating; correspondence; a letter; news. — **Com-mu′ni-ca-tive** (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to communicate; unreserved.

Com-mun′ion (kŏm-mūn′yŭn), *n.* Intercourse; unity; body of Christians united in faith; celebration of the Lord's supper.

Com′mu-nism (kŏm′mū-nĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of community of property among all citizens of a state or society. — **Com′mu-nist,** *n.* Advocate of communism.

Com-mu′ni-ty (kŏm-mū′nĭ-tў), *n.* Common possession; society; people of any place.

Com-mute′ (kŏm-mūt′), *v. t.* To exchange; lessen. — *v. i.* To bargain for exemption or substitution; to pay in gross, instead of part by part. — **Com′mu-ta′tion,** *n.*

Com-pact′ (kŏm-păkt′), *a.* Closely united; succinct; solid; dense. — *v. t.* To press together; league with. — **Com′pact,** *n.* Agreement between parties; contract.

Com-pan′ion (kŏm-păn′yŭn), *n.* Associate; comrade. — **Com-pan′ion-a-ble,** *a.* Sociable. — **Com-pan′ion-ship,** *n.* Fellowship.

Com′pa-ny (kŭm′pȧ-nў), *n.* Fellowship; persons acting together; crew; firm.

Com′pa-ra-ble (kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be compared. — **Com-par′a-tive** (-păr′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive. — **Com-pare′** (kŏm-pâr′), *v. t.* To examine mutual relations of; liken; inflect (an adjective, according to degrees of comparison). — **Com-par′i-son,** *n.* A comparing; comparative estimate; simile.

Com-part′ (kŏm-pärt′), *v. t.* To divide. — **Com-part′ment,** *n.* A division.

Com′pass (kŭm′pas), *n.* Circuit; boundary; extent; magnetic instrument, indicating the north; *pl.* drawing instrument for measuring, describing circles, etc. — *v. t.* To surround; contrive; obtain.

Compass.

Com-pas′sion (kŏm-păsh′ŭn), *n.* Pity. — **Com-pas′sion-ate,** *a.* Merciful; kind. — *v. t.* To commiserate.

Com-pel′ *(kŏm-pĕl′), v. t.* To force.

Com′pend *(kŏm′pĕnd), n. A brief* compilation; summary. — **Com-pen′di-ous,** *a.* Summed up briefly; short; comprehensive. — **Com-pen′di-um,** *n.* Epitome.

Com′pen-sate (kŏm′pĕn-sāt), *v. t. & i.* To recompense; counterbalance. — **Com′pen-sa′tion,** *n.* Reward; satisfaction.

Com-pete′ (kŏm-pēt′), *v. i.* To rival.

Com′pe-tence (kŏm′pē-tens), **Com′pe-ten-cy,** *n.* Sufficiency; adequacy. — **Com′pe-tent** (-tent), *a.* Adequate; sufficient; fit.

Com′pe-ti′tion (kŏm′pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A competing; strife for superiority. — **Com-pet′i-tive** (-pĕt′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to competition. — **Com-pet′i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* A rival.

Com′pi-la′tion (kŏm′pĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* A compiling; work compiled. — **Com-pile′** (kŏm-pīl′), *v. t.* To compose out of materials from other books, etc.

Com-pla′cence (kŏm-plā′sens), **Com-pla′cen-cy,** *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; civility. — **Com-pla′cent,** *a.* Gratified.

Com-plain′ (kŏm-plān′), *v. i.* To murmur; lament; bring accusation. — **Com-plain′ant,** *n.* A plaintiff. — **Com-plaint′** (-plānt′), *n.* Expression of pain, censure, or resentment; cause of complaining; disease.

Com′ple-ment (kŏm′plē-ment), *n.* The full number. — **Com′ple-men′tal, Com′ple-men′ta-ry,** *a.* Serving to complete.

Com-plete′ (kŏm-plēt′), *a.* Finished; entire; whole. — *v. t.* To fulfill; accomplish; end. — **Com-ple′tion,** *n.*

Com′plex (kŏm′plĕks), *a.* Of many parts; intricate; composite. — **Com-plex′i-ty,** *n.*

Com-plex′ion (-plĕk′shŭn), *n.* Color of the skin, esp. of the face; aspect.

Com-pli′ance (kŏm-plī′ans), *n.* A complying; assent. — **Com-pli′ant,** *a.* Obliging.

Com′pli-cate (kŏm′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To twist together; render complex; involve. — *a.* Intricate. — **Com′pli-ca′tion,** *n.*

Com′pli-ment (kŏm′plĭ-ment), *n.* Act or expression of approbation or admiration; delicate flattery. — *v. t. & i.* To praise; commend. — **Com′pli-men′tal, Com′pli-men′ta-ry,** *a.* Expressive of civility or praise; flattering.

Com-ply′ (kŏm-plī′), *v. i.* To assent; agree.

Com-po′nent (kŏm-pō′nent), *a.* Helping to form. — *n.* Constituent part; ingredient.

Com-port′ (kŏm-pōrt′), *v. i.* To agree; suit. — *v. t.* To behave; conduct (one's self).

Com-pose′, *v. t.* To put together (thoughts in writing, type for printing, etc.); form; soothe; quiet. — **Com-posed′** (-pōzd′), *a.* Calm; quiet. — **Com-pos′ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* Quietly. — **Com-pos′er,** *n.* One who composes; an author (esp. of music). — **Com-pos′ite** (-pŏz′ĭt), *a.* Made up of parts. —

Com′po-si′tion, *n.* A composing; mixture; production; written work. — **Com-pos′i-tor** (-pŏz′ĭ-tēr), *n.* One who sets type.

Com′post (kŏm′pōst), *n.* Manure.

Com-po′sure (kŏm-pō′zhur), *n.* Calmness.

Com-pound′ (kŏm-pound′), *v. t.* & *i.* To combine; unite; agree. — **Com′pound**, *a.* Composed of elements or parts. — *n.* A mixture.

Com′pre-hend′ (kŏm′prē-hĕnd′), *v. t.* To contain; include; understand. — **Com′pre-hen′sion**, *n.* A comprehending; capacity; perception. — **Com′pre-hen′sive**, *a.* Including much in small space; large; full.

Com-press′ (kŏm-prĕs′), *v. t.* To press together; squeeze; condense. — **Com′press**, *n.* Pad used by surgeons. — **Com-pres′sion** (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

Com-prise′ (kŏm-prīz′), *v. t.* To include.

Com′pro-mise (kŏm′prō-mīz), *n.* Agreement by mutual concessions. — *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions; hazard. — *v. i.* To agree.

Comp-trol′ler (kŏn-trōl′lēr), *n.* A controller; officer who certifies accounts.

Com-pul′sion (kŏm-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* A compelling; force; constraint. — **Com-pul′so-ry**, **Com-pul′sive**, *a.* Forcing.

Com-punc′tion (kŏm-pŭnk′shŭn), *n.* Remorse.

Com-pute′ (kŏm-pūt′), *v. t.* To determine by calculation; reckon. — **Com′pu-ta′tion**, *n.*

Com′rade (kŏm′răd), *n.* Companion; mate.

Con (kŏn), *v. t.* To study over; learn.

Con′cave (kŏn′kāv), *a.* Hollow and rounded. — *n.* A hollow; arch; vault. — **Con-cav′i-ty** (kŏn-kăv′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Con-ceal′ (kŏn-sēl′), *v. t.* To hide; disguise; secrete. — **Con-ceal′ment**, *n.*

Con-cede′ (kŏn-sēd′), *v. t.* To grant; admit to be true; surrender. — *v. i.* To yield.

Con-ceit′ (kŏn-sēt′), *n.* Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. — **Con-ceit′ed**, *a.* Vain.

Con-ceive′ (kŏn-sēv′), *v. t.* To form (a plan, idea, etc.) in the mind; suppose; think. — *v. i.* To be with child; think. — **Con-ceiv′a-ble**, *a.* Imaginable; intelligible.

Con-cen′trate (kŏn-sĕn′trāt), *v. t.* To bring to a common center or closer union; to combine. — **Con′cen-tra′tion**, *n.* Condensation. — **Con-cen′tra-tive**, *a.* Serving to concentrate.

Con-cen′tric (kŏn-sĕn′trĭk), **Con-cen′tric-al**, *a.* Having a common center.

Con-cep′tion (kŏn-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* A conceiving; formation of an idea, notion, etc.

Con-cern′ (kŏn-sĕrn′), *v. t.* To affect; disturb. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; a business. — **Con-cern′ing**, *prep.* Regarding.

Con-cert′ (kŏn-sĕrt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To plan together; contrive. — **Con′cert**, *n.* Agreement; musical entertainment. — **Con′cer-ti′na** (-sĕr-tē′nȧ), *n.* Kind of accordion.

Con-ces′sion (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* A conceding or granting; thing yielded; boon.

Conch (kŏnk), *n.* A marine shell. — **Con-chol′o-gist** (kŏn-kŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in conchology. — **Con-chol′o-gy**, *n.* Science of shells.

Conch.

‖**Con′cierge′** (kôɴ′-syârzh′), *n.* A janitor.

Con-cil′i-ate (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To gain by favor; win over; pacify. — **Con-cil′i-a′tion**, *n.* A conciliating. — **Con-cil′i-a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to reconcile; pacific.

Con-cise′ (kŏn-sīs′), *a.* Terse; brief; succinct.

Con′clave (kŏn′klāv), *n.* Private apartment; meeting of cardinals to elect a pope.

Con-clude′ (kŏn-klūd′), *v. t.* To finish; decide; infer. — *v. t.* To close; terminate. — **Con-clu′sion** (-klū′zhŭn), *n.* End; decision. — **Con-clu′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Final.

Con-coct′ (kŏn-kŏkt′), *v. t.* To digest; ripen; plot. — **Con-coc′tion**, *n.* Contrivance.

Con′cord (kŏn′kôrd), *n.* Agreement; union; a dark American grape. — **Con-cord′ance**, *n.* Agreement; verbal index to a book. — **Con-cord′ant**, *a.* Harmonious.

Con′course (kŏn′kōrs), *n.* A moving or running together; assembly; crowd.

Con′crete (kŏn′krēt), *a.* Formed into one mass; special; not abstract. — *n.* A compound; mass; artificial stone. — **Con-crete′**, *v. i.* & *t.* To unite in a mass. — **Con-cre′tion**, *n.* A concreting; mass; lump.

Con-cur′ (kŏn-kûr′), *v. i.* To meet in the same point; act jointly; assent. — **Con-cur′rence** (-kŭr′rens), *n.* Union; agreement. — **Con-cur′rent**, *a.*

Con-cus′sion (kŏn-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* Shock; jar.

Con-demn′ (kŏn-dĕm′), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; censure; doom. — **Con-dem′na-ble**, *a.* Blameworthy; culpable. — **Con′dem-na′tion**, *n.* Blame; sentence.

Con-dense′ (kŏn-dĕns′), *v. t.* & *i.* To consolidate; thicken. — **Con′den-sa′tion**, *n.*

Con′de-scend′ (kŏn′dē-sĕnd′), *v. i.* To let one's self down; deign; vouchsafe. — **Con′de-scen′sion**, *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Con-dign′ (kŏn-dīn′), *a.* Deserved; suitable.

Con′di-ment (kŏn′dĭ-ment), *n.* Something to give relish to food; seasoning.

Con-di′tion (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* State; quality; agreement. — *v. i.* & *t.* To contract; stipulate. — **Con-di′tion-al**, *a.* Containing or depending on conditions; not absolute.

Con-dole′ (kŏn-dōl′), *v. i.* To grieve; express sorrow. — **Con-do′lence**, *n.* Sympathy.

Con-done′ (kŏn-dōn′), *v. t.* To pardon; forgive.

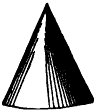
Con′dor (kŏn′dŏr), *n.* A South American vulture.

Con-duce′ (kŏn-dūs′), *v. i.* To tend; promote. — **Con-du′ci-ble** (-dū′sĭ-b'l), **Con-du′cive**, *a.* Tending to promote.

Con′duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* Behavior; deportment; guidance; escort. — **Con-duct′**, *v. t.* To lead; guide; manage; carry. — *v. i.* To behave.

Con′duit (kŏn′dĭt), *n.* Water pipe; canal; duct.

Cone (kōn), *n.* Solid body, tapering to a point from a circular base; fruit of evergreen trees.


Cone.

Con′fect (kŏn′fĕkt), **Con-fec′tion** (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* A preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat.— **Con-fec′tion-er**, *n.* Dealer in confections, candies, etc. — **Con-fec′tion-er-y**, *n.* Sweetmeats; candies; place where sweets, etc., are sold.

Con-fed′er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd′ẽr-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* A league; coalition; conspiracy. — **Con-fed′er-a′tion**, *n.* A confederating; league.— **Con-fed′er-ate**, *a.* United; engaged in a confederacy. — *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; ally; accomplice. — *v. t. & i.* To unite; band together.

Con-fer′ (kŏn-fẽr′), *v. t.* To bestow; grant; award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously; consult; advise. — **Con′fer-ence**, *n.* Serious conversation; interview.

Con-fess′ (kŏn-fĕs′), *v. t. & i.* To acknowledge (a fault, crime, debt, etc.); assert. — **Con-fess′ed-ly**, *adv.* By confession; without denial. — **Con-fes′sion** (-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Acknowledgment; creed; formal statement of one's belief. — **Con-fes′sion-al**, *n.* Place where confession of sins is made. — *a.* Pertaining to a creed.

Con′fi-dant′ (kŏn′fĭ-dănt′), *n. m.*, **Con′fi-dante′**, *n. f.* Friend to whom secrets are intrusted.

Con-fide′ (kŏn-fīd′), *v. i.* To put faith; believe. — *v. t.* To intrust; give in charge. — **Con′fi-dence**, *n.* Trust; boldness; self-reliance. — **Con′fi-dent**, *a.* Secure — **Con′fi-den′tial**, *a.* Trusted; secret.

Con′fine (kŏn′fīn), *n.* Common boundary; border; limit. — **Con-fine′**, *v. t.* To bound; restrict. — **Con-fine′ment**, *n.*

Con-firm′ (kŏn-fẽrm′), *v. t.* To make firm; verify; assure; admit to church privileges by confirmation. — **Con′fir-ma′tion** (kŏn′fẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* An establishing; proof; rite of admitting a baptized person to full church privileges.— **Con-firm′a-tive**, *Con-firm′a-to-ry*, *a.* *Corroborative.*

Con′fis-cate (kŏn′fĭs-kāt), *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury. — **Con′fis-ca′tion**, *n.* Forfeiture.

Con′fla-gra′tion (kŏn′flȧ-grā′shŭn), *n.* A great fire.

Con′flict (kŏn′flĭkt), *n.* A contest; strife; pang. — **Con-flict′**, *v. i.* To strike or dash together; strive.

Con′flu-ence (kŏn′flū-*e*ns), *n.* A flowing together; concourse; crowd. — **Con′flu-ent**, *a.* Flowing together. — *n.* Stream flowing into a larger one.

Con-form′ (kŏn-fôrm′), *v. t. & i.* To make like; agree; comply. — **Con-form′a-ble**, *a.* Corresponding; similar; like. — **Con′for-ma′tion**, *n.* Agreement; structure; form; arrangement. — **Con-form′i-ty**, *n.* Resemblance; congruity.

Con-found′ (kŏn-found′), *v. t.* To mix; perplex; disorder; abash. — **Con-found′ed**, *a.* Confused; enormous; abominable.

Con-front′ (kŏn-frŭnt′), *v. t.* To face; set face to face; oppose; compare.

Con-fuse′ (kŏn-fūz′), *v. t.* To confound; perplex. — **Con-fu′sion**, *n.* Disorder; tumult.

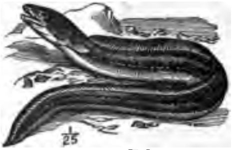
Con′fu-ta′tion (kŏn′fū-tā′shŭn), *n.* Disproof. — **Con-fute′** (kŏn-fūt′), *v. t.* To put to silence; disprove; refute.

Con-geal′ (kŏn-jēl′), *v. t. & i.* To freeze; thicken; stiffen. — **Con-geal′ment**, **Con′ge-la′tion** (kŏn′jē-lā′shŭn), *n.* A congealing; mass congealed; concretion.

Con′ge-ner (kŏn′jē-nẽr), *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin. — **Con-gen′ial** (kŏn-jēn′y*a*l), *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; agreeable. — **Con-ge′ni-al′i-ty**, *n.*

Con-gen′i-tal (kŏn-jĕn′ĭ-t*a*l), **Con-gen′ite** (-ĭt), *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.

Con′ger (kŏn′gẽr), *n.*, **Conger eel** (ēl). A large species of eel.


Conger Eel.

Con-gest′ (kŏn-jĕst′), *v. t.* To heap up; collect into a mass. — **Con-ges′tion** (-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body. — **Con-gest′ive** (-jĕs′tĭv), *a.* Marked by abnormal accumulation of blood.

Con-glom′er-ate (kŏn-glŏm′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To gather into a round body. — *a.* Gathered into a mass; clustered. — *n.* A collection; accumulation; rock composed of pebbles cemented together. — **Con-glom′er-a′tion**, *n.* Accumulation; mass.

Con′gou (kŏn′gōō), **Con′go** (-gō), *n.* Species of black tea.

Con-grat′u-late (kŏn-grăt′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To wish joy to. — **Con-grat′u-la′tion,** *n.* Compliment. — **Con-grat′u-la-to-ry,** *a.*

Con′gre-gate (kŏn′grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To collect into an assemblage; gather. — **Con′gre-ga′tion,** *n.* A congregating; assembly of persons. — **Con′gre-ga′tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism. — **Con′gre-ga′tion-al-ism** (-*a*l-ĭz'm), *n.* System of church government wherein each local church is an independent body. — **Con-gre-ga′tion-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Con′gress (kŏn′grĕs), *n.* A meeting; assembly (of deputies, representatives, envoys, etc.); a national legislature. — **Con-gres′sion-al** (kŏn-grĕsh′ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a congress. — **Con′gress-man,** *n.* Member of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

Con′gru-ence (kŏn′grụ-*e*ns), **Con-gru′i-ty** (kŏn-grụ′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fitness; harmony; consistency. — **Con′gru-ent, Con′gru-ous,** *a.*

Con′ic (kŏn′ĭk), **Con′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a cone. — **Con′ics** (-ĭks), *n. sing.* Science of the mathematical properties of a cone; *pl.* curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone. — **Co-nif′er-ous** (kō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, etc.

Con-jec′ture (kŏn-jĕk′tūr), *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; guess. — *v. t. & i.* To surmise; infer; suspect.

Con-join′ (kŏn-join′), *v. t. & i.* To connect; join; associate. — **Con-joint′,** *a.* United; associated.

Con′ju-gal (kŏn′jū-g*a*l), *a.* Relating to marriage; nuptial.

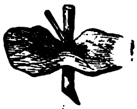
Con′ju-gate (kŏn′jū-gāt), *v. t.* To inflect (verbs). — *n.* One of two or more words of the same stock. — *a.* United in pairs; agreeing in derivation with other words. — **Con′ju-ga′tion,** *n.* Inflection (of verbs).

Con-junct′ (kŏn-jŭnkt′), *a.* United; conjoined; concurrent. — **Con-junc′tion** (-jŭnk′shŭn), *n.* Union; a connective or connecting word. — **Con-junc′tive,** *a.* Closely united; serving to unite; contingent. — **Con-junc′ture** (-jŭnk′tūr), *n.* Union; combination; critical time; crisis.

Con-jure′ (kŏn-jūr′), *v. t.* To summon solemnly; adjure. — **Con′ju-ra′tion** (kŏn′jū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Earnest entreaty. — **Con-jur′er,** *n.* One who solemnly charges or entreats.

Con′jure (kŭn′jẽr), *v. t.* To charm; enchant; bewitch. — *v. i.* To practice magical acts. — **Con′jur-er,** *n.* A magician; enchanter. — **Con′ju-ra′tion** (kŏn′jū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Incantation; magic spell.

Con′nate (kŏn′nāt), *a.* Born with another; twin; united. — **Con-nat′u-ral** (-năt′ū-r*a*l), *a.* Connected by nature; inborn; inherent.



Connate Leaf.

Con-nect′ (kŏn-nĕkt′), *v. t. & i.* To unite; join. — **Con-nec′tion, Con-nex′ion,** *n.* A joining; thing united; relationship; relation by blood or marriage. — **Con-nect′ive,** *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* Anything that connects; word connecting other words or sentences; conjunction.

Con-niv′ance (kŏn-nīv′*a*ns), *n.* Voluntary oversight; collusion. — **Con-nive′** (kŏn-nīv′), *v. i.* To wink at; purposely fail to see.

Con′nois-seur′ (kŏn′nĭs-sûr′), *n.* A critical judge.

Con-nu′bi-al (kŏn-nū′bĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial.

Con′quer (kŏn′kẽr), *v. t. & i.* To overcome; subdue. — **Con′quest** (-kwĕst), *n.* A conquering; thing conquered; victory; mastery.

Con′san-guin′e-ous (kŏn′săn-gwĭn′ē-ŭs), *a.* Of the same blood. — **Con′san-guin′i-ty,** *n.* Relation by blood or birth.

Con′science (kŏn′sh*e*ns), *n.* Self-knowledge; sense of right and wrong; truth. — **Con′sci-en′tious** (-shĭ-ĕn′shŭs), *a.* Governed by conscience; just; upright.

Con′scious (kŏn′shŭs), *a.* Able to know one's own thoughts; aware; sensible.

Con′script (kŏn′skrĭpt), *a.* Enrolled; registered. — *n.* An enrolled soldier. — **Con-scrip′tion** (-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.*

Con′se-crate (kŏn′sē-krāt), *v. t.* To dedicate; declare sacred. — *a.* Devoted; sacred. — **Con′se-cra′tion,** *n.*

Con-sec′u-tive (kŏn-sĕk′ū-tĭv), *a.* Following in order; successive.

Con-sent′ (kŏn-sĕnt′), *v. i.* To agree; assent; comply. — *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Con′se-quence (kŏn′sē-kwĕns), *n.* Effect; importance. — **Con′se-quent,** *a.* Following as a result. — *n.* Effect; conclusion; inference. — **Con′se-quent-ly,** *adv.* Therefore. — **Con′se-quen′tial** (-kwĕn′sh*a*l), *a.* Following as a result; assuming an air of consequence; pompous.

Con′ser-va′tion (kŏn′sẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* Preservation from injury. — **Con-serv′a-tive** (-sẽrv′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Preservative; disposed to maintain things as they are. — *n.* One opposed to changes. — **Con′ser-va′tor,** *n.* One that preserves. — **Con-serv′a-to-ry** (kŏn-sẽr′vȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Preservatory. — *n.* Greenhouse for plants; art school.

Con-serve′ (kŏn-sẽrv′), *v. t.* To save; protect; preserve (fruit, etc.) with sugar.— *n.* Thing conserved; sweetmeat.

Con-sid′er (kŏn-sĭd′ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To study; examine. — **Con-sid′er-a-ble,** *a.* Worthy of regard; important; moderately large.— **Con-sid′er-ate,** *a.* Given to reflection; mindful of others; careful; discreet. — **Con-sid′er-a′tion,** *n.* A considering; serious thought; reason; equivalent.

Con-sign′ (kŏn-sīn′), *v. t.* To give formally; commit; intrust. — **Con-sign′ment,** *n.*

Con-sist′ (kŏn-sĭst′), *v. i.* To be made up (of); exist; be consistent. — **Con-sist′ence, Con-sist′en-cy,** *n.* Fixed state; agreement; density. — **Con-sist′ent,** *a.* Accordant; harmonious; uniform.

Con′so-la′tion (kŏn′sṓ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Comfort; solace; alleviation.— **Con-sol′a-to-ry** (-sŏl′å-tṓ-rȳ), *a.* Comforting. — **Con-sole′** (kŏn-sōl′), *v. t.* To comfort; soothe.

Con-sol′i-date (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make firm; unite; condense. — *a.* Formed into a solid mass. — **Con-sol′i-da′tion,** *n.*

Con′so-nant (kŏn′sṓ-*nant*), *a.* Agreeable; consistent. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; letter representing such a sound. — **Con′so-nance,** *n.*

Con′sort (kŏn′sôrt), *n.* Companion or partner; wife or husband; spouse.— **Con-sort′,** *v. i.* To associate. — *v. t.* To join.

Con-spic′u-ous (kŏn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* Obvious to the eye; manifest; prominent.

Con-spir′a-cy (kŏn-spĭr′å-sȳ), *n.* Plot; cabal. — **Con-spire′** (kŏn-spīr′), *v. i.* & *t.* To plot; concert; contrive. — **Con-spir′er** (-spīr′ẽr), **Con-spir′a-tor** (-spĭr′å-tẽr), *n.*

Con′sta-ble (kŭn′stå-b'l), *n.* Officer of the peace.

Con′stant (kŏn′st*a*nt), *a.* Firm; unchanging; continual. — *n.* A thing not subject to change. — **Con′stan-cy,** *n.*

Con′stel-la′tion (kŏn′stĕl-lā′shŭn), *n.* Cluster of fixed stars.

Con′ster-na′tion (kŏn′stẽr-nā′shŭn), *n.* Terror.

Con′sti-pate (kŏn′stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To choke or clog (a passage). — **Con′sti-pa′tion,** *n.*

Con-stit′u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt′ū-*e*n-sȳ), *n.* A body of constituents. — **Con-stit′u-ent,** *a.* Composing; essential. — *n.* One that establishes; element; elector.

Con′sti-tute (kŏn′stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To establish; make; appoint. — **Con′sti-tu′tion,** *n.* A constituting; natural condition; frame of body, mind, or government. — **Con′sti-tu′tion-al,** *a.* Belonging to the constitution, or consistent with it. — *n.* Exercise for health. — **Con′sti-tu′tion-al′i-ty,** *n.*

Con-strain′ *(kŏn-strān′), v. t.* To secure, hold back, or impel; press.— **Con-straint′,** *n.* Compulsion; urgency.

Con-strict′ (kŏn-strĭkt′), *v. t.* To bind; contract; cause to shrink. — **Con-stric′tion,** *n.* A constricting; contraction. — **Con-strict′er,** *n.* That which contracts; boa or serpent which crushes its prey within its folds.

Con-struct′ (kŏn-strŭkt′), *v. t.* To build; form; devise. — **Con-struc′tion,** *n.* A constructing; fabrication; edifice; interpretation; sense.

Con′strue (kŏn′strụ), *v. t.* To translate; interpret; explain.

Con′sul (kŏn′sŭl), *n.* Chief magistrate in ancient Rome; commercial agent. — **Con′su-lar, Con′su-la-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to a consul. — **Con′su-late,** *n.* Office or residence of a consul. — **Con′sul-ship,** *n.*

Con-sult′ (kŏn-sŭlt′), *v. i.* To seek advice; take counsel; deliberate. — *v. t.* To ask advice of; act in favor of; deliberate upon.— **Con′sul-ta′tion,** *n.* A consulting or deliberating; meeting of persons, to consult together.

Con-sume′ (kŏn-sūm′), *v. t.* & *i.* To destroy; waste.

Con′sum-mate (kŏn′sŭm-māt), *v. t.* To bring to completion; achieve. — **Con-sum′mate,** *a.* Accomplished; perfect. — **Con′summa′tion,** *n.* Completion; perfection.

Con-sump′tion (kŏn-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* A consuming; diminution; disease in the lungs, with fever, cough, etc. — **Con-sump′tive,** *a.* Destructive; affected with consumption. — *n.* One ill with consumption.

Con′tact (kŏn′tăkt), *n.* Touch; close union.

Con-ta′gion (kŏn-tā′jŭn), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; pestilential influence. — **Con-ta′gious,** *a.* Communicable by contact; catching.

Con-tain′ (kŏn-tān′), *v. t.* To hold; embrace.

Con-tam′i-nate (kŏn-tăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To soil; corrupt; defile. — **Con-tam′i-na′tion,** *n.*

Con-temn′ (kŏn-tĕm′), *v. t.* To despise.

Con′tem-plate (kŏn′tĕm-plāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To study; consider; plan. — **Con′tem-pla′tion,** *n.* Meditation. — **Con-tem′pla-tive** (-tĕm′plå-tĭv), *a.* Studious; thoughtful.

Con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm′pṓ-rā′nḗ-ŭs), *a.* Living or happening at one time. — **Con-tem′po-ra-ry,** *a.* Contemporaneous. — *n.* One living at the same time with another.

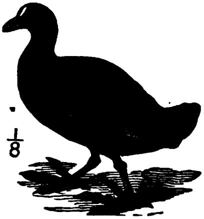
Con-tempt′ (kŏn-tĕmt′), *n.* A contemning or despising; neglect; slight. — **Con-tempt′i-ble,** *a.* Worthy of contempt; mean; sorry; pitiful. — **Con-temp′tu-ous,** *a.* Insolent; supercilious; insulting.

Con-tend′ (kŏn-tĕnd′), *v. i.* To strive; dispute.

Con-tent′ (kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* Satisfied; at rest. — *n.* Satisfaction. — *v. t.* To satisfy; gratify. — **Con-tent′ment,** *n.*

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt), *n.* That which is contained; — *usually in pl.;* capacity.
Con-ten'tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A contending; contest; discord. — **Con-ten'tious,** *a.* Quarrelsome; perverse.
Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To dispute; strive. — **Con'test,** *n.* Struggle; controversy. — **Con-test'a-ble,** *a.* Disputable. — **Con-test'ant,** *n.* A disputant; litigant.
Con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* Parts of a discourse preceding or following a sentence quoted.
Con-tex'ture (kŏn-tĕks'tūr), *n.* Composition of parts; structure; texture.
Con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* In contact; touching; near. — **Con'ti-gu'i-ty,** *n.*
Con'ti-nent (kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Temperate; chaste. — *n.* One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. — **Con'ti-nence, Con'ti-nen-cy,** *n.* Self-restraint; chastity. — **Con'ti-nen'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to a continent.
Con-tin'gence (kŏn-tĭn'jens), **Con-tin'gen-cy,** *n.* Casual event; chance; possibility; accident. — **Con-tin'gent,** *a.* Accidental; depending on something unknown; casual. — *n.* Chance; quota; proportion.
Con-tin'u-al (kŏn-tĭn'ū-al), *a.* Uninterrupted; incessant; constant. — **Con-tin'u-ance,** *n.* Permanence; perseverance; continuation. — **Con-tin'u-a'tion,** *n.* Continued succession; prolongation. — **Con-tin'ue** (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* To remain; stay; preserve. — *v. t.* To prolong; persist in. — **Con'ti-nu'i-ty** (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being continuous; cohesion. — **Con-tin'u-ous** (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Without interruption.
Con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist; writhe. — **Con-tor'tion,** *n.* A twisting; wry motion.
Con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *n.* Bounding line; outline.
Con'tra-band (kŏn'trȧ-bănd), *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade.
Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; shorten; incur; bargain for. — *v. i.* To shrink; bargain. — **Con'tract,** *n.* A bargain; agreement; obligation. — **Con-tract'ed,** *a.* Drawn together; narrow; selfish. — **Con-trac'tion,** *n.* A shrinking; shortening. — **Con-tract'or,** *n.* One who contracts, or who bargains to do certain work at a specified rate.
Con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To assert the contrary of; deny; oppose. — **Con'tra-dic'tion,** *n.* — **Con'tra-dict'o-ry,** *a.* Affirming the contrary; repugnant.
Con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō), *n.* & *a.* Alto.
Con'tra-ri'e-ty (kŏn'trȧ-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Opposition; inconsistency; repugnance. — **Con'tra-ri-wise'** (-rĭ-wīz'), *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand. — **Con'tra-ry,** *a.* Opposite; contradictory; perverse. — *n.* A person or thing of opposite qualities.
Con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stand in opposition. — **Con'trast,** *n.* Opposition or difference of things or qualities.
Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* To contradict; oppose. — **Con'tra-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Opposition; obstruction.
Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To join in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part; assist. — **Con'tri-bu'tion,** *n.* A contributing; sum given. — **Con-trib'u-tive** (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Con-trib'u-to-ry,** *a.* Promoting the same end.
Con'trite' (kŏn'trīt'), *a.* Broken down with grief; penitent; humble. — **Con'trite'ness, Con-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.*
Con-triv'ance (kŏn-trīv'*a*ns), *n.* Scheme; plan; design; invention. — **Con-trive',** *v. t.* & *i.* To devise; plan; project.
Con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Power to check or govern; restraint; direction. — *v. t.* To restrain; influence; curb. — **Con-trol'ler,** *n.* One who controls; an adjuster of accounts. [Commonly written *comptroller.*]
Con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vĕr'sh*a*l), *a.* Relating to controversy; disputatious. — **Con'tro-ver'sy,** *n.* Dispute; debate; strife; hostility. — **Con'tro-vert** (kŏn'trō-vĕrt), *v. t.* To dispute; contest. — **Con'tro-ver'ti-ble** (-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Disputable.
Con'tu-ma'ci-ous (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* Perverse; unyielding; headstrong. — **Con'tu-ma-cy** (kŏn'tū-mȧ-sȳ), *n.*
Con'tu-me'li-ous (kŏn'tū-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* Contemptuous; reproachful. — **Con'tu-me'ly,** *n.* Insolent contempt; reproach; disgrace.
Con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* To pound; bruise. — **Con-tu'sion,** *n.* A beating; bruise.
Co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* Riddle suggesting resemblance between unlike things.
Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* To recover health and strength after sickness. — **Con'va-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), *n.* Recovery of health. — **Con'va-les'cent,** *a.* Recovering. — *n.* One recovering.
Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* & *t.* To collect; assemble; unite. — **Con-ven'ience** (kŏn-vēn'yens), **Con-ven'ien-cy,** *n.* Fitness; commodiousness. — **Con-ven'ient,** *a.*
Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* Community of monks or nuns; an abbey; monastery; nunnery. — **Con-ven'tu-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a convent; monastic.
Con-ven'tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A coming together; custom; usage; assembly of representatives for deliberative purpose; temporary treaty. — **Con-ven'tion-al,** *a.* Agreed upon; stipulated; depending on custom; sanctioned by usage.

Con-verge' (kŏn-vĕrj'), *v. i.* To tend to one point; approach nearer together. — **Con-ver'gence,** *n.* — **Con-ver'gent,** *a.*
Con'ver-sant (kŏn'vĕr-*s*ant), *a.* Familiar; well acquainted. — **Con'ver-sa'tion,** *n.* Familiar discourse; conference. — **Con'-ver-sa'tion-al,** *a.* Colloquial. — **Con-verse'** (kŏn-vĕrs'), *v. i.* To talk familiarly; chat. — **Con'verse,** *n.* Familiarity; conversation.
Con'verse (kŏn'vĕrs), *a.* Reversed in order or relation; turned about; reciprocal. — *n.* Inverted proposition.
Con-ver'sion (kŏn-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* Change from one state to another; transformation.
Con-vert' (kŏn-vĕrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To change to another form or state; turn; alter. — **Con'-vert,** *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion; a proselyte. — **Con-vert'i-ble,** *a.* Capable of being converted; reciprocal.
Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Rising into a rounded form. — *n.* A convex body. — **Con-vex'-i-ty, Con'vex-ness,** *n.* External roundness.
Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* To carry; transfer. — **Con-vey'ance,** *n.* A transmission; legal instrument conveying property; vehicle.
Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To prove or find guilty. — **Con'vict,** *n.* One proved guilty of crime; criminal. — **Con-vic'tion,** *n.* A convicting; being convinced; sense of guilt.
Con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.* To persuade.
Con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-*a*l), *a.* Festive; gay. — **Con-viv'i-al'i-ty,** *n.*
Con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.* To call together; assemble; convene. — **Con'vo-ca'tion,** *n.*
Con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* To wind together.
Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* To accompany for protection. — **Con'voy,** *n.* Escort.
Con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* To contract violently; agitate; rend. — **Con-vul'sion,** *n.* Spasm; tumult. — **Con-vul'sive,** *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion.
Co'ny (kō'nȳ), *n.* A rabbit.
Coo (kōō), *v. i.* To make a low sound, as [doves.
Cook (kŏŏk), *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare (food for eating). — **Cook'er-y,** *n.*
Cook'y (kŏŏk'ȳ), *n.* Small, hard, sweet cake.
Cool (kōōl), *a.* Somewhat cold; chilling; indifferent. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow cool; quiet; moderate.
Coo'ly (kōō'lȳ), **Coo'lie,** *n.* East Indian or Chinese porter or transported laborer.
Coop (kōōp), *n.* Barrel or cask; grated inclosure for small animals or poultry. — *v. t.* To confine in a narrow compass; crowd; imprison. — **Coop'er,** *n.* One who makes barrels, tubs, and the like.
Co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* To act jointly with others; work together. — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tion,** *n.* Joint operation. — **Co-ŏp'er-a-tive,** *a.* Promoting the same end.
Co-ŏr'di-nate (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Equal in rank or order. — (-nāt), *v. t.* To harmonize. — **Co-ŏr'di-na'tion,** *n.*
Coot (kōōt), *n.* Kind of waterfowl; simpleton.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Coot.

Co'pal (kō'pal), *n.* Resinous substance used in making varnishes.
Co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nĕr), *n.* A joint partner; associate.
Cope (kōp), *n.* A priest's cloak; coping.
Cope (kōp), *v. i.* & *t.* To combat; encounter.
Co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* A kopeck.
Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who copies.
Cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* Top course of a wall.
Co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Large in quantity or amount; abundant; full.
Cop'per (kŏp'pĕr), *n.* A reddish metal, ductile and tenacious; a coin, also a boiler, made of copper. — *v. t.* To cover with copper. — **Cop'per-ish, Cop'per-y,** *a.*
Cop'per-as (kŏp'pĕr-*a*s), *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
Cop'pice (kŏp'pĭs), *n.* A wood of small growth.
Copse (kŏps), *n.* Coppice; thicket.
Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-là), *n.* Word uniting the subject and predicate of a proposition. — **Cop'u-la-tive,** *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* A conjunction.
Cop'y (kŏp'ȳ), *n.* A writing like another writing; transcript; model; pattern. — *v. t.* & *i.* To transcribe; imitate; mimic. — **Cop'i-er, Cop'y-er, Cop'y-ist,** *n.* One who copies or plagiarizes. — **Cop'y-right',** *n.* Exclusive right of an author to publish his own works. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright (a book, drama, picture, etc.).
Co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *v. t.* To seek admiration. — *v. i.* To trifle in love; flirt. — **Co-quet'ry,** *n.* Flirtation. — **Co-quette'** (-kĕt'), *n.* Woman given to coquetry; a jilt. — **Co-quet'-tish,** *a.*
‖**Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nà), *n.* Soft, whitish coral-[like stone.
Cor'al (kŏr'*a*l), *n.* Solid secretion of zoöphytes, consisting almost purely of lime.
Cord (kôrd), *n.* String, or small rope; solid measure or pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. — *v. t.* To bind with a cord;

pile up (wood). — **Cord'age**, *n.* Ropes or cords collectively.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped.

Cor'dial (kôr'jal), *a.* Hearty; affectionate. — *n.* Anything that comforts; invigorating medicine; aromatized spirit, employed as a beverage. — **Cor-dial'i-ty**, *n.* Hearty good will. [stuff, corded on the surface.

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dū-roi'), *n.* Thick cotton

Core (kōr), *n.* Heart or inner part of a thing, esp. of fruit. — *v. t.* To take out the inward parts of. [spicy medicinal seeds.

Co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dẽr), *n.* Plant bearing

Cork (kôrk), *n.* Bark of the cork tree; stopper for a bottle or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with corks; furnish with cork. — **Cork'-screw'**, *n.* Screw to pull corks from bottles.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* Web-footed sea bird, of the Pelican family; a glutton.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* Seed of wheat, rye, barley, and maize; grain. — *v. t.* To preserve or cure with salt; feed with corn. — **Corn'-cob'**, *n.* Axis on which kernels of maize grow. — **Corn'shuck'**, *n.* Husk covering an ear of maize. — **Corn'stalk'**, *n.* Stalk of maize. — **Corn'starch'**, *n.* Starch made from maize, used for puddings, etc.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* Hard excrescence on the feet.

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.* Horny, transparent coat of the eyeball.

Cor-nel'ian (kŏr-nēl'yan), *n.* Carnelian.

Cor'ner (kôr'nẽr), *n.* Angle; two converging lines or walls which meet in a point; secret place; embarrassing position. — *v. t.* To drive into a corner or position of difficulty. — **Cor'ner-wise'**, *adv.* From corner to corner; diagonally. — **Corner stone.** Stone at the corner of two walls, and uniting them; something indispensable.

Cor'net (kôr'nĕt), *n.* A kind of trumpet.

Cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* Molding at the top of a wall or column.

Corolla. *a* Many-petaled; *b* Single-petaled.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nū-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* Horn of plenty; — emblem of abundance.

Cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), **Co-rol'la** (kō-rŏl'lȧ), *n.* Inner part of a flower, composed of leaves, called *petals.*

Co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.* Crown; halo. — **Cor'o-na-ry** (kŏr'ō-nā-rў), *a.* Like a crown. — **Cor'-o-na'tion**, *n.* The crowning (a sovereign).

Earl's Coronet.

Cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nẽr), *n.* Officer who investigates a violent death.

Cor'o-net (kŏr'ō-nĕt), *n.* Nobleman's crown; upper part of a horse's hoof.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pō-ral), *n.* Lowest officer of a military company.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the body; having substance; not spiritual; bodily. — **Cor'po-rate**, *a.* United in an association; incorporated; belonging to a corporation. — **Cor'po-ra'tion**, *n.* A society authorized to act as a single person. — **Cor'-po-ra'tor**, *n.* Member of a corporation. — **Cor-po're-al** (kŏr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Having a body; material.

Corps (kōr, *pl.* kōrz), *n.* A body of troops.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* A dead human body.

Cor'pu-lent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* Having much flesh; fat. — **Cor'pu-lence**, **Cor'pu-len-cy**, *n.*

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Right; accurate; regular. — *v. t.* To make right; reprove for faults; rectify; punish. — **Cor-rec'tion**, *n.* Amendment; discipline. — **Cor-rec'tion-al**, **Cor-rect'ive**, *a.* Tending to correct.

Cor're-spond' (kŏr'rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To suit; fit; have intercourse; interchange letters. — **Cor're-spond'ence**, *n.* Adaptation of one thing to another; fitness; intercourse; letters between correspondents. — **Cor're-spond'ent**, *a.* Having fitness; suitable. — *n.* One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters.

Cor'ri-dor (kŏr'rĭ-dôr), *n.* Gallery leading to independent apartments.

Cor-rob'o-rate (kŏr-rŏb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To make more certain; confirm. — **Cor-rob'o-ra'tion**, *n.* Confirmation. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-tive**, **Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to strengthen.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* To eat away or consume by degrees; rust; wear away. — **Cor-ro'sion** (-rō'zhŭn), *n.* A wearing away slowly. — **Cor-ro'sive**, *a.* Eating away; acrimonious. [**Cor'ru-ga'tion**, *n.*

Cor'ru-gate (kŏr'ru-gāt), *v. t.* To wrinkle. —

Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* To change from good to bad; defile; bribe. — *v. i.* To rot; lose purity. — *a.* Spoiled; depraved. — **Cor-rupt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being corrupted. — *n.* That which may perish; the human body. — **Cor-rup'tion**, *n.* A corrupting; putrefaction; pollution; wickedness. — **Cor-rupt'ive**, *a.* Corrupting.

Cor'sage (kôr'sāj), *n.* Bodice of a dress.

Cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* A pirate.

Corse (kôrs *or* kōrs), *n.* A corpse.

Corse'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* Light breastplate.

Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* Bodice; stays.

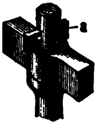
Cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt), *v. i.* To throw off flashes of light; sparkle. — **Cor'us-ca'tion**, *n.*

Cor'vine (kôr'vin), *a.* Pertaining to the crow.

Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Improving the complexion. — *n.* A beautifying compound.

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan (kŏz'mō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), **Cos-**

mop'o-lite, *n.* One who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place.
‖**Cos'mos** (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* Universe; system of law, harmony, and truth in the universe.
Cost (kŏst), *v. t.* To require to be given for; cause to be suffered. — *n.* Amount paid; price; loss; suffering.
Cos'tal (kŏs'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.
Cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* Constipated.
Cost'ly (kŏst'lȳ), *a.* Expensive; sumptuous.
Cos'tume' (kŏs'tūm'), *n.* Style of dress. — **Cos'tum'er**, *n.* Provider of costumes.
Cot (kŏt), **Cote** (kōt), *n.* Cottage; hut; inclosure for beasts; cover for a sore finger.
Cot, Cott (kŏt), *n.* Little bed; cradle.
Co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. Contemporary.
‖**Co'te-rie'** (kō'*te*-rē'), *n.* Set of friends; social circle; clique.
Co-til'lion (kŏ-tĭl'yŏn), *n.* A brisk dance of eight persons; quadrille.
Cot'tage (kŏt'tāj), *n.* Cot; hut. — **Cot'ta-ger, Cot'ter**, *n.* One who lives in a cottage.
Cot'ter (kŏt'tẽr), *n.* Wedge of wood, iron, etc., for clamping parts of a machine or structure; key.

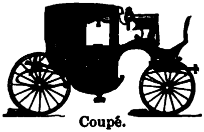

a Cotter.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* Plant growing in warm climates; downy fiber produced by it; cloth or thread made of this fiber. — *a.* Made of cotton.

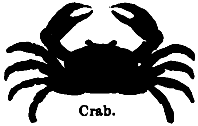
Cotton Plant.

Cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* Seed lobe of a plant. — **Cot'y-led'-on-al** (-lĕd'ŭn-*al*), **Cot'y-led'on-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to seed lobes.
Couch (kouch), *n.* Place for rest or sleep; layer or stratum. — *v. t.* To lay down; put in language; phrase; state; remove (a cataract from the eye). — *v. i.* To lie down; hide.
Cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* Puma; catamount.
Cough (kąf), *v. i. & t.* To expel (air or irritating matter) from the lungs or throat. — *n.* Noisy expulsion of air from the chest.
Could (kŏŏd), *imp.* of Can.
Coul'ter, *n.* Colter.
Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* Assembly for consultation. — **Coun'cil-man, Coun'cil-or**, *n.* Member of a council.
Coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* Interchange of opinions; consultation; plan; adviser; body of lawyers managing a case. — *v. t.* To advise; admonish. — **Coun'sel-or**, *n.* Adviser; barrister; lawyer.
Count (kount), *v. t.* To number; reckon; compute; esteem. — *v. i.* To number; add strength; depend; rely. — *n.* A numbering; ascertained amount.
Count (kount), *n.* European nobleman, ranking with an English earl.
Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-*nans*), *n.* Appearance; look; the face; encouragement. — *v. t.* To encourage; support.
Count'er (kount'ẽr), *n.* One who counts or keeps an account; piece of metal, etc., used in keeping accounts; table on which to count money or exhibit goods.
Coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *a.* Contrary; opposite. — *adv.* In opposition; in the wrong way.
☞ This word is prefixed to many verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.
— *n.* After body of a ship; high tenor in music; heel part of a shoe.
Coun'ter-act' (koun'tẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; hinder; defeat. — **Coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Hindrance.
Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'*ans*), *v. t.* To oppose with equal weight. — **Coun'ter-bal'ance**, *n.* Opposing weight; equivalent.
Coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *n.* Claim made to offset another's claim.
Coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* Resembling; made like something else, in order to defraud; false; spurious. — *v. t. & i.* To forge; feign. — *n.* Likeness; forgery.
Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mȧnd'), *v. t.* To revoke (a former command). — **Coun'ter-mand**, *n.* A contrary order.
Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. i.* To march back, or in a reversed order. — **Coun'ter-march'**, *n.* A marching back; change of front.
Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* Coverlet.
Coun'ter-part' (koun'tẽr-pärt'), *n.* Part matching another part; duplicate; an opposite.
Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *v. t.* To counterbalance. — *n.* A balancing weight.
Coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign (as secretary) opposite the signature of a principal, to attest authenticity. — *n.* Signature to attest authenticity; private signal or watchword.
Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.* Wife of an earl or [count.
Count'ing-house' (kount'ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'**, *n.* Place for papers and accounts.
Count'less (kount'lĕs), *n.* Innumerable.
Coun'try (kŭn'trȳ), *n.* A region; rural re-

gion, as opposed to a city; state; native land. — *a.* Rural; rustic; unrefined; rude. — **Coun′try-man,** *n. m.,* **Coun′try-wom′an,** *n. f.* Inhabitant of the country; rustic; citizen of one's own country; compatriot.
Coun′ty (koun′tȳ), *n.* A subdivision of a state; a shire.
Cou′pé′ (ko͞o′pā′), *n.* A four-wheeled close carriage.
Cou′ple (kŭp′'l), *n.* Two things of the same kind; pair; brace. — *v. t.* & *i.* To connect; join; marry. — **Coup′let,** *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair. — **Coup′ling,** *n.* Connection; that which connects, as a hook, etc.


Coupé.

Cour′age (kŭr′āj), *n.* Boldness; daring; firmness. — **Cour-a′geous** (kŭr-ā′jŭs), *a.*
Cou′ri-er (ko͞o′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A messenger.
Course (kōrs), *n.* A passing or running; direction; method; conduct; portion of a meal served at one time; range of stone, brick, etc., in a building. — *v. t.* & *i.* To run; hunt; chase. — **Cours′er,** *n.* One who courses; a swift horse.
Court (kōrt), *n.* An inclosed space; yard; alley; residence of a nobleman, etc.; palace; retinue of a sovereign; seat of justice; session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* To seek the favor of; ask in marriage; allure. — **Court′ier** (-yẽr), *n.* One who frequents courts or solicits favors. — **Court′ly,** *a.* Relating to a court; polite. — **Court′ship,** *n.* Solicitation of favor; wooing in love.
Cour′te-ous (kûr′tē-ŭs), *a.* Of courtlike or elegant manners; obliging; polite.
Cour′te-sy (kûr′tē-sȳ), *n.* Elegance of manners; act of civility; favor or indulgence.
Courte′sy (kûrt′sȳ), *n.* Gesture of respect by women. — *v. i.* To bow in civility.
Court′house′ (kōrt′hous′), *n.* Place for holding courts; a county town.
Court′-plas′ter (kōrt′plȧs′tẽr), *n.* Sticking plaster made of silk.
Cous′in (kŭz′'n), *n.* Child of an uncle or aunt.
Cove (kōv), *n.* Creek; bay; recess in a mountain side. — *v. t.* To arch over.
Cov′e-nant (kŭv′ē-nant), *n.* Agreement. — *v. i.* & *t.* To stipulate; contract.
Cov′er (kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To spread over; clothe; conceal; include. — *n.* Shelter; disguise. — **Cov′er-ing,** *n.* Anything spread over. — **Cov′er-let,** *n.* Bedspread.
Cov′ert (kŭv′ẽrt), *a.* Covered over; hid; disguised. — *n.* A hiding place; thicket; shelter; defense.
Cov′et (kŭv′ĕt), *v. t.* To wish for inordinately or unlawfully; lust after. — **Cov′et-ous,** *a.* Miserly; niggardly.
Cov′ey (kŭv′ȳ), *n.* Brood of young birds.
Cow (kou), *n.* Female of horned cattle, also of the whale, seal, etc.
Cow (kou), *v. t.* To overawe; daunt.
Cow′ard (kou′ẽrd), *n.* One afraid to meet danger; a poltroon; dastard. — *a.* Timid; base. — **Cow′ard-ice** (-ĭs), *n.* Want of courage. — **Cow′ard-ly,** *a.* Mean; base.
Cow′er (kou′ẽr), *v. i.* To crouch in fear; quail.
Cow′herd′ (kou′hẽrd′), *n.* One who tends cows.
Cow′hide′ (kou′hīd′), *n.* Hide of a cow; leather, or a whip, made from it.
Cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood; chimney cap.
Cow′lick′ (kou′lĭk′), *n.* Tuft of hair turned up over the forehead.
Cow′pox′ (kou′pŏks′), *n.* The vaccine disease.
Cow′slip′ (kou′slĭp′), *n.* A species of primrose, growing in moist places.
Cox′comb′ (kŏks′kōm′), *n.* A cockscomb; fop.
Coy (koi), *a.* Shy; bashful; distant.
Coy-o′te (kī-ō′tā *or* kī-ōt′), *n.* A dog-like animal of North America; prairie wolf.
Coz′en (kŭz′'n), *v. t.* To cheat; deceive.
Co′zy (kō′zȳ), *a.* Snug; easy.
Crab (krăb), *n.* A ten-legged crustaceous animal; wild apple; machine for hoisting, holding, etc. — **Crab′bed,** *a.* Harsh; rough; cross.


Crab.

Crack (krăk), *v. t.* & *i.* To break; snap. — *n.* A partial separation; fissure; sudden sharp noise. — *a.* Particularly excellent. [*Colloq.*] — **Crack′er,** *n.* One that cracks; hard biscuit; small, noisy firework.
Crac′kle (krăk′k'l), *v. i.* To make slight cracks or snapping noises. — *n.* A crackling; glazing on pottery which causes it to seem cracked in all directions. — **Crac′kling,** *n.* Small reports; rind of roasted pork.
Cra′dle (krā′d'l), *n.* A rocking bed for infants; frame attached to scythes, to catch grain when mown. — *v. t.* To lay (a child) in a cradle; cut (grain) with a cradle.
Craft (krȧft), *n.* Dexterity; a trade; cunning; vessels of any kind. — **Craft′y,** *a.* Cunning; tricky.
Crag (krăg), *n.* A steep, rugged rock. — **Crag′ged, Crag′gy,** *a.* Full of crags.
Cram (krăm), *v. t.* & *i.* To eat greedily; fill.
Cram′bo (krăm′bō), *n.* A game at finding rhymes; word rhyming to another word.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* A restraint; spasm of the muscles; iron implement to hold objects together. — *v. t.* To hold tightly together; restrain; hinder.

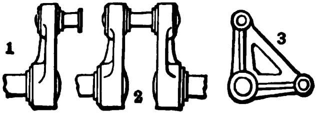
Cran′ber-ry (krăn′bĕr-ry̆), *n.* A red, sour berry, growing in swamps.

Crane (krān), *n.* A wading bird; machine for raising weights.

Crane.

Cra′ni-ol′o-gy (krā′nĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jy̆), *n.* Science of the skull or brain; phrenology. — **Cra′ni-um,** *n.* The skull; brainpan.

Crank (krănk), *n.* A bend in an axis; turn or winding; one full of crotchets. — *a.* Infirm; top-heavy; opinionated. — **Crank′y,** *a.*



1 Single Crank; 2 Double Crank; 3 Bell Crank.

Cran′ny (krăn′ny̆), *n.* Crevice; crack.

Crape (krāp), *n.* Thin, transparent stuff, used for mourning garments.

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To break violently and noisily. — *n.* Sound of things falling and breaking; smash.

Crash (krăsh), *n.* Coarse linen cloth.

Crate (krāt), *n.* Wicker pannier for crockery; slatted box for fruit. — *v. t.* To pack in a crate.

Cra′ter (krā′tĕr), *n.* Mouth of a volcano.

Cra-vat′ (kra̍-văt′), *n.* Neckcloth.

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; beg. — **Crav′ing,** *n.* Strong desire; longing.

Cra′ven (krā′v′n), *n.* & *a.* Coward; dastard.

Craw (kra̤), *n.* Bird's crop; animal's stomach.

Craw′fish′ (kra̤′fĭsh′), **Cray′fish′** (krā′fĭsh′), *n.* Fresh-water lobster.

Crawl (kra̤l), *v. i.* To move as a worm; [creep.

Cray′on (krā′ŭn), *n.* Chalk, or other soft substance, for use in drawing; drawing made with a crayon; carbon pencil used in producing electric light.

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* To break into pieces; render insane. — *n.* Insanity; infatuation; fancy; crotchet; fad. — **Cra′zy,** *a.* Deranged; insane; decrepit; weakened.

Creak (krēk), *v. i.* & *t.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound. — *n.* A harsh sound.

Cream (krēm), *n.* Oily substance on the surface of milk; best part of a thing. — *v. t.* To yield cream. — *v. t.* To take off (cream or the best part of anything). — **Cream′y,** *a.* Full of cream; rich.

Crease (krēs), *n.* Mark made by folding. — *v. t.* To mark by folding or doubling.

Cre′a-sote (krē′a̍-sōt), *n.* Creosote.

Cre-ate′ (krē̍-āt′), *v. t.* To originate; appoint; make. — **Cre-a′tion,** *n.* A creating; the bringing the world into existence; formation; the universe. — **Cre-a′tor,** *n.* One who creates; God.

Crea′ture (krē′tūr), *n.* Anything created; an animal; man; servile dependent.

Cre′dence (krē′dens), *n.* Belief; faith. — **Cre′dent,** *a.* Believing; giving credit. — **Cre-den′tial** (-dĕn′shal), *a.* Giving title to credit. — *n.* A title to confidence; *pl.* certificates that one deserves credit, or has official powers.

Cred′i-ble (krĕd′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being credited or believed; trustworthy.

Cred′it (krĕd′ĭt), *n.* Belief; reputation; trust; time allowed for payment; amount due. — *v. t.* To believe; trust; set to the credit of. — **Cred′it-or,** *n.* One to whom money is due.

Cred′u-lous (krĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon. — **Cred′u-lous-ness, Cre-du′li-ty,** *n.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* Belief; summary of faith.

Creek (krēk), *n.* Small inlet, bay, or river.

Creel (krēl), *n.* Osier fishing basket.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* To move like a worm or reptile, or on the hands and feet; to fawn; crawl. — **Creep′er,** *n.*

Cre′mate (krē′māt), *v. t.* To burn; reduce (a body) to ashes. — **Cre-ma′tion,** *n.* — **Crem′a-to-ry** (krĕm′a̍-tŏ-ry̆), *n.* Furnace for cremating bodies. — *a.* Pertaining to cremation; employed in cremation.

Cre′ole (krē′ōl), *n.* One born of European parents in American colonies of France or Spain.

Cre′o-sote (krē′ŏ-sōt), *n.* Oily liquid, of smoky smell and antiseptic properties.

Crept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Creep.

Cres′cent (krĕs′sent), *a.* Increasing; growing. — *n.* The increasing moon; figure of the new moon, in the Turkish flag; the Turkish power.

Cress (krĕs), *n.* A salad plant.

Crest (krĕst), *n.* Tuft or plume; comb; hilltop; courage; heraldic bearing. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form (a crest). — **Crest′ed,** *a.* Wearing a crest. — **Crest′fall′en,** *a.* With drooping head; dispirited; dejected.

Cre-ta′ceous (krē̍-tā′-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

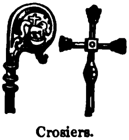
‖**Cre·vasse′** (krḗ/vȧs′), *n.* Crevice in a glacier; ravine; breach in a river bank.
Crev′ice (krĕv′ĭs), *n.* Narrow crack; cleft.
Crew (krụ), *n.* Company of people associated together; ship's company.
Crew (krụ), *imp.* of Crow.
Crew′el (krụ′ĕl), *n.* Twisted worsted yarn.
Crib (krĭb), *n.* Manger; stall for cattle; inclosed bedstead for a child; bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; petty theft. — *v. t. & i.* To crowd together; pilfer. — **Crib′bing,** *n.* Confinement; pilfering; timber lining for excavations, etc.; a horse's habit of biting his crib noisily.
Crib′bage (krĭb′bāj), *n.* Game at cards.
Crib′ble (krĭb′b'l), *n.* Sieve. — *v. t.* To sift.
Crick (krĭk), *n.* Cramp in the neck or back.
Crick′et (krĭk′ĕt), *n.* Orthopterous insect, having a chirping note.

Cricket.

Crick′et (krĭk′ĕt), *n.* Game with a bat, ball, and wicket; low stool.
Cried, *imp. & p. p.* of Cry.
Cri′er (krī′ẽr), *n.* One who cries; one who gives public notice by proclamation.
Crime (krīm), *n.* Violation of law; sin; vice.
Crim′i·nal (krĭm′ĭ-nal), *a.* Guilty of, or relating to, crime. — *n.* A guilty person. — **Crim′i·nal′i·ty,** *n.* — **Crim′i·nate,** *v. t.* To charge with crime; convict; impeach.
Crimp (krĭmp), *a.* Easily crumpled; brittle. — *v. t.* To form into ridges or plaits; seize; make crisp; frizzle.
Crim′son (krĭm′z'n), *n. & a.* Deep red. — *v. t. & i.* To turn crimson; blush.
Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* To bow obsequiously; fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.
Crin′kle (krĭn̲′k'l), *v. t. & i.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *n.* Wrinkle; sinuosity.
Crip′ple (krĭp′p'l), *n.* One who creeps, halts, or limps. — *a.* Lame. — *v. t.* To disable.
Cri′sis (krī′sĭs), *n.* Critical time; turning point.
Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* Stiffly curled; brittle; brisk. — *v. t. & i.* To curl; wrinkle.
Cri·te′ri·on (krī-tē′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* Standard; test.
Crit′ic (krĭt′ĭk), *n.* One skilled in judging; connoisseur; carper. — **Crit′ic·al,** *a.* Having power to judge; fault-finding; marking a crisis; important; risky.
Crit′i·cise (krĭt′ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To examine and judge as a critic; censure. — **Crit′i·cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* *Judgment;* a review.
Croak (krōk), *v. i.* To make a hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; grumble. — *n.* A low, harsh sound.
Cro·chet′ (krō-shā′), *n.* Netting made by a small hook. — *v. t.* To net.
Crock (krŏk), *n.* Earthen pot; jug.
Crock (krŏk), *n.* Fine soot collected on pots; smut. — *v. t. & i.* To smudge.
Crock′er·y (krŏk′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Earthenware.
Croc′o·dile (krŏk′ō-dil), *n.* Large, amphibious, lizardlike reptile.

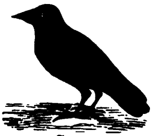
Crocodile.

Cro′cus (krō′kŭs), *n.* An early-blooming plant and its flower; polishing powder.
Croft (krŏft), *n.* Small inclosed field.
Crone (krōn), *n.* An old woman.
Cro′ny (krō′nȳ), *n.* Intimate companion; familiar friend.
Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* Bend or curve; shepherd's or bishop's staff; artifice. — *v. t. & i.* To bend. — **Crook′ed,** *a.* Bent; not straightforward; fraudulent.
Crop (krŏp), *n.* Upper receptacle of food in a bird; craw; highest part of a plant; fruit; harvest. — *v. t.* To reap; pluck; cut short.
Cro·quet′ (krō-kā′), *n.* An outdoor game, played by driving wooden balls with mallets.
Cro′sier (krō′zhẽr), *n.* A bishop's official staff.


Crosiers.

Cross (krŏs), *n.* A gibbet, consisting of two timbers placed transversely upon one another; symbol of Christ's death and of Christianity; a misfortune; a mixing of breeds. — *a.* Lying athwart; adverse; fretful. — *v. t.* To intersect; run counter to; vex; cancel; mix the breed of.
Cross′bar′ (krŏs′bär′), *n.* A transverse bar; *pl.* grating formed of intersecting bars.
Cross′bow′ (krŏs′bō′), *n.* Bow for discharging arrows, mounted crosswise on a stock.
Cross′-ex·am′ine (krŏs′ĕgz-ăm′ĭn), *v. t.* To examine (a witness) by the opposite party.
Cross′-eyed′ (krŏs′īd′), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose; squinting.
Cross′grained′ (krŏs′grānd′), *a.* Having the grain or fibers crossed; contrary; vexatious.
Cross′-ques′tion (krŏs′kwĕs′chŭn), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

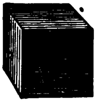
Cross′road′ (krŏs′rōd′), **Cross′way′** (-wā′), *n.* Road crossing another.
Cross′wise′ (krŏs′wīz′), *adv.* Across.
Crotch (krŏch), *n.* Place of division; fork.
Crotch′et (krŏch′ĕt), *n.* Forked piece of wood; note in music, equal to half a minim; in printing, a bracket; a whim.
Crouch (krouch), *v. i.* To stoop; cringe.
Croup (krōōp), *n.* Buttocks of a horse, etc.
Croup (krōōp), *n.* Inflammatory disease in the throat, with suffocation.
Crow (krō), *n.* Large bird, usually black, with strong beak and a harsh cry or caw; voice of the cock. — *v. t.* To make the noise of a cock; boast; exult. — **Crow′bar′**, *n.* An iron lever, ending in a claw.


Crow.

Crowd (kroud), *v. t. & i.* To press together; squeeze. — *n.* A throng; the rabble.
Crowd (kroud), *n.* An old style of violin.
Crow′foot′ (krō′fŏŏt′), *n.* A plant of many species; boring tool. — **Crow′s′-feet′**, *n.* Wrinkles about the eyes of old persons.
Crown (kroun), *n.* Wreath or ornament for the head; badge of royalty or dignity; top of the head, also of a hat; a coin. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; adorn; perfect.
Cru′cial (krụ′sh*a*l), *a.* Like a cross; intersecting; severe; decisive.
Cru′ci-ble (krụ′sĭ-b'l), *n.* A chemist's melting pot; a severe test.
Cru′ci-fix (krụ′sĭ-fĭks), *n.* A cross, with the figure of Christ upon it. — **Cru′ci-fix′ion** (-fĭk′shŭn), *n.* A nailing to a cross. — **Cru′ci-form**, *a.* Cross-shaped. — **Cru′ci-fy**, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.

Crucibles.

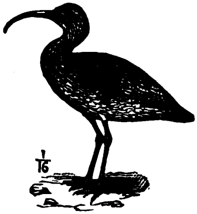
Crude (krụd), *a.* In its natural state; not cooked; roughly done. — **Crude′ness, Cru′di-ty** (krụ′dĭ-tȳ), *n.* [**Cru′el-ty**, *n.*
Cru′el (krụ′ĕl), *a.* Disposed to give pain. —
Cru′et (krụ′ĕt), *n.* Small bottle for sauces.
Cruise (krụz), *n.* Small bottle. See Cruse.
Cruise (krụz), *v. i.* To sail back and forth. — *n.* A sailing to and fro. — **Cruis′er**, *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises. [fat.
Crul′ler (krŭl′lẽr), *n.* Crisp cake boiled in
Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [Written also *crum.*] Small piece, esp. of bread; soft part of bread. — *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — **Crum′my**, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.
Crum′ble (krŭm′b'l), *v. t. & i.* To break into *small pieces.*
Crump′et (krŭmp′ĕt), *n.* A kind of muffin.
Crum′ple (krŭm′p'l), *v. t. & i.* To form into folds; wrinkle; rumple.
Crunch (krŭnch), *v. i. & t.* To grind noisily.
Crup′per (krụp′pẽr), *n.* A horse's croup; strap passing under a horse's tail, and holding the saddle from slipping forward. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
Cru-sade′ (krụ-sād′), *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from Mohammedans; a fanatical enterprise.
Cruse (krụs), *n.* Small cup or bottle.
Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* To bruise and break by pressure; ruin; overwhelm. — *n.* Collision; compression; crowd.
Crust (krŭst), *n.* Hard covering of anything. — *v. t.* To incrust; envelop. — *v. i.* To gather into a hard crust.
‖**Crus-ta′ce-a** (krŭs-tā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, having jointed, crustlike shells. — **Crus-ta′cean** (-tā′sh*a*n), *n.* An animal of this class. — **Crus-ta′ceous**, *a.* Having a crustlike shell; belonging to the Crustacea.
Crust′y (krŭst′ȳ), *a.* Like crust; hard; surly.
Crutch (krŭch), *n.* A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to support the lame in walking.
Cry (krī), *v. t. & i.* To call; exclaim; weep. — *n.* Loud utterance; weeping; clamor.
Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* Cell or vault under a church; hiding place. — **Cryp′to-gram, Cryp′to-graph** (-grăf), *n.* A cipher.
Crys′tal (krĭs′t*a*l), *n.* A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; glass covering a watch face. — *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent. — **Crys′tal-line**, *a.* Consisting of crystals; produced by crystallization. — **Crys′tal-li-za′tion**, *n.* A crystallizing; body formed by crystallizing. — **Crys′tal-lize**, *v. t. & i.* To form into crystals.
Cub (kŭb), *n.* Young animal; young bear.
Cube (kūb), *n.* Regular solid body, with six equal square sides; product of a number multiplied twice by itself. — *v. t.* To raise to the third power. — **Cu′bic, Cu′bic-al**, *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.


Cube.

Cu′beb (kū′bĕb), *n.* Berry of a kind of pepper.
Cu′bit (kū′bĭt), *n.* The forearm; measure from elbow to extremity of middle finger.
Cuck′oo (kŏŏk′ōō), *n.* A bird, named from its note. [fruit.
Cu′cum-ber (kū′kŭm-bẽr), *n.* A vine and its
Cud (kŭd), *n.* Food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals, and chewed again; piece of chewing tobacco; quid.
Cud′dle (kŭd′d'l), *v. i.* To lie close or snug.

Cud'dy (kŭd'dy̆), *n.* Small cabin in a boat.
Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* A club. — *v. t.* To beat.
Cue (kū), *n.* An end; tail; hint; wooden rod used to impel a ball in playing billiards.
Cuff (kŭf), *n.* Blow with the open hand; box. — *v. t.* To strike.
Cuff (kŭf), *n.* Fold at the end of a sleeve.
Cui-rass' (kwē-răs'), *n.* Breastplate.
Cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-ry̆), *a.* Relating to the kitchen or to cookery.
Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* To separate, select, or pick out.
Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dẽr), *n.* A colander.
Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Stem of corn and grasses.
Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Anthracite coal; coal dust.
Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To reach the highest point. — **Cul'mi-na'tion**, *n.*
Cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure.
Cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* One accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.
Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To till; cherish; civilize. — **Cul'ti-va'tion**, *n.* A cultivating; care; culture. — **Cul'ti-va'tor**, *n.*
Cul'ture (kŭl'tūr), *n.* A cultivating; improvement; refinement. — *v. t.* To educate.
Cul'vert (kŭl'vẽrt), *n.* Drain; small bridge.
Cum'ber (kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To clog; burden; trouble; impede. — **Cum'ber-some**, *a.* Burdensome. — **Cum'brance**, *n.* An encumbrance; hindrance. — **Cum'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* Burdensome; embarrassing.
Cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* A dwarf plant, bearing aromatic seeds.
Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap together; amass. — **Cu'mu-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Forming a mass; giving force by successive addition.
Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* Artful; sly; skillfully wrought; curious. — *n.* Use of tricks to accomplish a purpose; deceit; craft.
Cup (kŭp), *n.* Small vessel used to drink from; a cupful; *pl.* revelry; a glass for cupping. — *v. t.* To bleed by scarification. — **Cup'board** (kŭb'bẽrd), *n.* Closet for cups, etc. — **Cup'ping**, *n.* A mode of bleeding.
Cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Eager desire, esp. for wealth; covetousness; lust.
Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lȧ), *n.* A small dome.
Cur (kûr), *n.* A degenerate dog; worthless fellow. — **Cur'rish**, *a.* Churlish; morose.
Cur'a-ble (kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of remedy.
Cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* Rector's assistant. — **Cu'ra-cy** (kū'rȧ-sy̆), *n.*
Cur'a-tive (kūr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cure.
Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* Superintendent.
Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* To bend to one's will; control; check. — *n.* Check; part of a bridle; retaining wall or stone. — **Curb'stone'**, *n.* Stone placed edgewise to hold earth or stonework in place.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* Coagulated part of milk or of any liquid. — *v. t.* & *i.* To curdle. — **Cur'dle** (kûr'd'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To thicken; separate into curds and whey.
Cure (kūr), *n.* Spiritual charge; care of souls; medical care; treatment of disease; restoration to health; remedy. — *v. t.* To heal; restore to health or sanity; remedy; preserve by drying, salting, etc.
Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* An evening bell.
Cu'ri-os'i-ty (kū'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* State of being curious; inquisitiveness; a rarity.
Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Careful; artfully constructed; inquisitive; singular.
Curl (kûrl), *v. t.* & *i.* To form or bend into ringlets. — *n.* A ringlet. — **Curl'y**, *a.*
Cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* Long-billed wading bird.


Curlew.

Cur-mud'geon (kûr-mŭd'jŭn), *n.* A churlish fellow.
Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* A dried grape; a shrub and its acid fruit.
Cur'ren-cy (kŭr'rĕn-sy̆), *n.* Quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation; general estimation; money.
Cur'rent (kŭr'rent), *a.* Running or moving rapidly; now passing or present; generally received; common. — *n.* A stream; general course; ordinary procedure.
Cur'ry (kŭr'ry̆), *v. t.* To dress (leather) by scraping, cleansing, etc.; to comb or cleanse the skin of (a horse, etc.).
Cur'ry (kŭr'ry̆), *n.* Sauce used in India, containing spices; stew cooked with curry sauce. — *v. t.* To cook (rice, etc.) with curry.
Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* To wish evil against; afflict. — *v. i.* To swear. — *n.* Imprecation of evil; torment. — **Curs'ed**, *a.* Abominable.
Cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-ry̆), *a.* Hasty; superficial.
Curt (kûrt), *a.* Short; abrupt; crusty.
Cur-tail' (kŭr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut short.
Cur'tain (kûr'tĭn), *n.* Movable cloth screen. — *v. t.* To inclose or furnish with curtains.
Curt'sy (kûrt'sy̆), *n.* & *v. i.* Courtesy.
Cur'vate (kûr'vāt), *a.* Bent regularly; curved. — **Cur-va'tion**, **Cur'va-ture**, *n.* A bend; curve. — **Curve** (kûrv), *a.* Bent without angles; crooked. — *n.* A bending without angles; anything bent. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bend; crook.

Curve.

Cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-*a*l), **Cur'vi-lin'e-ar**, *a.* Having curved lines; bounded by curves.
Cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tȳ), *n.* Curvature.
Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* Stuffed bag or case; pillow. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.
Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* Projecting point in an arch; point of the new moon; meeting point of curves. — **Cus'pi-dal, Cus'pi-date, Cus'pi-da'ted,** *a.* Having a sharp end; acute.
Cus'pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dôr), *n.* A spittoon.
Cus'tard (kŭs'tẽrd), *n.* A dish composed of milk, eggs, sugar, etc.
Cus-to'di-an (kŭs-tō'dĭ-*a*n), *n.* Keeper; superintendent. — **Cus'to-dy** (kŭs'tō-dȳ), *n.* A guarding; confinement; imprisonment.
Cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* Way of acting; patronage; usage; fashion; *pl.* duties on commodities. — **Cus'tom-a-ry,** *n.* According to custom; conventional. — **Cus'tom-er,** *n.* A buyer. — **Cus'tom-house',** *a.* Building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels are entered or cleared.
Cut (kŭt), *v. t. & i.* To make an incision (in); divide; carve; wound. — *n.* Cleft; gash; engraved block or print made from it; division; shape; fashion.
Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to the skin.
Cute (kūt), *a.* Clever; keen; sharp. [*Colloq.*]
Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* The outer skin; epidermis; external covering of a plant.
Cut'lass (kŭt'l*a*s), *n.* Broad, curving sword.
Cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* One who deals in cutlery. — **Cut'ler-y,** *n.* Business of a cutler; cutting instruments in general.
Cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* Piece of meat for broiling.
Cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* Murderer; assassin.
Cut'ter (kŭt'tẽr), *n.* One who cuts; cutting instrument; light rowboat; sloop-rigged, swift-sailing vessel; one-horse sleigh.
Cut'ting (kŭt'tĭng), *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* Act of one who cuts; piece cut off or out; opening cut through.
Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish',** *n.* A molluscous animal, having ten arms, by which it attaches itself to other bodies.
Cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wa̤'tẽr), *n.* Front of a ship's prow.
Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* Circle or orbit; a velocipede. — **Cy'cler, Cy'clist,** *n.* One who rides a cycle.
Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* A whirlwind.
Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; vast; massive.
Cy'clo-pe'di-a (sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), **Cy'clo-pæ'di-a,** *n.* Dictionary of arts and sciences; encyclopedia. — **Cy'clo-ped'ic,** *a.* Extended; comprehensive.

Cylinder.

Cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* Young swan.
Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* Long circular body of uniform diameter. — **Cy-lin'dric** (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **Cy-lin'dric-al,** *a.* Of the form of a cylinder.
Cym'bal (sĭm'b*a*l), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of brass plates clashed together.
Cyme (sīm), *n.* A flower cluster.
Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), **Cyn'ic-al,** *a.* Like a surly dog; snarling; austere. — **Cyn'ic,** *n.* Morose person; misanthrope. — **Cyn'i-cism,** *n.*
Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* A coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning.
Czar (zär), *n.* A king; chief; title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar.*] — **Cza-ri'na** (zȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* Empress of Russia. — **Czar'o-witz** (zär'ō-wĭts), *n.* Eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

Dab (dăb), *v. t.* To strike gently with something soft or moist. — *n.* Light blow with the hand, etc.; small soft or moist mass.
Dab (dăb), *n.* An adept; an expert.
Dab (dăb), *n.* A fish of the flounder kind.
Dab'ble (dăb'b'l), *v. t.* To wet; spatter. — *v. i.* To play in water; trifle; meddle.
Dace (dās), *n.* A small river fish.
‖**Dachs'hund'** (däks'hụnt'), *n.* A small dog, with short legs and long body; badger dog.
Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (dăk'tĭl-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* A talking by motions of the hand and fingers.
Da'do *(dā'dō), n. Square part in the pedestal of a column; base of a moulded wall.*
Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fō-dĭl), *n.* Bulbous plant bearing flowers, usually yellow; narcissus.
Daft (dȧft), *a.* Delirious; insane; foolish.
Dag'ger (dăg'gẽr), *n.* Short sword; in printing, a reference mark [†].
Dah'lia (däl'yȧ), *n.* A Mexican flower.
Dai'ly (dā'lȳ), *a.* Happening every day. — *n.* A publication which appears every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.
Dain'ty (dān'tȳ), *a.* Delicious to the taste; elegant; nice; overnice; squeamish. — *n.* Anything delicious.
Dai'ry (dā'rȳ), *n.* Place for keeping milk and making butter or cheese.

Dai'sy (dā'zȳ), *n.* A low, flowering herb.

Daisy.

Dale (dāl), *n.* Low place between hills; a vale.

Dal'ly (dăl'lȳ), *v. i.* To linger; fondle.

Dam (dăm), *n.* Female parent; — used of beasts.

Dam (dăm), *n.* Frame to obstruct the flow of water. — *v. t.* To restrain (water, etc.) by a dam; shut up; confine.

Dam'age (dăm'āj), *n.* Injury or harm; hurt; *pl.* compensation for injury done to another. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure.

Dam'ask (dăm'ask), *a.* Pertaining to the city of Damascus; pink, like the damask rose. — *n.* A woven fabric having a pattern, but uncolored.

Dame (dām), *n.* Mistress of a family; matron.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* To sentence to punishment; condemn to eternal punishment; censure. — **Dam-na'tion**, *n.* — **Dam'na-to-ry**, *a.*

Damp (dămp), *a.* Moderately wet; moist. — *n.* Moisture; discouragement. — *v. t.* To moisten; chill; discourage. — **Damp'en**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become damp. — **Damp'er**, *n.* That which damps or checks; a valve to stop air or check a machine.

Dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* Girl or young woman.

Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* Small black plum.

Dance (dăns), *v. i.* To move with measured steps, or to musical accompaniment; caper; frisk. — *v. t.* To dandle. — *n.* Movement to music; tune to dance by.

Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* Plant, with yellow compound flowers.

Dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* To toss (a child) on the knee; fondle; pet.

Dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* Scurf on the head.

Dan'dy (dăn'dȳ), *n.* Fop; coxcomb.

Dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* Peril; hazard; risk. — **Dan'ger-ous**, *a.* Unsafe; causing danger.

Dan'gle (dăn̲'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To hang loosely; [swing.

Dap'per (dăp'pẽr), *a.* Little and active.

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal. — *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; mottled.

Dare (dâr), *v. i.* To have courage; venture. — *v. t.* To challenge.

Dark (därk), *a.* Wanting light; obscure; wicked. — *n.* Obscurity; ignorance; secrecy. — **Dark'en**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become dark.

Dar'ling (där'lĭng), *a. & n.* Favorite.

Darn (därn), *v. t.* To mend (a hole) by imitating the texture of the cloth. — *n.* Place so mended.

Dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* A grass, including rye.

Dart (därt), *n.* A missile weapon; a fish, the dace. — *v. t.* To throw; hurl. — *v. i.* To shoot rapidly.

Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush violently; collide. — *n.* Collision; crash; flourish; printer's mark [—], indicating a break in a sentence.

Das'tard (dăs'tẽrd), *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — *a.* Cowardly. — **Das'tard-ly**, *a.* Meanly timid; sneaking.

Date (dāt), *n.* Time of an event; epoch. — *v. t.* To fix the time of. — *v. i.* To begin.

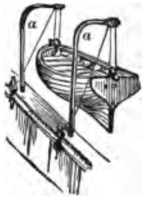
Date (dāt), *n.* Fruit of the date palm; the tree itself. — **Date palm, Date tree.** Tropical tree, bearing dates.

Daub (da̤b), *v. t. & i.* To paint coarsely; smear; conceal. — *n.* A sticky application; coarse painting.

Daugh'ter (da̤'tẽr), *n.* Female child. — **Daugh'ter-in-law'**, *n.* Wife of one's son.

Daunt (dänt), *v. t.* To subdue the courage of; intimidate. — **Daunt'less**, *a.* Bold.

Dav'it (dăv'ĭt), *n.* Crane projecting from a ship's side, for hoisting a boat, anchor, etc.



a a Davits.

Daw (da̤), *n.* European bird of the Crow family; jackdaw.

Daw'dle (da̤'d'l), *v. i. & t.* To waste time; trifle.

Dawn (da̤n), *v. i.* To begin to grow light. — *n.* Break of day; beginning; rise.

Day (dā), *n.* Time from sunrise to sunset; period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into 24 hours; a specified period. — **Day'break'**, *n.* First appearance of light in the morning; dawn. — **Day'light'**, *n.* Light of day, or of the sun. — **Day'time'**, *n.* Time between sunrise and sunset.

Daze (dāz), *v. t.* To dazzle; bewilder.

Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To overpower with light, brilliancy, or display.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* A subordinate church officer. — **Dea'con-ess**, *n.* Woman who assists in church work.

Dead (dĕd), *a.* Destitute of life; inanimate; monotonous; dull; still. — *adv.* Completely; wholly. — *n.* A period of profound quiet or gloom; *pl.* those who are dead. — **Dead'en**, *v. t.* To make dead or spiritless; blunt; retard; obscure. — **Dead'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Causing death; mortal. — *adv.* So as to resemble or occasion death.

Deaf (dĕf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hear-

ing; unwilling to hear; not to be persuaded. — **Deaf'en**, *v. t.* To make deaf; stun. — **Deaf'-mute'**, *n.* One both deaf and dumb.
Deal (dēl), *n.* Part; share; indefinite quantity or extent; division of cards, or portion distributed to each player; division of a timber by sawing; board; plank; wood of pine or fir trees. — *v. t.* To distribute; bestow. — *v. i.* To traffic; trade. — **Deal'ing**, *n.* Distribution; business; transaction.
Dean (dēn), *n.* Ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop; officer of a college.
Dear (dēr), *a.* Beloved; precious. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate. — *n.* A darling.
Dearth (dĕrth), *n.* Scarcity; want; poverty.
Death (dĕth), *n.* Extinction of life; decease. — **Death'less**, *a.* Immortal. — **Death'ly**, *a.* Deadly; fatal. — **Death'bed'**, *n.* Bed of a dying person; the last sickness.
De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* To hinder; deny.
De-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* To reduce from a high state; lower. — **De-base'ment**, *n.*
De-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To dispute; discuss. — *n.* Contention; controversy.
De-bauch' (dē-bạch'), *v. t.* & *i.* To corrupt; pollute. — *n.* Excess. — **De-bauch'er-y**, *n.*
De-bil'i-tate (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken. — **De-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Feebleness; langour.
Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* Debt; debtor side of an account. — *v. t.* To charge with debt.
‖**Dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* Ruins; rubbish.
Debt (dĕt), *n.* What is due to another; liability. — **Debt'or**, *n.*
‖**Dé'but'** (dā'bụ'), *n.* First attempt; first appearance (of an actor, etc.).
Dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* Sum or number of ten.
De-ca'dence (dē-kā'dens), **De-ca'den-cy**, *n.* Decay; fall; deterioration.
Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* Plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.
Dec'a-gram (dĕk'ȧ-grăm), *n.* Metric weight, equal to 10 grams.
Dec'a-he'dron (dĕk'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid figure inclosed by ten surfaces.
Dec'a-li'ter (dĕk'ȧ-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity, containing 10 liters.
Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* The ten commandments.
Dec'a-me'ter (dĕk'ȧ-mē'tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length, equal to 10 meters.
De-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* To move away; depart suddenly; run away; abscond.
De-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* To pour (liquor) off or out. — **De-cant'er**, *n.* A vessel for holding liquors.
De-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off the head of. — **De-cap'i-ta'tion**, *n.*
Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ȧ-pŏd), *n.* A crustacean with ten feet, as the crab. — *a.* Having ten legs.
De-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* To fail; rot; wither; perish. — *n.* Failure; decline.
De-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* Departure; death. — *v. i.* To die.
De-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* Fraud; imposition. — **De-ceit'ful** (-sēt'fụl), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent.
De-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To lead into error; impose upon; disappoint.
De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* The twelfth (originally the tenth) and last month in the year.
De'cen-cy (dē'sen-sȳ), *n.* Propriety; modesty.
De-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'nȧ-rȳ), *n.* A period of ten years. — **De-cen'ni-al**, *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.
De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* Suitable or becoming; respectable; fit; proper; seemly.
De-cep'tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A deceiving or misleading; fraud. — **De-cep'tive**, *a.*
De-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To determine; settle; conclude. — **De-cid'ed**, *a.* Free from doubt; positive; undeniable; clear.
De-cid'u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial or permanent.
Dec'i-gram (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* A metric weight, one tenth of a gram.
Dec'i-li-ter (dĕs'ĭ-lē'tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity, one tenth of a liter.
Dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Pertaining to decimals; numbered by tens. — *n.* Number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal fraction. — **Decimal fractions**. Fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is not expressed, but signified by a point at the left of the numerator, as, .2, .25.
Dec'i-me'ter (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being the tenth of a meter.
De-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; explain.
De-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Determination; conclusion; quality of being decided. — **De-ci'sive** (dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* Final; positive.
Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* To dress; clothe; furnish (a vessel) with a deck. — *n.* Floorlike covering of a ship; pack of cards.
De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.* To speak rhetorically; talk pompously. — **Dec'la-ma'tion**, *n.* Set speech or harangue. — **De-clam'a-to-ry** (dē-klăm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* In the style of declamation; without solid argument.
De-clare' (dē-klâr'), *v. t.* & *i.* To proclaim; assert. — **Dec'la-ra'tion**, *n.* — **De-clar'a-tive** (dē-klăr'ȧ-tĭv), **De-clar'a-to-ry**, *a.* Explanatory; affirmative.
De-clen'sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* A declining; falling off; courteous refusal; inflection of a word, according to grammatical forms.
De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* To bend over; fail;

decay; refuse. — *v. t.* To bend downward; refuse; inflect. — *n.* A falling off; tendency to a worse state; decay; consumption.

De-cliv'i-ty (dĕ-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Downward slope. — **De-cli'vous** (-klī'vŭs), **De-cliv'i-tous** (-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Gradually descending.

De-coct' (dĕ-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; digest. — **De-coc'tion**, *n.* A boiling; a preparation made by boiling.

De-col'or (dĕ-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* To bleach. — **De-col'or-a'tion**, *n.* Loss or lack of color.

De'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* & *i.* To resolve into original elements. — **De-com'-po-si'tion**, *n.* Analysis; decay.

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To deck; adorn; ornament. — **Dec'o-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Dec'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Adorning. — **Dec'o-ra'tor**, *n.*

De-co'rous (dĕ-kō'rŭs), *a.* Becoming; proper. — **De-co'rum**, *n.* Propriety; decency.

De-coy' (dĕ-koi'), *v. t.* To lead into a snare; entrap. — *n.* Allurement; temptation.

De-crease' (dĕ-krēs'), *v. t.* & *i.* To diminish; lessen. — *n.* Diminution; decay; wane.

De-cree' (dĕ-krē'), *n.* An order; regulation; edict. — *v. t.* To determine; appoint.

De-crep'it (dĕ-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* Worn by age. — **De-crep'i-tude**, *n.* Infirmity from old age.

De-cri'al (dĕ-krī'al), *n.* Censure; disparagement. — **De-cry'**, *v. t.* To disparage.

Dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v. t.* To multiply by ten.

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To consecrate; inscribe. — **Ded'i-ca'tion**, *n.* A setting apart or appropriating; address commending a book to favor.

De-duce' (dĕ-dūs'), *v. t.* To draw (an inference); infer.

De-duct' (dĕ-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To take away; subtract. — **De-duc'tion**, *n.* Inference; conclusion; abatement.

Deed (dēd), *n.* Something done; act; exploit; instrument conveying property. — *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed.

Deem (dēm), *v. t.* & *i.* To think; estimate.

Deep (dēp), *a.* Far to the bottom or to the rear; profound; artful; intricate; grave; of low tone. — *adv.* To a great depth; profoundly. — *n.* The depth; the midst; sea or ocean. — **Deep'en**, *v. t.* To make or grow deep or deeper.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Ruminant forest quadruped hunted for venison.

De-face' (dĕ-fās'), *v. t.* To disfigure; erase; destroy. — **De-face'ment**, *n.*

De-fam'a-to-ry (dĕ-făm'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing defamation; slanderous; calumnious. — **Def'a-ma'tion** (dĕf'ȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Slander; detraction. — **De-fame'** (dĕ-fām'), *v. t.* To asperse; calumniate.

De-fault' (dĕ-fa̤lt'), *n.* Omission; want; failure. — *v. i.* To fail to appear. — *v. t.* To fail to perform, or to appear when summoned. — **De-fault'er**, *n.*

De-feat' (dĕ-fēt'), *v. t.* To overcome; foil; disappoint. — *n.* Overthrow; frustration.

De-fect' (dĕ-fĕkt'), *n.* Want of something necessary for completeness; imperfection; deformity. — **De-fec'tion**, *n.* Abandonment of a person or cause; backsliding. — **De-fect'ive**, *a.* Having defects; faulty.

De-fence' (dĕ-fĕns'), *n.* Defense.

De-fend' (dĕ-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To guard from injury; protect. — **De-fend'ant**, *n.* One who makes defense or opposes a charge.

De-fense' (dĕ-fĕns'), **De-fence'**, *n.* A defending, or being defended; protection; vindication; justification. — **De-fense'less**, **De-fence'less**, *a.* Unprotected. — **De-fen'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defended. — **De-fen'sive**, *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* Safeguard; state of defense.

De-fer' (dĕ-fẽr'), *v. t.* To put off; postpone. — *v. i.* To wait; yield out of respect. — **Def'er-ence** (dĕf'ẽr-*e*ns), *n.* Respect or concession to another. — **Def'er-en'tial**, *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

De-fi'ance (dĕ-fī'*a*ns), *n.* A defying; challenge. — **De-fi'ant**, *a.* Bold; insolent.

De-fi'cient (dĕ-fĭsh'*e*nt), *a.* Wanting; inadequate; defective; imperfect. — **De-fi'-cience**, **De-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* Deficiency; lack.

De-file' (dĕ-fīl'), *n.* A narrow way. — *v. i.* To march off, file by file.

De-file' (dĕ-fīl'), *v. t.* To pollute; corrupt; debauch. — **De-file'ment**, *n.* Pollution.

De-fine' (dĕ-fīn'), *v. t.* To end; mark out distinctly; explain; interpret.

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Having certain limits; exact; serving to define or restrict.

Def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A defining; description of a thing by its properties; explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

De-flect' (dĕ-flĕkt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To turn aside. — **De-flec'tion**, **De-flex'ure** (-flĕks'ūr), *n.*

De-fo'li-a'tion (dĕ-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Fall or shedding of leaves.

De-form' (dĕ-fôrm'), *v. t.* To mar in form; disfigure; deface. — **De-form'i-ty**, *n.*

De-fraud' (dĕ-fra̤d'), *v. t.* To cheat.

De-fray' (dĕ-frā'), *v. t.* To bear the expense of.

Deft (dĕft), *a.* Apt; dexterous.

De-funct' (dĕ-fŭnkt'), *a.* Dead; deceased.

De-fy' (dĕ-fī'), *v. t.* To dare; brave.

De-gen'er-ate (dĕ-jĕn'ẽr-ȧt), *a.* Worse than one's kind; degraded; base; low. — *v. i.* To grow worse; deteriorate.

Deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Loss of

rank or value; disgrace. — **De-grade'**, *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; lower; reduce. — **De-grad'ed**, *a.* Low; base.

De-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* A step; position; rank; the 360th part of a circle; 69½ miles.

De'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To exalt to the rank of deity; render godlike.

Deign (dān), *v. i.* To think worthy; condescend.

De'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n* Belief in God, but not in revelation. — **De'ist**, *n.* A freethinker.

De'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A divinity; a god.

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast down; discourage; depress. — **De-jec'tion**, *n.*

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* A kind of dress goods.

De-lay' (dē-lā'), *n.* A putting off; procrastination; detention; stop. — *v. t.* To put off; defer; prolong. — *v. i.* To linger.

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Highly pleasing. — **De'lec-ta'tion**, *n.* Delight.

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* One sent to represent another; representative; deputy. — *v. t.* To commission; intrust to another's care. — **Del'e-ga'tion**, *n.*

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Hurtful.

Delf (dĕlf), *n.* Earthenware, glazed.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To weigh in the mind; consider; ponder. — **De-lib'er-ate**, *a.* Circumspect; well considered; slow. — **De-lib'er-a'tion**, *n.* — **De-lib'er-a-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or acting by, deliberation.

Del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sȳ), *n.* Refinement; elegance; luxury. — **Del'i-cate**, *a.* Nice; considerate; feeble; dainty; critical.

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful.

De-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* Great joy, or that which affords it. — *v. t. & i.* To give or take great pleasure. — **De-light'ed**, *a.* Greatly pleased. — **De-light'ful**, *a.*

De-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To represent; portray; describe. — **De-lin'e-a'tion**, *n.*

De-lin'quen-cy (dē-lĭn'kwen-sȳ), *n.* Failure of duty; fault; crime. — **De-lin'quent**, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect. — *n.* A transgressor; offender; culprit.

De-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having delirium; insane. — **De-lir'i-um**, *n.* Derangement; wild enthusiasm.

De-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ēr), *v. t.* To free from restraint; liberate; give or transfer.—**De-liv'er-ance**, *n.* Freedom; decision expressed. — **De-liv'er-y**, *n.* Rescue; release; surrender; utterance; parturition; preservation.

Dell (dĕl), *n.* A dale; valley; ravine.

Del'ta (dĕl'tȧ), *n.* The Greek letter Δ; tract of land between two mouths of a river.

De-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* To mislead; cheat.

Del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* An inundation; the flood in Noah's time; a great calamity. — *v. t.* To overflow; drown; overwhelm.

De-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Deception; error; fallacy. — **De-lu'sive**, *a.*

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* To dig; penetrate.

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* A leader of the rabble; an artful politician.

De-mand' (dē-mȧnd'), *v. t.* To ask; require; need urgently. — *v. i.* To inquire. — *n.* Requisition; question; manifested want; claim.

De'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* A division of territory; boundary.

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To manage; conduct; comport (one's self). — **De-mean'or**, *n.* Conduct; behavior; bearing; mien.

De-ment'ed (dē-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Insane; of unsound mind. — ||**De-men'ti-a** (-mĕn'shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Insanity; loss of reason; idiocy.

De-mer'it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Misconduct; fault.

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* A deified hero.

Dem'i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* Large glass bottle, inclosed in wickerwork.

De-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* Death of a distinguished person; transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* To bequeath; bestow by will.

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* Government by the people; a republic. — **Dem'o-crat** (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* An adherent of democracy. — **Dem'o-crat'ic**, *a.*

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To throw down; destroy. — **Dem'o-li'tion** (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Overthrow; ruin.

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* An evil spirit; devil. — **De-mo'ni-ac** (-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Dem'o-ni'ac-al** (dĕm'ō-nī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Devilish.

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt), *v. t.* To prove fully; exhibit; manifest. — **Dem'on-stra'tion**, *n.* — **De-mon'stra-to-ry** (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tō-rȳ), **De-mon'stra-tive**, *a.* Conclusive; frank; open. — **De-mon'stra-tive**, *n.* A demonstrative pronoun; pronoun designating that to which it refers.

De-mor'al-i-za'tion (dē-mŏr'al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Loss of morals, discipline, etc. — **De-mor'al-ize**, *v. t.* To corrupt.

De-mur' (dē-mûr'), *v. i.* To hesitate; pause. — *n.* Stop; hesitation; suspense.

De-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* Affectedly modest.

Den (dĕn), *n.* Cave; beast's dwelling; retreat; haunt.

Den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* Breakbone fever, an epidemic of the West Indies, Egypt, India, etc.

De-ni'a-ble (dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denied.

De-ni'al (dē-nī'al), *n.* A denying; refusal; contradiction.

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Citizen; inhabitant.

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To name; designate. — *a.* Having a specific

name. — **De-nom'i-na'tion**, *n.* A designating; name; class of individuals of the same name; sect; category. — **De-nom'i-na-tive**, *a.* Conferring a title. — **De-nom'i-na'tor**, *n.* Giver of a name; number below the line in fractions, showing how many parts the integer is divided into.

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* To indicate; signify; show.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* To accuse publicly; threaten.

Dense (dĕns), *a.* Having the parts closely united; close; compact. — **Den'si-ty**, *n.*

Dent (dĕnt), *n.* A small hollow; mark of a blow. — *v. t.* To make a dent upon; indent.

Den'tal (dĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth. — *n.* Sound or letter formed by aid of the teeth. — **Den'tist**, *n.* One who cares for the teeth of others. — **Den'tist-ry**, *n.*

Den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Formation of teeth; process of cutting teeth.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* To make naked; strip. — **Den'u-da'tion** (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.*

De-nun'ci-a'tion (dē-nŭn'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A denouncing. — **De-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-shĭ-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* To contradict; refuse; withhold; disown.

De-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of foul smells.

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i. & t.* To go away; leave; die; quit. — **De-par'ture**, *n.*

De-part'ment (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* Part or portion; subdivision of business; province.

De-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang; trust; rely. — **De-pend'ent, De-pend'ant**, *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One sustained by, relying on, or subject to, another; a retainer. — **De-pend'ence**, *n.* Trust. — **De-pend'en-cy**, *n.* Dependence; a colony.

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), **De-pic'ture** (-pĭk'tūr), *v. t.* To paint; portray; describe.

De-plor'a-ble (dē-plōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Lamentable; sad; pitiable; wretched. — **De-plore'**, *v. t.* To lament; bewail.

De-po'nent (dē-pō'nent), *a.* Having a passive form with active meaning, — said of certain verbs. — *n.* One who deposes; a deponent verb.

De-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants. — *v. i.* To become dispeopled. — **De-pop'u-la'tion**, *n.*

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To transport; carry away; demean; behave. — **De'por-ta'tion**, *n.* A deporting; exile; transportation. — **De-port'ment**, *n.* Behavior; conduct.

De-pos'al (dē-pōz'al), *n.* A deposing; removal from office. — **De-pose'** (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* To dethrone; degrade; eject from office; testify to; aver upon oath. — *v. i.* To bear *witness.*

De-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* To lay down; place; put; store. — *n.* Thing deposited, or placed (in a bank, for safe keeping, etc.). — **De-pos'i-ta-ry**, *n.* One with whom anything is left in trust; trustee; guardian. — **De-pos'i-to-ry**, *n.* Place for safe keeping.

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A deposing or depositing; displacement; thing deposited; sediment; sworn testimony.

De'pot (dē'pō), *n.* Place of deposit; storehouse; military station for stores or recruits; railroad station.

Dep'ra-va'tion (dĕp'rȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Corruption; profligacy. — **De-prave'** (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* To make bad or worse; corrupt; impair. — **De-prav'i-ty** (-prăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* To pray for deliverance from; regret deeply. — **Dep're-ca'tion**, *n.* Prayer that an evil may be prevented; entreaty for pardon. — **Dep're-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to deprecate.

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To lessen in price; underrate; detract. — *v. i.* To fall in value; sink in estimation. — **De-pre'ci-a'tion**, *n.* — **De-pre'ci-a-to-ry, De-pre'ci-a'tive**, *a.* Tending to depreciate.

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* To plunder; lay waste; devour. — **Dep're-da'tion**, *n.*

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press down; humble; embarrass (trade, commerce, etc.); cheapen. — **De-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A reduction; fall; dejection; melancholy. — **De-press'ive**, *a.* Tending to depress.

De-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* To take away; bereave; debar; abridge. — **Dep'ri-va'tion**, *n.*

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* Deepness; profundity; darkness; deepest part or place.

Dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A deputing; person or persons deputed to act for others. — **De-pute'** (dē-pūt'), **Dep'u-tize** (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To appoint as substitute or agent; delegate. — **Dep'u-ty**, *n.* Agent.

De-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t. & i.* To run off the rails; — said of cars, etc.

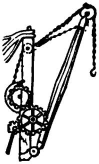
De-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* To put out of order; unsettle; disturb. — **De-range'ment**, *n.* Disorder; insanity; confusion.

Der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* Forsaken by the owner; lost; adrift. — *n.* Thing abandoned; tract of land left dry by the sea. — **Der'e-lic'tion**, *n.* Abandonment.

De-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* To laugh at; ridicule; mock. — **De-ri'sion** (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Scorn; ridicule. — **De-ri'sive** (-rī'sĭv), **De-ri'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Mocking.

De-riv'a-ble (dē-rīv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Transmissible; inferable. — **Der'i-va'tion** (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Deduction; a tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy; derivative. —

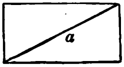
De-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Obtained by derivation; secondary. — *n.* That which is derived. — **De-rive'** (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* To trace; deduce; draw. — *v. i.* To proceed.
Der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To take away; detract. — *a.* Diminished in value; damaged. — **Der'o-ga'tion,** *n.* Disparagement; depreciation. — **De-rog'a-to-ry** (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Detracting; injurious.
Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* Mast or machine for raising weights.



Derrick.

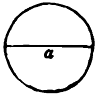
Der'vish (dĕr'vĭsh), *n.* Turkish or Persian monk.
Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* A song in parts; soprano or treble; comment. — **Des-cant',** *v. i.* To sing a variation; comment; expatiate.
De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To go or come down. — **De-scend'ant,** *n.* One who descends; offspring. — **De-scend'ent,** *a.* Descending; proceeding from a source. — **De-scen'sion,** *n.*
De-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* A descending; progress downward; birth; slope.
De-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* To represent; sketch; relate; explain. — **De-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A describing; account; class; sort. — **De-scrip'tive,** *a.*
De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* To discover (distant objects); detect; discern.
Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose; profane. — **Des'e-cra'tion,** *n.* A desecrating; sacrilege.
De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *v. t.* To forsake; quit. — *v. i.* To run away. — **De-ser'tion,** *n.*
Des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* Deserted region; wilderness; solitude. — *a.* Forsaken; waste; desolate.
De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *n.* That which is deserved; merit; worth; due.
De-serve' (dē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* To earn; merit. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **De-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.* Justly. — **De-serv'ing,** *n.* Desert; merit. — *a.* Meritorious; worthy.
Des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ȧ-bēl'), *n.* An undress; careless toilet.
Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To dry up. — **Des'ic-ca'tion,** *n.*
De-sid'er-ate (dē-sĭd'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To feel need of; want. — **De-sid'er-a-tive,** *a.* Expressing desire. — *n.* Object of desire.
De-sign' (dē-zīn'), *v. t.* To sketch; plan; mean. — *v. i.* To intend. — *n.* A plan; sketch. — **De-sign'ed-ly,** *adv.* Purposely. — **De-sign'ing,** *a.* Artful; scheming.
Des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *v. t.* To point out; indicate; name. — **Des'ig-na'tion,** *n.*
De-sir'a-ble (dē-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire; agreeable. — **De-sire',** *v. t.* To covet; ask; entreat. — *n.* Wish; request; eagerness. — **De-sir'ous,** *a.*
De-sist' (dē-zĭst'), *v. i.* To cease; stop.
Desk (dĕsk), *n.* Table for writing; pulpit.
Des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* Without inhabitants; lonely; solitary. — *v. t.* To lay waste; ruin. — **Des'o-la'tion,** *n.*
De-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* To have no hope; give up expectation; despond. — *n.* Desperation; hopelessness.
De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *v.* & *n.* Dispatch.
Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō), *n.* Desperate fellow; madman; ruffian.
Des'per-ate (dĕs'pĕr-āt), *a.* Beyond hope; furious; frantic. — **Des'per-a'tion,** *n.*
Des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be despised; contemptible; vile; pitiful; base.
De-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* To scorn; disdain.
De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* Malice; spite; defiance. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **De-spite'ful,** *a.* Malicious.
De-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* To spoil; strip; bereave. — **De-spo'li-a'tion,** *n.*
De-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To give up; abandon hope; become depressed. — **De-spond'en-cy,** *n.* — **De-spond'ent,** *a.*
Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* An absolute prince; tyrant. — **Des-pot'ic,** *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Des'po-tism,** *n.* Tyranny.
Des-sert' (dĕz-zĕrt'), *n.* A service of pastry, fruits, etc., after dinner.
Des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A destining or appointing; end; point aimed at. — **Des'tine** (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* To determine the future condition of; doom; bind.
Des'ti-ny (dĕs'tĭ-nȳ), *n.* Fate; doom.
Des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* In want; needy; poor. — **Des'ti-tu'tion,** *n.* Utter want.
De-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* To pull down; ruin; annihilate; kill.
De-struc'ti-ble (dē-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction. — **De-struc'tion,** *n.* Overthrow; havoc; ruin. — **De-struc'tive,** *a.* Deadly; ruinous; mischievous. — *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer.
De-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* To separate; disengage; withdraw. — **De-tach'ment,** *n.* A separating; thing detached; body of troops or ships detailed for special service.
De'tail (dē'tāl), *n.* A minute portion; narrative of minute points; selection of individuals for special service. — **De-tail',** *v. t.* To relate minutely; specify; appoint for a particular service.
De-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* To keep back; stop; hinder.
De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To uncover; find out; expose. — **De-tec'tion,** *n.* Discovery. — **De-tect'ive,** *a.* Fitted for, or employed in, detecting. — *n.* One employed to detect rogues.

De-ten′tion (dē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* A detaining; restraint; delay.
De-ter′ (dē-tẽr′), *v. t.* To hinder.
De-te′ri-o-rate (dē-tē′rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow worse.—**De-te′ri-o-ra′tion,** *n.*
De-ter′mi-na′tion (dē-tẽr′mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Decision. — **De-ter′mine** (dē-tẽr′mĭn), *v. t. & i.* To end; decide; resolve. — **De-ter′mined** (-mĭnd), *a.* Decided. — **De-ter′min-ed-ly** (-mĭn-ĕd-lȳ *or* -mĭnd-lȳ), *adv.*
De-test′ (dē-tĕst′), *v. t.* To hate extremely; loathe. — **De-test′a-ble,** *a.* Abominable; odious. — **Det′es-ta′tion** (dĕt′ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.*
De-throne′ (dē-thrōn′), *v. t.* To remove or drive from a throne; depose.— **De-throne′ment,** *n.*
De′tour′ (dē′to͞or′), *n.* A turning; circuitous route.
De-tract′ (dē-trăkt′), *v. t. & i.* To slander; disparage. — **De-trac′tion,** *n.*
Det′ri-ment (dĕt′rĭ-m*e*nt), *n.* Injury; damage; harm. — **Det′ri-men′tal,** *a.*
Dev′as-tate (dĕv′*a*s-tāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; desolate; pillage. — **Dev′as-ta′tion,** *n.*
De-vel′op (dē-vĕl′ŏp), *v. t.* To uncover; disclose; exhibit. — *v. t.* To mature; become apparent gradually. — **De-vel′op-ment,** *n.*
De-vest′ (dē-vĕst′), *v. t. & i.* To strip.
De′vi-ate (dē′vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To wander; digress; deflect; err. — **De′vi-a′tion,** *n.*
De-vice′ (dē-vīs′), *n.* Scheme; design; contrivance; invention; stratagem.
Dev′il (dĕv′′l), *n.* The evil one; Satan; a false god; a dish broiled with pepper. — *v. t.* To torment; grill with pepper. — **Dev′il-ish,** *a.* Diabolical; infernal; hellish; destructive. — **Dev′il-try,** *n.* Mischief. — **Dev′il-fish′,** *n.* A huge ray of the Gulf of Mexico and southern Atlantic coasts; octopus. — **Dev′il's darn′ing-nee′dle.** A dragon fly.
De′vi-ous (dē′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Erring; vagrant.
De-vise′ (dē-vīz′), *v. t.* To plan; invent; give by will; bequeath. — *v. i.* To contrive. — *n.* A will; property devised.— **De-vis′er,** *n.* One who devises; inventor. — **De-vis′or,** *n.* One who devises real estate by will.
De-void′ (dē-void′), *a.* Destitute; empty.
De-volve′ (dē-vŏlv′), *v. t. & i.* To roll onward or downward; transfer; fall.
De-vote′ (dē-vōt′), *v. t.* To dedicate; apply; doom. — **De-vot′ed,** *a.* Zealous; attached. — **Dev′o-tee′** (dĕv′ō-tē′), *n.* One wholly devoted, esp. to religious ceremonies; a bigot. — **De-vo′tion,** *n.* A devoting; act of devoutness; affection. — **De-vo′tion-al,** *a.*
De-vour′ (dē-vour′), *v. t.* To eat up greedily; consume.
De-vout′ (dē-vout′), *a.* Pure; earnest; solemn.
Dew (dū), *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere, deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet with dew. — **Dew′drop′,** *n.* Drop of dew. — **Dew′lap′,** *n.* Flesh under the throat of an ox. — **Dew′y,** *a.* Moist with dew.
Dex′ter (dĕks′tẽr), **Dex′tral** (-tr*a*l), *a.* Right, as opposed to *sinister* or *left;* on the right hand. — **Dex-ter′i-ty** (-tĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Skill; tact; faculty. — **Dex′ter-ous, Dex′trous,** *a.*
Di′a-bol′ic (dī′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), **Di′a-bol′ic-al,** *a.* Like the devil; infernal; atrocious.
Di′a-dem (dī′ȧ-dĕm), *n.* A crown.
Di-ær′e-sis (dī-ĕr′ē-sĭs), *n.* Mark [¨] over the second of two adjacent vowels, showing that they are pronounced separately.
Di-ag′o-nal (dī-ăg′ō-n*a*l), *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.



a Diagonal.

Di′a-gram (dī′ȧ-grăm), *n.* Mathematical figure or drawing.
Di′al (dī′*a*l), *n.* Graduated plate showing the time of day by the shadow of the sun or hands of a timepiece.
Di′a-lect (dī′ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* Means of expressing thoughts; language; idiom; speech.
Di′a-logue (dī′ȧ-lŏg), *n.* Conversation between two or more.
Di-am′e-ter (dī-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Line through the center of a circle, etc., dividing it into two equal parts. — **Di′a-met′ric** (dī′ȧ-mĕt′rĭk), **Di′a-met′ric-al,** *a.* Belonging to a diameter; directly adverse.



a Diameter.

Di′a-mond (dī′ȧ-m*ŭ*nd), *n.* A precious stone, extremely hard and brilliant; geometrical figure otherwise called *rhombus* or *lozenge;* playing card, bearing the figure of a diamond; very small kind of type.

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Diamond.

Di′a-per (dī′ȧ-pẽr), *n.* Figured linen cloth for towels, napkins, etc.
Di′a-phragm (dī′ȧ-frăm), *n.* Muscle separating chest from abdomen; a thin partition.
Di′ar-rhe′a (dī′*a*r-rē′ȧ), *n.* Excessive looseness of the bowels.
Di′ar-y (dī′ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Record of daily events.
Di′a-ton′ic (dī′ȧ-tŏn′ĭk), *a.* Proceeding from tone to tone; pertaining to the musical scale of eight tones.
Dib′ble (dĭb′b'l), *n.* Tool to make holes for planting seeds, etc.
Dice (dīs), *n., pl.* of **Die.** Small cubes, with numbered sides; game played with them.
Dick′er (dĭk′ẽr), *n.* Chaffering; exchange of small wares.

Dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To utter (words, etc.), for another to write out; deliver (commands) with authority; enjoin. — *n.* Command; rule. — **Dic-ta'tion,** *n.* — **Dic-ta'tor,** *n.* One who dictates; one having absolute authority. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al,** *a.*

Dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Choice of words; style. — **Dic'tion-a-ry,** *n.* Book explaining words; lexicon; vocabulary.

Did, *imp.* of Do, *v.*

Didst (dĭdst), 2*d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Die (dī), *v. i.* To lose life; expire; vanish.

Die (dī), *n.* Small cube used in gaming [*pl.* DICE (dīs)]; metallic block for coining, shaping metal, etc. [*pl.* DIES (dīz)].

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* Habitual food; victuals; food suited to one's state of health. — *v. t.* & *i.* To feed; eat and drink by rule.

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* Legislative assembly; council.

Dif'fer (dĭf'fẽr), *v. i.* To disagree; be unlike; quarrel. — **Dif'fer-ence,** *n.* Dissimilarity; variety; dispute; strife. — **Dif'fer-ent,** *a.*

Dif'fi-cult (dĭf'fĭ-kŭlt), *a.* Hard to do or deal with; laborious; rigid. — **Dif'fi-cul-ty,** *n.* Perplexity; distress; trial.

Dif'fi-dent (dĭf'fĭ-dent), *a.* Wanting confidence; shy; timid. — **Dif'fi-dence,** *n.*

Dif-fuse' (dĭf-fūz'), *v. i.* & *t.* To expand; spread; disperse; publish. — (dĭf-fūs'), *a.* Widely spread; copious; verbose; prolix. — **Dif-fu'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.*

Dig (dĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn up with a spade.

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To arrange methodically; dissolve in the stomach, intestines, etc. — **Di'gest,** *n.* Collection of laws; compendium; summary.— **Di-gest'i-ble,** *a.* — **Di-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Process of digesting. — **Di-gest'ive,** *a.*

Dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* A finger; one of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, etc.

Dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To invest with dignity or honor; exalt. — **Dig'ni-ta-ry** (-tā-rȳ), *n.* One of exalted rank. — **Dig'ni-ty,** *n.* Elevation; honorable rank; nobility.

Di'graph (dī'grȧf), *n.* Two letters expressing one sound.

Di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'), *v. i.* To turn aside; deviate; wander. — **Di-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

Dike (dīk), *n.* Ditch; bank of earth. — *v. t.* To surround, protect, or drain, by a dike.

Di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To bring into ruin by misuse or neglect. — *v. i.* To get out of repair. — **Di-lap'i-da'tion,** *n.*

Di-late' (dĭ-lāt' *or* dī-lāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To expand; swell. — **Di-la'tion,** *n.*

Dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to procrastinate; slow; sluggish; tardy.

Di-lem'ma* (*dĭ-lĕm'mȧ*), *n. Perplexing state *or alternative; difficult choice.*

Dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jens), *n.* Industry; care.

‖**Dil'i-gence'** (dē'lē-zhäns'), *n.* Stage-coach.

Dil'i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jent), *a.* Steady in application to business; persevering; attentive.

Di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To thin, by mixing. — *a.* Thin; reduced in strength. — **Di-lu'tion,** *n.* [*v. t.* To cloud; darken.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* Not clear; obscure; dull. —

Dime (dīm), *n.* An American silver coin, the tenth of a dollar, worth ten cents.

Di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* Size.

Di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To decrease; lessen; reduce. — **Dim'i-nu'tion,** *n.* Decrease; decay. — **Di-min'u-tive,** *a.* Of small size; minute; little. — *n.* Noun denoting a small or a young object.

Dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Cotton cloth, plain or twilled.

Dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* A little hollow, as on the cheek. — *v. i.* & *t.* To form (dimples).

Din (dĭn), *n.* Loud noise; racket; clamor.

Dine (dīn), *v. i.* To eat dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.

Din'gle (dĭn'g'l), *n.* Valley between hills.

Din'gy (dĭn'jȳ), *a.* Soiled; dirty. [feast.

Din'ner (dĭn'nẽr), *n.* Chief meal of the day;

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* Mark from a blow; dent; power; force. — *v. t.* To indent.

Di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-san), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop. — **Di'o-cese** (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* To plunge; immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; penetrate; enter slightly; incline downward. — *n.* A dipping or plunging; slope; a candle, made by dipping a wick in melted tallow.

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A disease which clogs the throat with a false membrane. [vowels in one sound or syllable.

Diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng), *n.* Union of two

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.* A writing conferring authority or honor. — **Di-plo'ma-cy,** *n.* Negotiation between nations; skill; tact. — **Dip'lo-mat, Di-plo'ma-tist,** *n.* One skilled in diplomacy. — **Dip'lo-mat'ic,** *a.*

Dip'per (dĭp'pẽr), *n.* One that dips; a ladle; a diving bird.

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Craving for intoxicating drink. — **Dip'so-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* One thus afflicted; an inebriate.

Dire (dīr), **Dire'ful,** *a.* Dreadful; horrible.

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Straight; sincere; right; immediate; absolute. — *v. t.* & *i.* To aim; guide; dispose; order; command. — **Di-rect'er, Di-rect'or,** *n.* — **Di-rect'o-rate, Di-rect'or-ship,** *n.* Office of a director; body of directors. — **Di-rect'o-ry,** *a.* Tending to direct; containing directions. — *n.* A collection of rules; guide book;

book giving names and residences of the inhabitants of a place; body of directors. —**Di-rect′ress**, *n.* Woman who manages. —**Di-rec′tion**, *n.* A directing or ordering; guidance; control; address of one to whom anything is sent; body of managers.

Dire′ful (dīr′fụl), *a.* Dire; dreadful.

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* Funeral song.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* A dagger. —*v. t.* To stab.

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* Foul or filthy substance; earth; mud; mire. —*v. t.* To make filthy. —**Dirt′y**, *a.* Filthy; foul. —*v. t.* To soil.

Dis-a′ble (dĭs-ā′b'l), *v. t.* To render unable; disqualify; incapacitate.—**Dis′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

Dis′a-buse′ (dĭs′ȧ-būz′), *v. t.* To undeceive.

Dis′ad-van′tage (dĭs′ăd-vȧn′tāj), *n.* Loss; hurt; damage. —**Dis-ad′van-ta′geous** (dĭs-ăd′van-tā′jŭs), *a.* Detrimental.

Dis′af-fect′ (dĭs′ăf-fĕkt′), *v. t.* To make less friendly; alienate. —**Dis′af-fec′tion**, *n.*

Dis′a-gree′ (dĭs′ȧ-grē′), *v. i.* To differ; vary; dissent. —**Dis′a-gree′a-ble**, *a.* Contrary; displeasing. —**Dis′a-gree′ment**, *n.*

Dis′al-low′ (dĭs′ăl-lou′), *v. t.* To refuse to allow.

Dis′an-nul′ (dĭs′ăn-nŭl′), *v. t.* To annul; [nullify.

Dis′ap-pear′ (dĭs′ăp-pēr′), *v. i.* To vanish; cease to be. —**Dis′ap-pear′ance**, *n.*

Dis′ap-point′ (dĭs′ăp-point′), *v. t.* To fail; frustrate. —**Dis′ap-point′ment**, *n.*

Dis′ap-prov′al (dĭs′ăp-prōōv′al), **Dis-ap′pro-ba′tion**, *n.* A disapproving; dislike. —**Dis′ap-prove′**, *v. t.* To censure; disallow.

Dis-arm′ (dĭs-ärm′), *v. t.* To deprive of arms; render harmless. —**Dis-arm′a-ment**, *n.*

Dis′ar-range′ (dĭs′ăr-rānj′), *v. t.* To put out of order. —**Dis′ar-range′ment**, *n.*

Dis-as′ter (dĭz-ăs′tẽr), *n.* Calamity; mishap. —**Dis-as′trous**, *a.* Unfortunate.

Dis′a-vow′ (dĭs′ȧ-vou′), *v. t.* To deny knowledge of; disown. —**Dis′a-vow′al**, *n.*

Dis-band′ (dĭs-bănd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To retire from military service; break up.

Dis′be-lief′ (dĭs′bē-lēf′), *n.* A disbelieving; denial of belief; error. —**Dis′be-lieve′** (-bē-lēv′), *v. t.* To discredit.

Dis-burse′ (dĭs-bûrs′), *v. t.* To pay out; expend. —**Dis-burse′ment**, *n.*

Disc, *n.* Disk.

Dis′cant (dĭs′kant), *n.* Descant.

Dis-card′ (dĭs-kärd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To cast off; dismiss; reject. —*n.* A discarding.

Dis-cern′ (dĭz-zẽrn′), *v. t.* & *i.* To perceive; discover; judge. —**Dis-cern′i-ble**, *a.* Perceptible; evident. —**Dis-cern′ing**, *a.* Acute; shrewd. —**Dis-cern′ment**, *n.*

Dis-charge′ (dĭs-chärj′), *v. t.* To dismiss; unload; fire. —*v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. —*n.* *Dismissal*; explosion.

Dis-ci′ple (dĭs-sī′p'l), *n.* Learner; pupil; adherent. —**Dis-ci′ple-ship**, *n.*

Dis′ci-plin-a′ri-an (dĭs′sĭ-plĭn-ā′rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to discipline or government. —*n.* One who enforces discipline; a severe trainer. —**Dis′ci-pline**, *n.* Treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; correction; chastisement. —*v. t.* To educate; correct; punish.

Dis-claim′ (dĭs-klām′), *v. t.* & *i.* To disown; deny; repudiate. —**Dis-claim′er**, *n.* One who disclaims; explicit disavowal.

Dis-close′ (dĭs-klōz′), *v. t.* To unclose; uncover; discover; tell. — *v. i.* To open; gape. —**Dis-clo′sure**, *n.*

Dis-col′or (dĭs-kŭl′ẽr), *v. t.* To alter the color of; stain. —**Dis-col′or-a′tion**, *n.*

Dis-com′fit (dĭs-kŭm′fĭt), *v. t.* To scatter in fight; disconcert; overthrow. —*n.* Discomfiture. —**Dis-com′fi-ture**, *n.*

Dis-com′fort (dĭs-kŭm′fẽrt), *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; inquietude. —*v. t.* To disturb; make uncomfortable.

Dis′com-mode′ (dĭs′kŏm-mōd′), *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy.

Dis′com-pose′ (dĭs′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t.* To disarrange; vex. —**Dis′com-po′sure**, *n.*

Dis′con-cert′ (dĭs′kŏn-sẽrt′), *v. t.* To discompose; confuse; frustrate.

Dis′con-nect′ (dĭs′kŏn-nĕkt′), *v. t.* To dissolve the connection of; separate; sever. —**Dis′con-nec′tion**, *n.*

Dis-con′so-late (dĭs-kŏn′sō-lāt), *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; melancholy.

Dis′con-tent′ (dĭs′kŏn-tĕnt′), *n.* Want of content; dissatisfaction. —*v. t.* To make uneasy; disquiet. —**Dis′con-tent′ed**, *a.* Dissatisfied; malcontent.

Dis′con-tin′ue (dĭs′kŏn-tĭn′ū), *v. t.* & *i.* To put or leave off; stop. —**Dis′con-tin′u-ance**, **Dis′con-tin′u-a′tion**, *n.*

Dis′cord (dĭs′kôrd′), *n.* Want of concord; dissension; strife; dissonance. —**Dis-cord′ant**, *a.* Inconsistent; inharmonious; harsh; jarring.—**Dis-cord′ance**, **Dis-cord′an-cy**, *n.*

Dis′count′ (dĭs′kount′), *v. t.* To deduct from an account, charge, etc.; abate; lend money upon, deducting allowance for interest. —*v. i.* To lend money, abating the discount. —**Dis′count**, *n.* Deduction.

Dis-coun′te-nance (dĭs-koun′tē-nans), *v. t.* To discourage. —*n.* Disfavor; disapproval.

Dis-cour′age (dĭs-kŭr′āj), *v. t.* To dishearten; deject; dissuade. —**Dis-cour′age-ment**, *n.*

Dis-course′ (dĭs-kōrs′), *n.* Conversation; sermon; treatise. —*v. i.* To converse.

Dis-cour′te-ous (dĭs-kûr′tē-ŭs), *a.* Uncivil. —**Dis-cour′te-ous-ness**, **Dis-cour′te-sy**, *n.*

Dis-cov′er (dĭs-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To expose to

view; disclose; show; tell; detect; invent. — **Dis-cov'er-y**, *n.* A finding out; revelation; invention.

Dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* Want of credit; distrust; reproach. — *v. t.* To refuse to credit; deprive of good repute. — **Dis-cred'it-a-ble**, *a.* Disgraceful.

Dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Prudent; wary.

Dis-crep'an-cy (dĭs-krĕp'*a*n-sȳ), *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.

Dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Separate; distinct.

Dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Prudence; freedom of action. — **Dis-cre'tion-al, Dis-cre'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by judgment.

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To distinguish; separate. — **Dis-crim'i-na'tion**, *n.* Mark of distinction; discernment.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* To examine by disputation; debate. — **Dis-cus'sion** (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A discussing; debate.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān'), *n.* Haughtiness; scorn; contempt. — *v. t.* To contemn; despise. — **Dis-dain'ful**, *a.* Scornful; haughty.

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* Disorder; malady. — *v. t.* To afflict with sickness.

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To put or go on shore; land. — **Dis-em'bar-ka'tion**, *n.*

Dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'r*a*s), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment; clear.

Dis'em-bod'y (dĭs'ĕm-bŏd'ȳ), *v. t.* To divest of the body; free from the flesh.

Dis'en-chant' (dĭs'ĕn-chȧnt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells.

Dis'en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance or impediments.

Dis'en-gage' (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from engagement; liberate; free; clear; detach. — *v. i.* To release one's self.

Dis'en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement or perplexity; clear.

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vẽr), *n.* Want of favor; unkindness. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; discountenance.

Dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* To deface; mar. — **Dis-fig'u-ra'tion, Dis-fig'ure-ment**, *n.*

Dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise, esp. of citizenship. — **Dis-fran'chise-ment**, *n.*

Dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To vomit; give up; make restitution.

Dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *n.* Lack or loss of favor; dishonor; shame. — *v. t.* To degrade; debase. — **Dis-grace'ful**, *a.*

Dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *v. t.* To change the guise or appearance of; conceal; mask. — *n.* A dress or exterior put on to deceive; deception. — **Dis-guis'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.* To offend; displease. — *n.* Aversion; repugnance.

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* Vessel to hold food; particular kind of food. — *v. t.* To put in a dish ready for the table.

Dis-heart'en (dĭs-här't'n), *v. t.* To discourage.

Di-shev'eled (dĭ-shĕv'’ld), *a.* Thrown into disorder, as the hair.

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fụl), *n.* Contents of a dish.

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Wanting in honesty; faithless; unjust. — **Dis-hon'es-ty**, *n.*

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr), *n.* Disgrace; shame. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; refuse to accept or pay (a draft, accepted bill, etc.). — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble**, *a.* Shameful; base.

Dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To make averse. — **Dis-in'cli-na'tion**, *n.*

Dis'in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous or frank; deceitful.

Dis'in-her'it (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right or an inheritance.

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* To separate into parts. — **Dis-in'te-gra'tion**, *n.*

Dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Free from self-interest; impartial; indifferent.

Dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t.* & *i.* To separate.

Dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *v. t.* To put out of joint; break the natural relations of. — *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces.

Disk (dĭsk), **Disc**, *n.* Flat circular plate; quoit; face of a celestial body; surface of a leaf; center of a flower.

d Disk; *r r* Rays.

Dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* To have an aversion to. — *n.* Distaste; antipathy; disgust.

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* To displace; put out of joint. — **Dis'lo-ca'tion**, *n.*

Dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge or place of rest. — **Dis-lodg'ment**, *n.*

Dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'*a*l), *a.* Not loyal; faithless; inconstant. — **Dis-loy'al-ty**, *n.*

Dis'mal (dĭz'm*a*l), *a.* Gloomy; melancholy.

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of dress, furniture, defenses, etc.; strip; raze.

Dis-mast' (dĭs-mȧst'), *v. t.* To deprive of masts.

Dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.* To terrify; dishearten. — *n.* Fright; horror.

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* To divide limb from limb. — **Dis-mem'ber-ment**, *n.*

Dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t.* To send away; remove from office; reject. — **Dis-miss'al, Dis-mis'sion**, *n.*

Dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.* To descend; alight from a horse. — *v. t.* To throw from an elevation, place of honor, horse, etc.

Dis′o-be′di-ent (dĭs′ō-bē′dĭ-ent), *a.* Neglecting to obey. — **Dis′o-be′di-ence,** *n.*
Dis′o-bey′ (dĭs′ō-bā′), *v. t.* & *i.* To neglect or refuse to obey; break the commands of.
Dis′o-blige′ (dĭs′ō-blīj′), *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility. — **Dis′o-bli′ging,** *a.*
Dis-or′der (dĭs-ôr′dẽr), *n.* Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; sickness. — *v. t.* To derange; make sick. — **Dis-or′der-ly,** *a.* Irregular; lawless.
Dis-or′gan-ize (dĭs-ôr′gan-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the system of; throw into disorder.
Dis-own′ (dĭs-ōn′), *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; renounce; repudiate.
Dis-par′age (dĭs-păr′āj), *v. t.* To undervalue. — **Dis-par′age-ment,** *n.*
Dis-par′i-ty (dĭs-păr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Difference in age, rank, etc.; inequality; disproportion.
Dis-pas′sion (dĭs-păsh′ŭn), *n.* Undisturbed state; apathy. — **Dis-pas′sion-ate,** *a.*
Dis-patch′ (dĭs-păch′), *v. t.* To send off; hasten; put out of the way; put to death; kill. — *v. i.* To make haste. — *n.* A sending in haste; message dispatched; speed.
Dis-pel′ (dĭs-pĕl′), *v. t.* To drive away.
Dis-pen′sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with. — **Dis-pen′sa-ry,** *n.* Place in which medicines are given gratis to the poor; shop in which medicines are prepared. — **Dis-pen′sa-to-ry,** *a.* Granting, or able to grant, dispensations. — *n.* Book of directions for compounding medicines.—**Dis′pen-sa′tion,** *n.* A dealing out; license to do what is forbidden. — **Dis-pense′,** *v. t.* To distribute; execute. — *v. i.* To allow an omission; forego; — followed by *with.*
Dis-perse′ (dĭs-pẽrs′) *v. t.* To scatter; dispel; spread. — *v. i.* To separate; vanish. — **Dis-per′sion,** *n.*
Dis-pir′it (dĭs-pĭr′ĭt), *v. t.* To dishearten; [frighten.
Dis-place′ (dĭs-plās′), *v. t.* To put out of place; depose; derange; dismiss; discard. — **Dis-place′ment,** *n.*
Dis-play′ (dĭs-plā′), *v. t.* & *i.* To unfold; exhibit; parade; expand. — *n.* Exhibition; ostentatious show.
Dis-please′ (dĭs-plēz′), *v. t.* & *i.* To offend; disgust; vex. — **Dis-pleas′ure** (-plĕzh′ŭr), *n.* Slight irritation; disapprobation.
Dis-pos′al (dĭs-pōz′*a*l), *n.* Act or power of disposing; management; conduct; control. — **Dis-pose′** (-pōz′), *v. t.* To place; incline; fit; adjust. — **Dis-posed′,** *a.* Inclined; minded. — **Dis′po-si′tion** (dĭs′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A disposing; distribution; order; temper of mind; character; tendency.
Dis′pos-sess′ (dĭs′pŏz-zĕs′), *v. t.* To put out of possession; eject. — **Dis′pos-ses′sion,** *n.*
Dis-proof′ (dĭs-prōōf′), *n.* A proving to be false; confutation; refutation.
Dis′pro-por′tion (dĭs′prō-pōr′shŭn), *n.* Want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable; mismatch. — **Dis′pro-por′tion-al, Dis′pro-por′tion-ate,** *a.* Unsuitable.
Dis-prove′ (dĭs-prōōv′), *v. t.* To prove to be false; confute; refute.
Dis′pu-ta-ble (dĭs′pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Controvertible. — **Dis′pu-tant,** *a.* Disputing. — *n.* An opponent; controvertist. — **Dis′pu-ta′tion,** *n.* Controversy; argumentation. — **Dispute′,** *v. i.* & *t.* To debate; contest; argue. — *n.* A verbal contest; quarrel.
Dis-qual′i-fi-ca′tion (dĭs-kwŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Want of qualification; that which incapacitates. — **Dis-qual′i-fy,** *v. t.* To render unfit; incapacitate; disable.
Dis-qui′et (dĭs-kwī′ĕt), *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v. t.* To disturb. — **Dis-qui′et-ness, Dis-qui′e-tude,** *n.*
Dis′qui-si′tion (dĭs′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Formal discussion of any subject; dissertation.
Dis′re-gard′ (dĭs′rē-gärd′), *v. t.* To pay no heed to; neglect; slight. — *n.* Neglect.
Dis-rep′u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Low; shameful. — **Dis′re-pute′** (dĭs′rē-pūt′), *n.* Loss or want of credit.
Dis′re-spect′ (dĭs′rē-spĕkt′), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy.— **Dis′re-spect′ful,** *a.* Uncivil.
Dis-rupt′ (dĭs-rŭpt′), *a.* Rent asunder; broken. — *v. t.* To burst; rend. — **Disrup′tion, Dis-rup′ture,** *n.*
Dis-sat′is-fac′tion (dĭs-săt′ĭs-făk′shŭn), *n.* Discontent; displeasure; dislike. — **Dissat′is-fy,** *v. t.* To displease.
Dis-sect′ (dĭs-sĕkt′), *v. t.* To cut in pieces and examine minutely. — **Dis-sec′tion,** *n.*
Dis-sem′ble (dĭs-sĕm′b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To feign.
Dis-sem′i-nate (dĭs-sĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To sow (seed); scatter for growth and propagation; spread; diffuse; circulate. — **Dis-sem′i-na′tion,** *n.* [agreement; strife.
Dis-sen′sion (dĭs-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* Violent dis-
Dis-sent′ (dĭs-sĕnt′), *v. i.* To differ in opinion. — *n.* Disagreement.
Dis′ser-ta′tion (dĭs′sẽr-tā′shŭn), *n.* Formal discourse; disquisition; essay.
Dis-sim′i-lar (dĭs-sĭm′ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Unlike. — **Dis-sim′i-lar′i-ty** (-ĭ-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Dis-sim′u-late (dĭs-sĭm′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To dissemble; feign. — **Dis-sim′u-la′tion,** *n.*
Dis′si-pate (dĭs′sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To drive asunder; disperse; spend; squander. — *v. i.* To waste away; vanish; be wasteful or dissolute. — **Dis′si-pa′tion,** *n.*
Dis′so-lute (dĭs′sō-lūt), *a.* Loose in morals; wild; wanton; lax; licentious; debauched.

Dis′so-lu′tion (dĭs′sŏ-lū′shŭn), *n.* A dissolving; death; ruin.

Dis-solve′ (dĭz-zŏlv′), *v. t.* & *i.* To melt; separate.

Dis′so-nant (dĭs′sŏ-nant), *a.* Discordant; harsh to the ear. — **Dis′so-nance**, *n.*

Dis-suade′ (dĭs-swād′), *v. t.* To advise against. — **Dis-sua′sion** (-swā′zhŭn), *n.* — **Dis-sua′sive** (-swā′sĭv), *a.*

Dis-syl′la-ble (dĭs-sĭl′lȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of two syllables. — **Dis′syl-lab′ic**, *a.*

Dis′taff (dĭs′taf), *n.* A staff holding flax, etc., from which thread is drawn in spinning.

Dis′tance (dĭs′tans), *n.* Space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* To place at a distance; outstrip in a race; surpass greatly. — **Dis′tant**, *a.* Far separated; remote; shy; faint; obscure.

Dis-taste′ (dĭs-tāst′), *n.* Dislike; aversion. — **Dis-taste′ful**, *a.*

Dis-tem′per (dĭs-tĕm′pẽr), *v. t.* To derange the functions of; disturb; affect with disease. — *n.* Malady; bad temper.

Dis-tend′ (dĭs-tĕnd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To lengthen out or spread; expand; swell. — **Dis-ten′tion** (dĭs-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* Expansion.

Dis′tich (dĭs′tĭk), *n.* Couplet; two poetic lines.

Dis-till′ (dĭs-tĭl′), *v. i.* To fall in drops; flow gently. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; extract spirits from; rectify; purify. — **Dis′til-la′tion**, *n.* A distilling. — **Dis-till′er-y**, *n.* Place where distilling is done.

Dis-tinct′ (dĭs-tĭnkt′), *a.* Separate; clear; plain; not confused. — **Dis-tinc′tion**, *n.* Difference; superiority; rank; note. — **Dis-tinc′tive**, *a.* Marking distinction.

Dis-tin′guish (dĭs-tĭn′gwĭsh), *v. t.* To note difference between; discriminate; honor. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; exercise discrimination. — **Dis-tin′guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **Dis-tin′guished** (-gwĭsht), *a.* Eminent.

Dis-tort′ (dĭs-tôrt′), *v. t.* To twist out of shape; wrest; pervert. — **Dis-tor′tion**, *n.*

Dis-tract′ (dĭs-trăkt′), *v. t.* To perplex; confuse; craze. — **Dis-trac′tion**, *n.*

Dis-tress′ (dĭs-trĕs′), *n.* Extreme pain; misery; adversity. — *v. t.* To pain; grieve.

Dis-trib′ute (dĭs-trĭb′ūt), *v. t.* To divide among several; separate into classes; deal. — **Dis′tri-bu′tion**, *n.* Allotment. — **Dis-trib′u-tive**, *a.* Distributing; expressing division; dealing to each his proper share.

Dis′trict (dĭs′trĭkt), *n.* Portion of territory; region. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

Dis-trust′ (dĭs-trŭst′), *v. t.* To suspect; disbelieve. — *n.* Doubt; suspicion. — **Dis-trust′ful**, *a.* Suspicious.

Dis-turb′ (dĭs-tûrb′), *v. t.* To disorder; agitate; stir. — **Dis-turb′ance**, *n.*

Dis-un′ion (dĭs-ūn′yŭn), *n.* Termination, or want, of union. — **Dis′u-nite′** (dĭs′ū-nīt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To divide; separate.

Dis-use′ (dĭs-ūs′), *n.* Cessation of use or of custom. — **Dis-use′** (-ūz′), *v. t.* To cease to use; disaccustom.

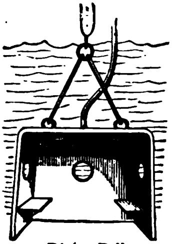
Ditch (dĭch), *n.* Trench in the earth. — *v. t.* & *i.* To dig a ditch or ditches (in).

Dit′to (dĭt′tŏ), *n.* That which has been said; same thing. — *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also; — written *do.* or ".

Dit′ty (dĭt′tў), *n.* Song; little poem.

Di-ur′nal (dī-ûr′nal), *a.* Daily.

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* To plunge into water head first; sink; penetrate. — *n.* A plunge into water. — **Diving bell.** A hollow vessel, in which men may descend and work under water.


Diving Bell.

Di-verge′ (dĭ-vẽrj′), *v. i.* To deviate from a given course or line. — **Di-ver′gence** (-vẽr′jens), **Di-ver′gen-cy**, *n.* A receding from each other. — **Di-ver′gent**, *a.*

Di′vers (dī′vẽrz), *a.* Several; sundry.

Di′verse (dī′vẽrs), *a.* Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar. — *adv.* In different directions. — **Di′verse-ly**, *adv.* Variously. — **Di-ver′si-fy**, *v. t.* To make various. — **Di-ver′si-ty**, *n.*

Di-ver′sion (dĭ-vẽr′shŭn), *n.* A turning aside; distraction; amusement. — **Di-vert′** (dĭ-vẽrt′), *v. t.* To turn aside; entertain.

Di-vest′ (dĭ-vĕst′), *v. t.* To strip; deprive.

Di-vide′ (dĭ-vīd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To part; separate; distribute. — **Di-vid′er**, *n.* One who divides or deals out; *pl.* instrument to divide lines, describe circles, etc.; compasses.

Div′i-dend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* Number or quantity to be divided; sum or percentage divided among stockholders, creditors, etc.

Di-vine′ (dĭ-vīn′), *a.* Belonging to God; holy; sacred. — *n.* A clergyman. — *v. t.* & *i.* To foretell; predict. — **Di-vin′i-ty** (dĭ-vĭn′ĭ-tў), *n.* Divine nature; deity; God; science of divine things; theology. — **Div′i-na′tion** (dĭv′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Prediction.

Di-vis′i-ble (dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **Di-vis′i-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

Di-vi′sion (dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* A dividing; difference in opinion; section.

Di-vi′sor (dĭ-vī′zẽr), *n.* A number that divides another.

Di-vorce′ (dĭ-vōrs′), *n.* Legal dissolution of the marriage contract. — *v. t.* To separate by divorce; sunder.

Di-vulge′ (dĭ-vŭlj′), *v. t.* To make public; [disclose.

Diz′zy (dĭz′zȳ), *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; indistinct.

Do (dō), *n.* Syllable indicating the first tone of the major diatonic scale.

Do. (dĭt′tō), *n.* Abbreviation of Ditto.

Do (dōō), *v. t. & i.*, & *auxiliary.* To act; effect; answer the purpose. — **Do′er**, *n.*

Doc′ile (dŏs′ĭl), *a.* Teachable; ready to learn. — **Do-cil′i-ty** (dō-sĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Dock (dŏk), *n.* A plant; weed.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* Solid part of a horse's tail; stump of a tail after clipping. — *v. t.* To cut off; curtail; clip.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* Basin for ships; pier; space for the accused in court. — *v. t.* To place (a vessel) in a dock.

Dock′et (dŏk′ĕt), *n.* A summary; label on goods: list of business to be transacted.

Doc′tor (dŏk′tēr), *n.* One learned in medicine, law, etc.; a physician. — *v. t.* To treat, as a physician; tamper with.

Doc′trine (dŏk′trĭn), *n.* Instruction; dogma.

Doc′u-ment (dŏk′ū-ment), *n.* Written instruction. — **Doc′u-men′tal, Doc′u-men′ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence.

Dodge (dŏj), *v. i. & t.* To start suddenly aside; evade. — *n.* Device; trick.

Do′do (dō′dō), *n.* Large extinct bird, once inhabiting Mauritius.

Doe (dō), *n.* Female deer or rabbit.

Do′er (dōō′ēr), *n.* One who does; agent.

Does (dŭz), 3*d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Do.

Doff (dŏf), *v. t.* To put off (dress).

Dog (dŏg), *n.* A quadruped of many varieties; mean fellow; andiron. — *v. t.* To follow persistently. — **Dog′ged**, *a.* Sullen; obstinate. — **Dog′-eared′** (-ērd′), *a.* Having corners of leaves turned down; — said of books. — **Dog′fish′**, *n.* A small shark. — **Dog′ger-el**, *a.* Low in style and irregular in poetical measure. — *n.* Mean verse.

Dog′ma (dŏg′mȧ), *n.* A tenet; peremptory opinion. — **Dog-mat′ic, Dog-mat′ic-al**, *a.* Positive; overbearing.

Dog′wood′ (dŏg′wŏŏd′), *n.* Large shrub or small tree, having very hard wood.

Doi′ly (doi′lȳ), *n.* Small table napkin.

Do′ings (dōō′ĭngz), *n.* Things done; actions.

Dole (dōl), *n.* Dealing; portion; alms. — *v. t.* To deal out scantily.

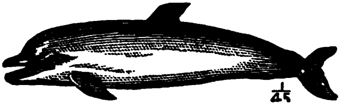
Dole (dōl), *n.* Grief; lamentation. — **Dole′ful**, *a.* Piteous; woeful; dismal.

Doll (dŏl), *n.* Puppet or baby for a child.

Dol′lar (dŏl′lēr), *n.* Silver coin, worth 100 cents in the United States.

Do′lor (dō′lŏr), *n.* Pain; distress. — **Dol′or-ous** (dŏl′ēr-ŭs), *a.* Doleful; distressing.

Dol′phin (dŏl′fĭn), *n.* A cetacean; a fish which changes its colors when dying.



Dolphin.

Dolt (dōlt), *n.* A stupid fellow; dunce.

Do-main′ (dō-mān′), *n.* Dominion; territory.

Dome (dōm), *n.* House; vaulted roof; cupola.

Do-mes′tic (dō-mĕs′tĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or fond of, one's house or home; tame; made at home, not abroad. — *n.* A house servant. — **Do-mes′ti-cate**, *v. t.* To tame. — **Do′mes-tic′i-ty** (dō′mĕs-tĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

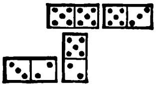
Dom′i-cile (dŏm′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* Abode; residence.

Dom′i-nate (dŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To rule; govern. — **Dom′i-na′tion**, *n.*

Dom′i-neer′ (dŏm′ĭ-nēr′), *v. i.* To rule arbitrarily; bully.

Do-min′ion (dō-mĭn′yŭn), *n.* Sovereign authority; predominance; territory governed.

Dom′i-no (dŏm′ĭ-nō), *n.* A hood; game played with counters, dotted like dice; a piece in this game.



Dominoes.

Don (dŏn), *n.* Sir; Mr.; Signior; a title of courtesy in Spain.

Don (dŏn), *v. t.* To put on; — opposed to *doff.*

Do′nate (dō′nāt), *v. t.* To give; bestow. — **Do-na′tion**, *n.* A giving; gift.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* from Do, *v.*

Don′key (dŏn′kȳ), *n.* An ass; stupid fellow.

Do′nor (dō′nŏr), *n.* A giver.

Doom (dōōm), *n.* Sentence; fate. — *v. t.* To pronounce sentence on; condemn; destine. — **Dooms′day′**, *n.* Day of judgment.

Door (dōr), *n.* Gate of a house; entrance. — **Door′keep′er**, *n.* Porter; janitor. — **Door′way′**, *n.* Passage of a door.

Dor (dôr), *n.* Black beetle; hedgechafer.

Dor′mant (dôr′mant), *a.* Sleeping; quiescent; not insisted on. — **Dor′man-cy**, *n.*

Dor′mer (dôr′mēr), *n.*, **Dormer window.** Upright window on an inclined roof.

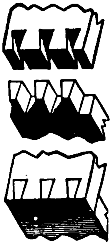
Dor′mi-to-ry (dôr′mĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* A sleeping place; bedroom.

Dor′mouse (dôr′mous), *n.* Small rodent mammal like the squirrel.

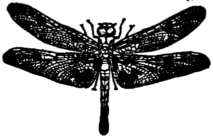
Dor′sal (dôr′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the back.

Do′ry (dō′rȳ), *n.* Fish of the perch kind.

Do′ry (dō′rȳ), *n.* Small flat-bottomed boat.
Dose (dōs), *n.* Quantity of medicine given at one time; anything nauseous. — *v. t.* To give in doses.
Dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.
Dot (dŏt), *n.* Small point or spot. — *v. t.* & *i.* To mark with dots.
Do′tard (dō′tẽrd), *n.* A man whose mind is impaired by age. — **Do′tage**, *n.* Childishness from age; senility; weak and foolish affection. — **Dote**, *v. i.* To become silly from age or from love.
Doth (dŭth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do.
Dou′ble (dŭb′'l), *a.* Twofold; multiplied by two; in pairs; deceitful. — *adv.* Twice; twofold. — *v. t.* To fold; make twofold; pass around (a headland, etc.). — *n.* Twice as much; a fold; trick; counterpart.
Doub′let (dŭb′lĕt), *n.* A couple; waistcoat; *pl.* two dice showing the same number.
Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; hesitate. — *v. t.* To distrust; suspect. — *n.* Uncertainty; fear; dread. — **Doubt′ful**, *a.* Uncertain; questionable. — **Doubt′less**, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably.
Dough (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. — **Dough′nut**, *n.* A cake fried in lard.
Dough′ty (dou′tȳ), *a.* Brave; redoubtable.
Douse (dous), *v. t.* & *i.* To plunge into water; duck; dowse.
Dove (dŭv), *n.* Bird of the Pigeon family. — **Dove′cot′**, *n.* Place for pigeons to roost, breed, etc. — **Dove′like**, *a.* Gentle.
Dove′tail′ (dŭv′tāl′), *n.* Joint made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another. — *v. t.* To join tightly.
Dow′dy (dou′dȳ), *a.* Awkward; slovenly. — *n.* An inelegant woman.
Dow′el (dou′ĕl), *n.* Pin fitting into the abutting faces of two pieces, to hold them in position. — *v. t.* To fasten together by dowels.
Dow′er (dou′ẽr), *n.* Endowment; gift; portion of a wife or widow.
Down (doun), *n.* Fine hairy outgrowth from the skin of animals or plants.


Dovetails.

Down (doun), *n.* Bank of sand; tract of barren land; *pl.* road for shipping.
Down (doun), *adv.* In a descending direction; below; on the ground. — *prep.* Along a descent. — *a.* Downcast; dejected; plain; flat; positive. — **Down′cast′**, *a.* Cast downward; dejected. — *n.* Melancholy look; a ventilating shaft. — **Down′fall′**, *n.* Descent from rank, happiness, etc.; ruin. — **Down′hill′**, *n.* Declivity; slope. — *a.* Descending. — **Down′right′** (-rīt′), *adv.* Straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; absolutely. — *a.* Plain; blunt; unmixed. — **Down′ward, Down′wards**, *adv.* From a higher place to a lower. — **Down′ward**, *a.* Descending. [soft.
Down′y (doun′ȳ), *a.* Covered with down;
Dow′ry (dou′rȳ), *n.* Gift; property which a wife brings her husband in marriage.
Dowse (dous), *v. t.* To douse; duck.
Dox-ol′o-gy (dŏks-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Short hymn of praise to God. [nap. — **Doz′y** (dōz′ȳ), *a.*
Doze (dōz), *v. i.* To sleep lightly. — *n.* A
Doz′en (dŭz′'n), *n.* & *a.* Twelve.
Drab (drăb), *n.* Thick woolen cloth of dull color; a brownish color. — *a.* Of a dun color. [foul.
Drab′ble (drăb′b'l), *v. t.* To draggle; be-
Draft (draft), *n.* A drawing; selection of men for military service; order to pay money; draught, sketch, or outline; depth of water necessary to float a ship; current of air. See Draught. — *v. t.* To draw; select; detach. — **Drafts′man**, *n.* Draughtsman.
Drag (drăg), *v. t.* To draw by force; pull; haul. — *v. i.* To be drawn along; move heavily; fish with a drag. — *n.* Net drawn under water; sledge for heavy bodies; coach with outside seats.
Drag′gle (drăg′g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To drag on the ground; drabble.
Drag′on (drăg′ŭn), *n.* A fabulous winged serpent. — **Dragon fly.** An insectivorous insect; mosquito hawk.


Dragon Fly.

Dra-goon′ (dra-gōōn′), *n.* A mounted soldier; cavalryman. — *v. t.* To reduce to subjection; persecute; harass.
Drain (drān), *v. t.* & *i.* To draw off gradually; exhaust. — *n.* A draining; sewer; exhaustion. — **Drain′age**, *n.* A draining.
Drake (drāk), *n.* Male duck.
Dram (drăm), *n.* A small weight; minute quantity; glass of spirits or of poison.
Dra′ma (drä′ma), *n.* A theatrical composition; tragedy; comedy; play. — **Dra-mat′ic** (dra-măt′ĭk), **Dra-mat′ic-al**, *a.*
Drank, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Drink.
Drape (drāp), *v. t.* To cover with drapery

— **Dra'per**, *n.* Dealer in cloths. — **Dra'per-y**, *n.* Cloth; garments; hangings.
Draught (dräft), *n.* A drawing or pulling, moving loads, drinking, etc.; a detachment; sketch; order to pay money; draft; current of air; depth of water; *pl.* game of checkers. — *a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel. — *v. t.* To draw out; call forth. — **Draughts'man**, *n.* One who draws writings or designs.
Draw (dra̤), *v. t. & i.* To drag; entice; delineate; take out; inhale; extend; require a depth of (water, etc.), in order to float. — *n.* A drawing; draught; movable part of a drawbridge. — **Draw'back'**, *n.* A hindrance; money refunded. — **Draw'bridge'**,

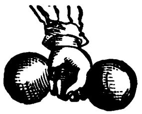
Drawbridge.

n. Bridge which may be raised, lowered, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication. — **Draw'er**, *n.* One who draws; thing drawn; sliding receptacle in a case; *pl.* under-garment for the legs. — **Draw'ing**, *n.* A pulling or attracting; delineation; picture; distribution of prizes.
Draw'ing-room' (dra̤'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* A room for reception of company, or to which company withdraws from the dining room; reception of company.
Drawl (dra̤l), *v. t. & i.* To speak in a slow, prolonged tone. — *n.* Lengthened utterance.
Dray (drā), *n.* A low cart.
Dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly. — *n.* Fear; terror; apprehension. — *a.* Exciting fear or awe. — **Dread'ful**, *a.* Inspiring dread; shocking; inspiring reverence.
Dream (drēm), *n.* A sleeping vision; reverie; vagary. — *v. i. & t.* To think in sleep; fancy. — **Dream'y**, *a.* Visionary.
Drear (drēr), **Drear'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Sorrowful; comfortless; dismal; gloomy.
Dredge (drĕj), *n.* Machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream; dragnet. — *v. t.* To catch or deepen with a dredge. — **Dredg'er**, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; dredging machine.
Dredge (drĕj), *v. t.* To sift (flour, etc.), on roasting meat, etc. — **Dredg'er**, *n.* Box with perforated lid, for sprinkling flour, etc.
Dreg (drĕg), *n.* Corrupt matter in a liquid; lees; sediment; refuse.
Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* To wet thoroughly; dose. — *n.* A drink; a purging medicine.
Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* To make straight; arrange (soldiers) in a straight line; adjust; clothe; cook; cover (a wound). — *v. i.* To put on clothes. — *n.* Garments; a lady's gown. — **Dress'er**, *n.* One who dresses; cupboard for food, dishes, etc. — **Dress'ing**, *n.* Dress; raiment; application to a sore; preparation of food for eating; stuffing; manure. — **Dress'y**, *a.* Attentive to dress.
Drib'ble (drĭb'b'l), *v. i. & t.* To drop; slaver. — **Drib'let**, *n.* Small piece or sum.
Dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* One that dries.
Drift (drĭft), *n.* A driving; aim; purport; design; tool for shaping holes in metal, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To drive; form in heaps.
Drill (drĭl), *n.* Large African baboon.
Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* To pierce; bore; train (soldiers, etc.); discipline. — *n.* Pointed instrument for piercing or boring; training; exercise. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Perforation; training.
Drill (drĭl), *v. i. & t.* To sow (seeds) in drills or furrows. — *n.* Tool for making holes and planting seeds in them; row of planted seeds. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Sowing of seeds.
Drill'ing (drĭl'ĭng), *n.* Heavy twilled cloth.
Drink (drĭnk), *v. i. & t.* To imbibe (liquor). — *n.* Liquid to be swallowed; liquor.
Drip (drĭp), *v. i. & t.* To fall or let fall in drops. — *n.* A falling in drops; edge of a roof; eaves.
Drive (drīv), *v. t.* To push forward; compel; chase; direct (a vehicle or beasts drawing it). — *v. i.* To rush onward; be impelled. — *n.* A ride; a road.
Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i. & t.* To rain gently; shed in minute particles. — *n.* Fine rain.
Droll (drōl), *a.* Comical; odd; queer. — *n.* Jester. — **Droll'er-y**, *n.* Fun; buffoonery.
Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ē-dā-rȳ), *n.* Arabian camel, having but one hump on its back.
Drone (drōn), *n.* Male of the honeybee; lazy fellow; sluggard; a humming, low, monotonous sound. — *v. i.* To live idly; hum.
Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* To sink or hang down, from weakness; to flag; languish; decline.
Drop (drŏp), *n.* Quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; globule; anything arranged to drop from an elevated position. — *v. i. & t.* To fall or let fall.
Drop'sy (drŏp'sȳ), *n.* Morbid collection of water in the body. — **Drop'si-cal**, *a.*

Dross (drŏs), *n.* Scum of metals thrown off in melting; waste; refuse. — **Dross'y,** *a.*
Drought (drout), **Drouth** (drouth), *n.* Dry weather; thirst. — **Drought'y,** *a.*
Drove (drōv), *imp.* of Drive. — *n.* Herd of cattle. — **Dro'ver,** *n.* Driver of cattle.
Drown (droun), *v. t.* To overwhelm in water; deluge; sink under water till dead. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in fluid.
Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep. — *n.* Doze. — **Drow'sy,** *a.*
Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* To beat with a stick. — *n.* A blow. — **Drub'bing,** *n.* A beating.
Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* To work hard; toil. — *n.* A slave to toil. — **Drudg'er-y,** *n.*
Drug (drŭg), *n.* Substance used in composition of medicine, in dyeing or in chemical operations; a commodity not salable. — *v. i.* To administer drugs. — *v. t.* To affect with drugs, or with something injurious; dose to excess.
Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* Coarse, woolen cloth, generally used over carpets.
Drug'gist (drŭg'gĭst), *n.* Dealer in drugs; apothecary.
Dru'id (drụ'ĭd), *n.* Ancient Celtic priest.
Drum (drŭm), *n.* Instrument of music, beaten with a stick; tympanum of the ear. — *v. i.* To beat on a drum; gather recruits, customers, etc. — *v. t.* To execute (a tune) on a drum. — **Drum'stick',** *n.* Stick for beating a drum; upper joint of a fowl's leg.

Drum.

Drunk (drŭnk), *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. — **Drunk'ard,** *n.* One who drinks to excess; a sot. — **Drunk'en,** *a.* Drunk; proceeding from intoxication.
Drupe (drụp), *n.* A fruit without valves, containing a stone with a kernel.
Dry (drī), *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; plain; uninteresting. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow dry; evaporate.
Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* To confer (a title) upon.
Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Doubtful.
Du'cal (dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* Coin struck in a duchy.
Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* Wife of a duke; female sovereign of a duchy.
Duch'y (dŭch'ȳ), *n.* A dukedom.
Duck (dŭk), *n.* Coarse cloth for clothing, sails, sacking of beds, etc.
Duck (dŭk), *v. t. & i.* To plunge under water; dip; bow. — *n.* A waterfowl; bobbing of the head. — **Duck'ling,** *n.* Young duck.
Duct (dŭkt), *n.* Tube; canal; passage.
Duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Easily led or drawn out; flexible; pliable; compliant.
Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Anger; resentment.
Due (dū), *a.* Owed; suitable; fit; liable to come at any moment; occasioned. — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* Debt; right; claim.
Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* Combat between two persons. — *v. t. & i.* To fight in single combat. — **Du'el-ist,** *n.*
Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* Musical composition for two performers.
Dug, *imp. & p. p.* of Dig.
Duke (dūk), *n.* Nobleman of the highest rank. — **Duke'dom,** *n.* Estate of a duke.
Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* Sweet; harmonious.
Dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* Stringed musical instrument, played with hammers.
Dull (dŭl), *a.* Stupid; blunt; cloudy. — *v. t.* To blunt; dim.
Du'ly (dū'lȳ), *adv.* Fitly; regularly.
Dumb (dŭm), *a.* Not able or willing to speak; mute; silent. — **Dumb'-bell',** *n.* A pair of balls, connected by a bar, for swinging in the hands. — **Dumb show.** Gesture without words; pantomime.



Dumb-bell.

Dum'my (dŭm'mȳ), *n.* One who is dumb; sham package or figure exhibited in shops. — *a.* Silent; sham.
Dump (dŭmp), *n.* Gloomy state of mind; melancholy; — usually in the *pl.*
Dump (dŭmp), *v. t.* To unload from a cart by tilting it up. — *n.* Vehicle or place for refuse; matter dumped.
Dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* A kind of pudding.
Dump'y (dŭmp'ȳ), *a.* Short and thick.
Dun (dŭn), *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy.
Dun (dŭn), *v. t.* To cure (codfish) by piling them, when salted, in a dark place.
Dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.* To urge for payment of a debt. — *n.* An urgent creditor; demand for payment.
Dunce (dŭns), *n.* One without learning or weak in intellect; blockhead; simpleton.
Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* Dark, close prison.
Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* A duet.
Du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves. — *n. pl.* Multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves. — **Du'o-dec'i-mo,** *a.* Formed of sheets folded in twelve leaves. — *n.* A book thus folded; usually written 12*mo* or 12°.
Dupe (dūp), *n.* One duped; a gull. — *v. t.* To deceive; trick; mislead.
‖**Du'plex** (dū'plĕks), *a.* Double; twofold. — **Du'pli-cate** (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* Double; twofold. — *n.* Exact copy. — *v. t.* To double; copy; divide into two. — **Du'pli-ca'tion,** *n.*

Du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Doubleness of heart or dealing; deceit; deception.
Du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* Lasting; firm.
Dur'ance (dūr'*a*ns), *n.* Continuance; duress. — **Du-ra'tion** (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Quality of enduring.
Du'ress (dū'rĕs), *n.* Hardship; imprisonment.
Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* As long as.
Durst, *imp.* of DARE.
Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* Tending to blackness; darkish. — *n.* Imperfect obscurity; twilight; color partially dark. — **Dusk'y**, *a.* Partially dark. — **Dusk'i-ness**, *n.*
Dust (dŭst), *n.* Fine dry particles of earth; powder; the grave. — *v. t.* To free from dust; sprinkle with dust. — **Dust'er**, *n.* Brush for dusting; over-garment to exclude dust from the clothing. — **Dust'y**, *a.*
Dutch (dŭch), *a.* Pertaining to Holland. — *n.* People or language of Holland.
Du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Performing what is due; obedient.
Du'ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of duty.
Du'ti-ful (dū'tĭ-ful), *a.* Duteous; reverential; submissive.
Du'ty (dū'tȳ), *n.* That which is due; obligation; obedience; tax or customs.
Dwarf (dwarf), *n.* Animal or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* To stunt.
Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* To reside; stay. — **Dwell'ing**, *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.
Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* To diminish; waste away. — *n.* A dwindling; decline.
Dye (dī), *v. t.* To stain; color. — *n.* Coloring matter; tinge. — **Dye'ing**, *n.* — **Dy'er**, *n.*
Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* About to die; expiring.
Dyke (dīk), *n.* A dike.
Dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt), *n.* An explosive preparation of nitroglycerine.
Dy'na-mo (dī'nȧ-mō), *n.* Machine causing electrical currents by mechanical power.
Dy'nas-ty (dī'n*a*s-tȳ), *n.* Sovereignty; a race of kings of a particular country.
Dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ), **Dys-pep'sy**, *n.* Disturbance of the stomach; difficulty of digestion. — **Dys-pep'tic**, *a.* & *n.*

E.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* Every one of a number considered separately.
Ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* Keenly desirous; earnest.
Ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* Rapacious bird of the Falcon family; gold coin of the United States, worth $10; Roman or French standard. — **Ea'glet**, *n.* Young eagle.
Ear (ēr), *n.* Organ or sense of hearing; attention; heed; sense of melody.
Ear (ēr), *n.* Spike of grain, containing the kernels. — *v. i.* To form ears (of corn).
Earl (ẽrl), *n.* English nobleman next below a marquis. — **Earl'dom**, *n.* Jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.
Ear'less (ēr'lĕs), *a.* Without ears; deaf.
Ear'ly (ẽr'lȳ), *a.* Forward; timely; not late. — *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.
Ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark (on an animal's ear) for identification; distinguishing mark. — *v. t.* To mark (sheep, cattle, etc.) by slitting the ear.
Earn (ẽrn), *v. t.* To acquire by service.
Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *n.* Seriousness; reality; determination. — *a.* Eager; hearty.
Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *n.* Pledge given as assurance of intention; a token.
Ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* A ring worn, hanging from the ear, as an ornament.
Ear'shot' (ēr'shŏt'), *n.* Distance at which words may be heard.
Earth (ẽrth), *n.* The world, or planet we inhabit; solid material constituting the globe; land; country. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hide in the earth; bury. — **Earth'en** (ẽrth''n), *a.* Made of earth, baked clay, etc. — **Earth'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to earth; mean.
Earth'quake' (ẽrth'kwāk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.
Earth'worm' (ẽrth'wûrm'), *n.* Common worm found in the soil; angleworm.
Earth'y (ẽrth'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; gross.
Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* Insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear.
Ease (ēz), *n.* Freedom from pain, trouble, etc.; quiet; facility; readiness. — *v. t.* & *i.* To quiet; mitigate; calm.
Ea'sel (ē'z'l), *n.* Frame to support a picture.
East (ēst), *n.* Point where the sun rises; orient. — *a.* Toward or from the rising sun. — *adv.* Eastward. — *v. t.* To move toward the east.
Eas'ter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* Feast of Christ's resurrection.
East'er-ly (ēst'ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Coming from the eastward; situated or moving toward the east. — *adv.* Toward the east. — **East'ern**, *a.* Situated, or moving, toward the east. — **East'ward**, *adv.* Toward the east.
Eas'y (ēz'ȳ), *a.* Free from pain, care, difficulty, etc.; quiet; secure; calm.

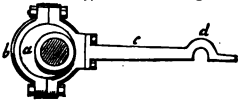
Eat (ēt), *v. t.* & *i.* To chew and swallow; devour; corrode. — **Eat′a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. — *n.* Anything to be eaten.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* Lower edges of a roof. — **Eaves′drop′per**, *n.* A sneaking listener.

Ebb (ĕb), *n.* Reflux of the tide; return of tide water toward the sea; decline; decay. — *v. i.* To flow back; recede; sink.

Eb′on (ĕb′ŭn), *a.* Like ebony; black. — **Eb′on-ize**, *v. t.* To make black. — **Eb′o-ny**, *n.* Hard, durable, dark-colored wood. — *a.* Made of ebony; black.

Ec-cen′tric (ĕk-sĕn′trĭk), *a.* Deviating from the center or from the usual course; irregular; odd. — *n.* Circle not having the same center as another partly within it; wheel so arranged upon a shaft as to have a different center from it, causing a motion like that of a crank. — **Ec′cen-tric′i-ty** (ĕk′sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tÿ), *n.* The being eccentric; oddity.



Eccentric and Attachments.
a Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod; *d* Hook or Gab.

Ec-cle′si-as′tic (ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the church. — *n.* Clergyman; priest.

Ech′o (ĕk′ō), *n.* Sound reflected to the ear. — *v. t.* & *i.* To reverberate; resound.

E-clipse′ (ē-klĭps′), *n.* Interception of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body; partial loss of brilliancy, honor, etc. — *v. t.* To darken.

E-clip′tic (ē-klĭp′tĭk), *n.* Apparent path of the sun.

E′co-nom′ic (ē′kō-nŏm′ĭk), **E′co-nom′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to economy or to management of affairs; thrifty. — **E-con′o-mist** (ē-kŏn′ō-mĭst), *n.* One who economizes, or is conversant with political economy. — **E-con′o-mize**, *v. t.* & *i.* To manage prudently. — **E-con′o-my** (ē-kŏn′ō-mÿ), *n.* Management of domestic affairs, also of any undertaking, state, etc.; system of management; thrift; frugality.

Ec′sta-sy (ĕk′stȧ-sÿ), *n.* Excessive joy; frenzy.

Ed′dy (ĕd′dÿ), *n.* Current of air or water running back or circularly; a whirlpool. — *v. i.* To move as an eddy.

E-den′tate (ē-dĕn′tāt), *n.* Animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting front teeth.

Edge (ĕj), *n.* Sharp side; margin; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen; border. — *v. i.* To move sideways or gradually. — **Edged** (ĕjd), *a.* Sharp; keen. — **Edg′ing**, *n.* Border; narrow lace. — **Edge′ways**, **Edge′wise**, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Ed′i-ble (ĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten; esculent.

E′dict (ē′dĭkt), *n.* Law promulgated; proclamation; decree; ordinance.

Ed′i-fi-ca′tion (ĕd′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* An edifying; instruction.

Ed′i-fice (ĕd′ĭ-fĭs), *n.* A building; fabric.

Ed′i-fy (ĕd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To build up; instruct.

Ed′it (ĕd′ĭt), *v. t.* To fit for publication.

E-di′tion (ē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Impression of a printed work; number of copies published at once.

Ed′i-tor (ĕd′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits (a book, newspaper, etc.). — **Ed′i-to′ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an editor. — *n.* An article by an editor. — **Ed′i-tor-ship**, *n.*

Ed′u-cate (ĕd′ū-kāt), *v. t.* To bring up (a child); teach; train; discipline. — **Ed′u-ca′tion**, *n.* Instruction; nurture; breeding. — **Ed′u-ca′tion-al**, *a.* — **Ed′u-ca-tor**, *n.*

E-duce′ (ē-dūs′), *v. t.* To draw forth; extract.

Eel (ēl), *n.* A snakelike fish.

E′en (ēn), *adv.* Even.

E′er (âr *or* âr), *adv.* Ever.

Ef-face′ (ĕf-fās′), *v. t.* To erase; destroy.

Ef-fect′ (ĕf-fĕkt′), *n.* Something done; result; impression produced; *pl.* goods. — *v. t.* To produce; accomplish; execute. — **Ef-fect′ive**, *a.* Suited to produce effects; forcible; energetic. — **Ef-fec′tu-al** (-tū-*a*l), *a.* Adequate; decisive.

Ef-fem′i-nate (ĕf-fĕm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Soft or delicate, like a woman; unmanly; cowardly. — **Ef-fem′i-na-cy**, **Ef-fem′i-nate-ness**, *n.*

Ef′fer-vesce′ (ĕf′fẽr-vĕs′), *v. i.* To boil; bubble and hiss. — **Ef′fer-ves′cent** (-vĕs′s*e*nt), *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling. — **Ef′fer-ves′cence**, **Ef′fer-ves′cen-cy**, *n.*

Ef-fete′ (ĕf-fēt′), *a.* Worn out; used up.

Ef′fi-ca′cious (ĕf′fĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* Productive of effects. — **Ef′fi-ca-cy**, *n.*

Ef-fi′cient (ĕf-fĭsh′*e*nt), *a.* Causing effects; able. — **Ef-fi′cience**, **Ef-fi′cien-cy**, *n.*

Ef′fi-gy (ĕf′fĭ-jÿ), *n.* An image of a person.

Ef′fort (ĕf′fûrt), *n.* Exertion of strength or power; attempt; trial; essay.

Ef-front′er-y (ĕf-frŭnt′ẽr-ÿ), *n.* Excessive assurance; impudence.

Ef-ful′gent (ĕf-fŭl′jent), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; splendid. — **Ef-ful′gence**, *n.*

Ef-fuse′ (ĕf-fūz′), *v. t.* To pour out; spill; shed. — *v. i.* To issue. — **Ef-fu′sion**, *n.* — **Ef-fu′sive**, *a.* Pouring forth; gushing.

Eft (ĕft), *n.* Small lizard; newt.

Egg (ĕg), *n.* Roundish body produced by a female bird, fish, etc., and containing the germ of its young.

Egg (ĕg), *v. t.* To urge on; instigate.

Eg′lan-tine (ĕg′lan-tīn), *n.* Species of rose; sweetbrier.

E-gre′gious (ē-grē′jŭs), *a.* Extraordinary; remarkable.

E′gress (ē′grĕs), **E-gres′sion** (ē-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [A going out; departure.

E′gret (ē′grĕt), *n.* Kind of small heron; heron's feather; feathery crown of seeds

Eh (ā *or* ĕ), *interj.* Expression of surprise.

Ei′der (ī′dẽr), *n.*, **Eider duck.** Sea duck of northern regions. — **Eider down.** Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.

Eider Duck.

Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four in number. — *n.* Number greater by a unit than seven.

Eight′een′ (ā′tēn′), *a.* Twice nine in number. — *n.* Sum of ten and eight. — **Eight′eenth′**, *a.* Next after the seventeenth. — *n.* One of eighteen equal parts; the eighth after the tenth.

Eighth (ātth), *a.* Next after the seventh. — *n.* One of eight equal parts. — **Eighth′ly,** *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eight′i-eth (ā′tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth. — *n.* One of eighty equal parts. [— *n.* Sum of eight times ten.

Eight′y (ā′tȳ), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

Ei′ther (ē′thẽr *or* ī′thẽr), *a.* & *pron.* One or the other; each of two; the one and the other. — *conj.*, used with *or.*

E-jac′u-late (ē-jăk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To throw out (an exclamation). — **E-jac′u-la′tion,** *n.*

E-ject′ (ē-jĕkt′), *v. t.* To throw out; expel; dispossess. — **E-jec′tion, E-ject′ment,** *n.*

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* To enlarge. — *adv.* Also.

E-lab′o-rate (ē-lăb′ō-rāt), *v. t.* To perfect with painstaking. — *a.* Prepared; studied.

E-lapse′ (ē-lăps′), *v. i.* To slip; pass away.

E-las′tic (ē-lăs′tĭk), *a.* Springing back; returning to a previous condition, after being depressed or overtaxed. — *n.* Belt of elastic material. — **E′las-tic′i-ty** (ē′lăs-tĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

E-late′ (ē-lāt′), *a.* Lifted up; high in spirits; confident. — *v. t.* To exalt; flush with success. — **E-la′tion,** *n.*

El′bow (ĕl′bō), *n.* Joint connecting arm and forearm; angle. — *v. t.* & *i.* To jostle.

El′der (ĕl′dẽr), *n.* Shrub having white flowers and dark red berries.

Eld′er (ĕl′dẽr), *a.* Older; senior. — *n.* One who is older; ancestor; ruler or adviser. — **Eld′er-ly,** *a.* Somewhat old.

Eld′est (ĕl′dĕst), *a.* Oldest.

E-lect′ (ē-lĕkt′), *a.* Chosen. — *v. t.* To pick out; select. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. — **E-lec′tion,** *n.* Act or power of choosing; choice; preference. — **E-lec′tion-eer′,** *v. i.* To labor for a candidate's election. — **E-lect′ive,** *a.* Dependent on choice; bestowed by election. — **E-lect′or,** *n.* One entitled to vote. — **E-lect′or-al,** *a.*

E-lec′tric (ē-lĕk′trĭk), **E-lec′tric-al,** *a.* Pertaining to electricity. — **E′lec-tri′cian** (ē′lĕk-trĭsh′an), *n.* One versed in electricity. — **E′lec-tric′i-ty** (-trĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A force in nature, appearing in lightning, attraction of certain substances, production of heat, light, chemical changes, etc.; science of this force. — **E-lec′tri-fy, E-lec′trize,** *v. t.* To charge with electricity; shock; excite suddenly.

El′e-gant (ĕl′ē-gant), *a.* Graceful; beautiful; refined. — **El′e-gance,** *n.*

El′e-ment (ĕl′ē-ment), *n.* Constituent part of a thing; ingredient; simple portion of something complex; rudiment; *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist. — **El′e-men′tal,** *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements. — **El′e-men′ta-ry,** *a.* Simple; uncombined.

El′e-phant (ĕl′ē-fant), *n.* Quadruped of India and Africa, the largest existing land mammal. — **El′e-phan′tine** (-făn′tĭn), *a.* Huge.

El′e-vate (ĕl′ē-vāt), *v. t.* To exalt; erect; animate. — **El′e-va′tion,** *n.* A raising; exaltation; elevated place. — **El′e-va′tor,** *n.* Machine or muscle for lifting; a lift.

E-lev′en (ē-lĕv′′n), *a.* & *n.* Ten and one. — **E-lev′enth,** *a.* Next after the tenth. — *n.* One of eleven equal parts.

Elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* Elves (ĕlvz). An imaginary diminutive spirit; goblin. — **Elf′in,** *a.* Pertaining to elves. — *n.* A little elf.

E-lic′it (ē-lĭs′ĭt), *v. t.* To draw out; disclose.

El′i-gi-ble (ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b′l), *a.* Legally qualified; desirable; preferable.

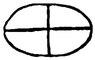
E-lix′ir (ē-lĭks′ẽr), *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* Quadruped of the stag kind.

Elk.

Ell (ĕl), *n.* Measure of length.

El-lipse′ (ĕl-lĭps′), *n.* Oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve. — **El-lip′sis,** *n.* Omission (of a word, phrase, etc.). — **El-lip′tic, El-lip′tic-al,** *a.* Having the form of an ellipse; defective.



Ellipse.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* A shade tree.

El′o-cu′tion (ĕl′ō-kū′shŭn), *n.* Mode of utterance or delivery. — **El′o-cu′tion-a-ry,** *a.* — **El′o-cu′tion-ist,** *n.*

E-lon′gate (ē-lŏn′gāt), *v. t.* To lengthen; stretch out. — **E′lon-ga′tion,** *n.*

E-lope′ (ē-lōp′), *v. i.* To run away (with a lover or sweetheart). — **E-lope′ment,** *n.*

El′o-quence (ĕl′ō-kwens), *n.* Forcible expression of thought; oratory. — **El′o-quent,** *a.*

Else (ĕls), *a.* & *pron.* Other; one or something beside. — *adv.* & *conj.* Beside; otherwise; if the facts were different. — **Else′-where′,** *adv.* In any other place.

Elude′ (ē-lūd′), *v. t.* To avoid by stratagem; evade; escape. — **E-lud′i-ble,** *a.* — **E-lu′-sion** (ē-lū′zhŭn), *n.* Escape; evasion. — **E-lu′sive, E lu′so-ry,** *a.* Fallacious; deceitful. [*a.* Pertaining to elves; weird.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* Old form of Elf. — **Elv′ish,**

E-lys′i-an (ē-lĭzh′an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful. — **E-lys′i-um,** *n.* Abode of happy souls after death; a delightful place.

E-ma′ci-ate (ē-mā′shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To make or grow lean. — **E-ma′ci-a′tion,** *n.*

Em′a-nate (ĕm′ȧ-nāt), *v. i.* To issue forth from a source; spring. — **Em′a-na′tion,** *n.*

E-man′ci-pate (ē-măn′sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To set free. — **E-man′ci-pa′tion,** *n.*

E-mas′cu-late (ē-măs′kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To render effeminate. — *a.* Deprived of vigor.

Em-balm′ (ĕm-bäm′), *v. t.* To preserve from decay; perpetuate.

Em-bank′ (ĕm-bănk′), *v. t.* To inclose with a bank. — **Em-bank′ment,** *n.*

Em-bar′go (ĕm-bär′gō), *n.* Prohibition of ships from sailing; restraint. — *v. t.* To prohibit from sailing.

Em-bark′ (ĕm-bärk′), *v. t.* & *i.* To put or go (on board a vessel; engage (in a business). — **Em′bar-ka′tion, Em′bar-ca′tion,** *n.*

Em-bar′rass (ĕm-băr′ras), *v. t.* To hinder; perplex; distress. — **Em-bar′rass-ment,** *n.*

Em-bas′sa-dor (ĕm-băs′sȧ-dẽr), **Am-bas′sa-dor,** *n.* Minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another. — **Em-bas′-sa-do′ri-al,** *a.* — **Em′bas-sy,** *n.* Function of an embassador; persons sent as embassadors; office of an embassador.

Em-bed′ (ĕm-bĕd′), *v. t.* To lay (in a bed).

Em-bel′lish (ĕm-bĕl′lĭsh), *v. t.* To ornament; illustrate. — **Em-bel′lish-ment,** *n.*

Em′ber (ĕm′bẽr), *n.* A lighted coal; *pl.* cinders.

Em-bez′zle (ĕm-bĕz′z'l), *v. t.* To appropriate to one's own use (something intrusted to one's care). — **Em-bez′zle-ment,** *n.*

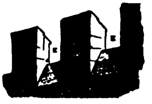
Em′blem (ĕm′blĕm), *n.* Symbol; type; sign. — **Em′blem-at′ic, Em′blem-at′ic-al,** *a.*

Em-bod′y (ĕm-bŏd′ȳ), *v. t.* To form into a body; incorporate. — **Em-bod′i-ment,** *n.*

Em-bold′en (ĕm-bōld′'n), *v. t.* To encourage.

Em-brace′ (ĕm-brās′), *v. t.* To clasp in the arms; include. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* A clasp; hug.

Em-bra′sure (ĕm-brā′zhŭr), *n.* Opening in a wall, through which cannon are pointed.



E E Embrasures in a parapet; A A Merlons.

Em′bro-ca′tion (ĕm′brō-kā′shŭn), *n.* A rubbing (a diseased part); lotion.

Em-broid′er (ĕm-broid′ẽr), *v. t.* To ornament with needlework. — **Em-broid′er-y,** *n.*

Em′bry-o (ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.* Rudiment of an animal or plant. — *a.* Undeveloped.

E-mend′ (ē-mĕnd′), *v. t.* To amend. — **Em′-en-da′tion,** *n.* Correction; improvement.

Em′er-ald (ĕm′ẽr-ald), *n.* Precious stone of rich green color; type of a size between minion and nonpareil.

☞ **This line is printed in Emerald type.**

E-merge′ (ē-mẽrj′), *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid; issue. — **E-mer′gence, E-mer′gen-cy,** *n.* Sudden appearance; unforeseen occurrence; exigency.

Em′er-y (ĕm′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Corundum, in powder, used for polishing metals, glass, etc.

E-met′ic (ē-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* Inducing to vomit. — *n.* Medicine which causes vomiting.

Em′i-grant (ĕm′ĭ-grant), *a.* Removing from one country to another; pertaining to emigrants. — *n.* One who quits one country to settle in another. — **Em′i-grate,** *v. i.* To remove to another country. — **Em′i-gra′-tion,** *n.*

Em′i-nent (ĕm′ĭ-nent), *a.* High; lofty; exalted in rank. — **Em′i-nence, Em′i-nen-cy,** *n.*

Em′is-sa-ry (ĕm′ĭs-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* Secret agent; spy. — *a.* Exploring; spying. [**sion,** *n.*

E-mit′ (ē-mĭt′), *v. t.* To send forth. — **E-mis′-**

Em′met (ĕm′mĕt), *n.* An ant.

E-mol′li-ate (ē-mŏl′lĭ-āt), *v. t.* To soften; render effeminate. — **E-mol′lient** (-yent), *a.* Softening; making supple. — *n.* Application to allay pain.

E-mol′u-ment (ē-mŏl′ŭ-ment), *n.* Profit arising from office or employment; gain.

E-mo′tion (ē-mō′shŭn), *n.* Excited feeling; agitation. — **E-mo′tion-al,** *a.*

Em′per-or (ĕm′pẽr-ẽr), *n.* Sovereign of an empire; the blank card in euchre.

Em′pha-sis (ĕm′fȧ-sĭs), *n.* Stress of voice, given to important words. — **Em′pha-size,** *v. t.* To make emphatic. — **Em-phat′ic** (ĕm-făt′ĭk), *a.* Uttered with emphasis; energetic; striking.

Em′pire (ĕm′pīr), *n.* Dominion of an emperor; sovereignty; government; state.

Em-ploy′ (ĕm-ploi′), *v. t.* To use; exercise. — *n.* Employment; service; business. —

Em'ploy-ee' (ĕm'ploi-ē'), ‖**Em'ploy'é'** (ĕm'-ploi'ā'), *n.* One employed by another. — **Em-ploy'ment,** *n.*
Em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Place of extensive commerce.
Em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* To authorize.
Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* Consort of an emperor; woman who governs an empire.
Emp'ty (ĕmp'tȳ), *a.* Containing nothing; not filled; hollow. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become void.
E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* A very large Australian bird, akin to the cassowary and ostrich.

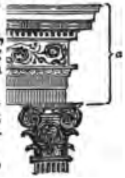
1/50

Emu, with Young.

Em'u-late (ĕm'-ū-lāt), *v. t.* To strive to excel; vie with; rival. — **Em'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **Em'u-lous,** *a.* Eager to excel.
E-mul'sion (ē-mŭl'shŭn), *n.* A soft, liquid, medicinal or chemical preparation. — **E-mul'sive,** *a.* Softening; milklike; yielding oil by expression.
En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To make able; qualify.
En-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To decree; make (a law); perform. — **En-act'ment,** *n.*
En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* Glass coating for metallic or ceramic surfaces; hard tissue covering the crown of a tooth. — *v. t.* To cover with enamel.
En-am'or (ĕn-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.* To inflame with love.
En-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp.— **En-camp'ment,** *n.*
En-chant' (ĕn-chȧnt'), *v. t.* To charm by sorcery; fascinate. — **En-chant'ment,** *n.*
En-cir'cle (ĕn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about; encompass; inclose; surround.
En-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.* To inclose.
En-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* Formal praise; eulogy. — **En-co'mi-ast,** *n.*
En-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'p*a*s), *v. i.* To describe a circle about; inclose; shut up.
En'core' (äɴ'kôr'), *adv. & interj.* Once more; again. — *n.* Call for a repetition. — *v. t.* To demand a repetition of.
En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* To meet face to face, or as *enemies*; struggle with. — *n.* *Meeting; conflict;* onset.
En-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'āj), *v. t.* To embolden; cheer; promote. — **En-cour'age-ment,** *n.*
En-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* To enter into the rights of another; trespass. — **En-croach'ment,** *n.*
En-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To clog; hinder. — **En-cum'brance,** *n.*
En-cy'clo-pe'di-a (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* A work treating the various branches of science or art separately.
End (ĕnd), *n.* Extreme point; close; aim; remnant. — *v. t. & i.* To finish; terminate.
En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To risk.
En-dear' (ĕn-dēr'), *v. t.* To make dear, or beloved. — **En-dear'ment,** *n.*
En-deav'or (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* To attempt; try; aim. — *n.* Effort; exertion.
End'ing (ĕnd'ĭng), *n.* Termination; conclusion.
End'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* Without end; eternal; everlasting; perpetual; continual.
En-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.* To indorse.
En-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* To furnish with dower; enrich; indue. — **En-dow'ment,** *n.*
En-dure' (ĕn-dūr'), *v. i.* To remain firm; last; abide. — *v. t.* To sustain; undergo; brook. — **En-dur'ance,** *n.*
End'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **End'wise** (-wīz), *adv.* On end; erectly; with the end forward.
En'e-my (ĕn'ē-mȳ), *n.* An adversary; foe.
En'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jȳ), *n.* Internal strength; power; force; vigor; efficiency; resolution. — **En'er-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*
En-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* To weaken.
En-force' (ĕn-fōrs'), *v t.* To put force upon; compel; give effect to. — **En-force'ment,** *n.*
En-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chĭz), *v. t.* To free; admit to political privileges; naturalize. — **En-fran'chise-ment,** *n.*
En-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To bind; enlist; occupy; combat. — *v. i.* To become bound; take a part; enter into conflict. — **En-gaged',** *a.* Pledged; promised in marriage; earnest. — **En-gage'ment,** *n.* Promise; obligation; employment; contest. — **En-ga'ging** (-jĭng), *a.* Attractive; winning.
En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* Machine or contrivance for producing action; means.— **En'gi-neer'** (-jĭ-nēr'), *n.* One skilled in engineering, or who manages an engine, or carries through an enterprise. — *v. t.* To perform the work of an engineer; carry through an enterprise. — **En'gi-neer'ing,** *n.* Science of constructing machinery, public works, etc.
Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* Belonging to England. — *n.* People of England or their language; a large-sized printer's type. — *v. t.* To translate into English; interpret.

ENGLISH type.

En-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* To carve devices upon. — **En-grav'ing,** *n.* A cutting devices upon metal, wood, or stone, esp. for printing on paper; a print.
En-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.* To copy in a large hand; occupy wholly; absorb; monopolize.
En-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up.
En-hance' (ĕn-hȧns'), *v. t.* To raise to a higher point, value, or price; augment; aggravate. — *v. i.* To grow larger.
E-nig'ma (ė-nĭg'mȧ), *n.* An obscure question; puzzle; riddle. — **E'nig-mat'ic,** *a.* Obscure.
En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* To command; order; prohibit or restrain by a judicial order.
En-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* To perceive with pleasure; possess; use. — **En-joy'ment,** *n.*
En-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To swell; increase; expand. — **En-large'ment,** *n.*
En-light'en (ĕn-līt''n), *v. t.* To supply with light; instruct. — **En-light'en-ment,** *n.*
En-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To enter on a list; unite to a cause. — **En-list'ment,** *n.*
En-liv'en (ĕn-līv''n), *v. t.* To give life or action to; cheer; animate; invigorate.
En'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hatred; ill-will.
E-nor'mous (ė-nôr'mŭs), *a.* Beyond usual measure; vast; atrocious.—**E-nor'mi-ty,** *n.*
E-nough' (ė-nŭf'), *a.* Satisfying desire; adequate. — *adv.* Sufficiently. — *n.* Plenty.
En-quire', *v. i.* & *t.* To inquire.
En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* To irritate; anger.
En-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* To make rich; adorn.
En-roll' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.* To write in a roll or register; enlist. — **En-roll'ment,** *n.*
En-sconce (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* To shelter.
En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; cherish.
En'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Sword-shaped.
En'sign (ĕn'sīn), *n.* Flag; standard bearer.
En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj), *n.* Preservation of fodder, or fodder preserved, in a silo, or air-tight pit or vat. — *v. t.* To preserve (fodder, rye, oats, etc.) in a silo.
En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To reduce to slavery or bondage. — **En-slave'ment,** *n.*
En-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. t.* & *i.* To follow; pursue.
En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n.* Superstructure resting horizontally on columns, in classical architecture.
En-tan'gle (ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To twist or interweave; perplex; bewilder. — **En-tan'gle-ment,** *n.*
En'ter (ĕn'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To go or come in; penetrate; begin; write down.


a Entablature.

En'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-prīz), *n.* An undertaking; bold attempt; adventure. — *v. t.* To venture upon. — **En'ter-pris'ing,** *a.*
En'ter-tain' (ĕn'tẽr-tān'), *v. t.* To receive; maintain; amuse. — *v. i.* To receive guests. — **En'ter-tain'ing,** *a.* Amusing; diverting. — **En'ter-tain'-ment,** *n.*
En-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To place on a throne; invest with authority. —**En-throne'-ment,** *n.*
En-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* Zeal; lively interest; fanaticism.—**En-thu'si-ast,** *n.* Fanatic; zealot. — **En-thu'si-as'tic,** *a.*
En-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.* To draw on; coax; persuade. — **En-tice'ment,** *n.*
En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* Complete; whole; full. — **En-tire'ness, En-tire'ty,** *n.*
En-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* To give a title, right, or claim to; name; style. [bury.
En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To lay in a tomb;
En'to-mol'o-gist (ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology. — **En'to-mo-log'ic-al** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to entomology. — **En'to-mol'o-gy,** *n.* Science of insects. [tines.
En'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* Bowels; intes-
En'trance (ĕn'trans), *n.* An entering or taking possession; door; beginning.
En-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.* To put into a trance; ravish; enrapture. [trap.
En-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch as in a
En-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To supplicate; implore. — **En-treat'y,** *n.* Suit; petition.
‖**En'trée'** (äɴ'trā'), *n.* Entry; permission or right to enter; course of dishes at dinner.
En-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'), *v. t.* Intrust.
En'try (ĕn'trȳ), *n.* An entering; entrance; beginning; passage; record.
E-nu'mer-ate (ė-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* To count; number; compute. — **E-nu'mer-a'tion,** *n.*
E-nun'ci-ate (ė-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To utter; pronounce. — **E-nun'ci-a'tion,** *n.*
En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* To wrap up; inclose. — **En'vel-ope** (ĕn'vĕl-ōp), **En-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *n.* Cover; case to inclose a letter.
En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy; desirable. — **En'vi-ous,** *a.* Feeling, exhibiting, or directed by, envy.
En-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* To surround; encircle. — **En-vi'ron-ment,** *n.* Surroundings. — **En-vi'rons** (ĕn-vī'rŭnz), *n. pl.* Places surrounding another; suburbs.
En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* Messenger; postscript.
En'vy (ĕn'vȳ), *n.* Discontent at another's success; emulation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To regard with emulation; covet.
Ep'au-let' (ĕp'ạ-lĕt'), *n.* Badge worn on the shoulder by officers. [priests.
Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* Vestment of Jewish

Ep′i-cure (ĕp′ĭ-kūr), *n.* One addicted to luxury. — **Ep′i-cu-re′an,** *a.*
Ep′i-dem′ic (ĕp′ĭ-dĕm′ĭk), *a.* Common to a community; generally prevailing. — *n.* Disease affecting numbers of persons.
Ep′i-der′mis (ĕp′ĭ-dẽr′mĭs), *n.* The cuticle.
Ep′i-glot′tis (ĕp′ĭ-glŏt′tĭs), *n.* A cartilage, which excludes food from the larynx.
Ep′i-gram (ĕp′ĭ-grăm), *n.* Short poem treating a single topic. — **Ep′i-gram-mat′ic,** *a.* Like an epigram; concise; pointed.
Ep′i-lep′sy (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sȳ), *n.* A disease of the brain attended by loss of consciousness. — **Ep′i-lep′tic,** *a.* Pertaining to epilepsy. — *n.* A sufferer from epilepsy.
E-piph′a-ny (ḗ-pĭf′ȧ-nȳ), *n.* Appearance; church festival (January 6th) celebrating the wise men's visit to the child Jesus.
E-pis′co-pal (ḗ-pĭs′kō-pal), *a.* Governed by bishops; belonging to prelates. — **E-pis′co-pa-cy,** *n.* Government of the church by bishops. — **E-pis′co-pa′li-an,** *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal. — *n.* A churchman. — **E-pis′co-pate,** *n.* Bishopric; collective body of bishops.
Ep′i-sode (ĕp′ĭ-sōd), *n.* Incidental narrative.
E-pis′tle (ḗ-pĭs′'l), *n.* A writing directed to a person; letter. — **E-pis′to-la-ry,** *a.*
Ep′i-taph (ĕp′ĭ-tȧf), *n.* Inscription on a tomb.
Ep′i-thet (ĕp′ĭ-thĕt), *n.* Title; appellation.
E-pit′o-me (ḗ-pĭt′ō-mḗ), *n.* Brief summary; synopsis. — **E-pit′o-mize,** *v. t.* To abridge.
Ep′i-zo-öt′ic (ĕp′ĭ-zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* Epidemic among animals. — *n.* Epizoöty. — **Ep′i-zo′ö-ty** (ĕp′ĭ-zō′ō-tȳ), *n.* An epidemic disease among horses and cattle; influenza.
Ep′och (ĕp′ŏk *or* ē′pŏk), *n.* Fixed point of time; era; date; period; age.
E′qua-ble (ē′kwȧ-b'l), *a.* Equal; uniform.
E′qual (ē′kwal), *a.* Like in magnitude, value, degree, etc.; fit; fair; just. — *n.* One not inferior or superior to another. — *v. t.* To be or become equal to; equalize. — **E-qual′i-ty** (ḗ-kwŏl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **E′qual-ize** (ē′kwal-īz), *v. t.* To make equal. — **E′qual-i-za′tion,** *n.*
E′qua-nim′i-ty (ē′kwȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.
E-qua′tion (ḗ-kwā′shŭn), *n.* An expression of equality between two quantities, by placing the sign = between them.
E-qua′tor (ḗ-kwā′tẽr), *n.* A great circle of the earth equally distant from the two poles. — **E′qua-to′ri-al** (ē′kwȧ-tō′rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the equator.
E-ques′tri-an (ḗ-kwĕs′trĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to horses or knighthood. — *n.* A horseman; rider.
E′qui-an′gu-lar (ē′kwĭ-ăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or having, equal angles.
E′qui-dis′tant (ē′kwĭ-dĭs′tant), *a.* Being at an equal distance from the same point.
E′qui-lat′er-al (ē′kwĭ-lăt′ẽr-al), *a.* Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral.

E′qui-lib′ri-um (ē′kwĭ-lĭb′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Equality of weight or force; poise; balance.
E′quine (ē′kwīn), *a.* Pertaining to horses.
E′qui-noc′tial (ē′kwĭ-nŏk′shal), *a.* Pertaining to the equator or equinoxes. — *n.* The celestial equator. — **E′qui-nox,** *n.* Time when the sun crosses the equator, and the days are as long as the nights.
E-quip′ (ḗ-kwĭp′), *v. t.* To dress; arm; supply. — **Eq′ui-page** (ĕk′wĭ-pāj), *n.* Furniture (of a ship, soldier, army, etc.); retinue. — **E-quip′ment,** *n.*
E′qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* Equilibrium.
Eq′ui-ta-ble (ĕk′wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Just; upright. — **Eq′ui-ty,** *n.* The giving each man his due; justice; impartiality.
E-quiv′a-lent (ḗ-kwĭv′ȧ-lent), *a.* Equal. — *n.* Something of equal worth.
E-quiv′o-cal (ḗ-kwĭv′ō-kal), *a.* Having different significations; ambiguous; doubtful. — **E-quiv′o-cate,** *v. i.* To prevaricate; evade; shuffle. — **E-quiv′o-ca′tion,** *n.*
E′ra (ē′rȧ), *n.* Point of time, from which to compute; epoch; date; age.
E-rad′i-cate (ḗ-răd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; destroy. — **E-rad′i-ca′tion,** *n.*
E-rase′ (ḗ-rās′), *v. t.* To rub or scrape out; efface. — **E-ra′sure** (-rā′zhŭr), *n.*
Ere (âr *or* âr), *adv. & prep.* Before; sooner than; rather than.
E-rect′ (ḗ-rĕkt′), *a.* Upright; perpendicular; bold. — *v. t.* To raise; establish; found. — **E-rec′tion,** *n.*
Ere′long′ (âr′lŏng′ *or* âr′-), *adv.* Before long.
Er′mine (ẽr′mĭn), *n.* Animal of the weasel kind; fur of this animal.

Ermine.

Err (ẽr), *v. i.* To stray; mistake. — **Er′rant** (ĕr′rant), *a.* Wandering; extravagant; arrant.
Er′rand (ĕr′rand), *n.* Message; commission.
Er-rat′ic (ĕr-răt′ĭk), *a.* Roving; eccentric.
‖**Er-ra′tum** (ĕr-rā′tŭm), *n.* Mistake in writing or printing.
Er′ror (ẽr′rẽr), *n.* A wandering; mistake; want of truth; fault. — **Er-ro′ne-ous** (ĕr rō′nḗ-ŭs), *a.* Containing error; false.
Er′u-dite (ĕr′ū-dīt), *a.* Learned. — **Er′u-di′tion** (-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Literature; learning.

E-rup′tion (ė-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* A bursting forth; a cutaneous disease. — **E-rup′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
Er′y-sip′e-las (ĕr′ĭ-sĭp′ė-las), *n.* St. Anthony's fire; a disease, with inflammation of the skin.
Es-cal′op (ĕs-kŏl′ŭp), *n.* A bivalve shell; indenture in the margin of anything.
Es′ca-pade′ (ĕs′kȧ-pād′), *n.* A fling or backward kick of a horse; freak; prank.
Es-cape′ (ĕs-kāp′), *v. t. & i.* To avoid; flee; hasten away. — *n.* Flight; deliverance.
Es-cape′ment (-ment), *n.* An escape; contrivance to regulate the movement of a timepiece.

Escapement.

Es-chew′ (ĕs-chṳ′), *v. t.* To flee from; shun; avoid.
Es′cort (ĕs′kôrt), *n.* Guard; protection. — **Es-cort′**, *v. t.* To attend; protect.
Es′cri-toire′ (ĕs′krĭ-twȧr′), *n.* Writing desk.
Es′cu-lent (ĕs′kū-lent), *a.* Fit for food; edible. — *n.* Anything eatable.
Es-cutch′eon (ĕs-kŭch′ŭn), *n.* Shield; coat of arms.
Es′ki-mo (ĕs′kĭ-mō), **Es′qui-mau**, *n.* One of the race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland. — **Eskimo dog.** A dog, akin to the wolf, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Eskimo Dog.

E-soph′a-gus (ė-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* Gullet; passage by which food reaches the stomach.
Es-pe′cial (ĕs-pĕsh′al), *a.* Peculiar; chief.
Es-pous′al (ĕs-pouz′al), *n.* Marriage; adoption. — **Es-pouse′**, *v. t.* To marry; wed; adopt.
Es-py′ (ĕs-pī′), *v. t. & i.* To discern; find out; spy.
Es′qui-mau (ĕs′kĭ-mō), *n.* Eskimo.
Es-quire′ (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* Shield-bearer; attendant on a knight; title of dignity below a knight. — *v. t.* To attend.
Es′say (ĕs′sā), *n.* A trial; short treatise. — **Es-say′**, *v. t.* To try; attempt. — **Es′say-ist**, *n.* Writer of essays.
Es′sence (ĕs′sens), *n.* Nature of a thing; odor; scent. — **Es-sen′tial** (ĕs-sĕn′shal), *a.* Necessary; highly important. — *n.* Constituent principle.
Es-tab′lish (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To make stable or firm; settle; found; institute. — **Es-tab′lish-ment**, *n.* Settlement; place of residence or business.
Es-tate′ (ĕs-tāt′), *n.* Fixed condition; property; land.
Es-teem′ (ĕs-tēm′), *v. t.* To estimate; regard with respect or affection. — *n.* High regard.
Es′ti-ma-ble (ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of esteem; deserving honor.
Es′ti-mate (ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To set a value on; rate; calculate. — *n.* Approximate judgment as to amount, cost, etc. — **Es′ti-ma′tion**, *n.* Opinion; regard.
Es-trange′ (ĕs-trānj′), *v. t.* To keep at a distance. — **Es-trange′ment**, *n.*
Es′tu-a-ry (ĕs′tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* An arm of the sea, where the tide meets the current; a frith.
‖**É′ta′gère′** (ā′tȧ′zhâr′), *n.* Piece of furniture having shelves, one above another.
Etch (ĕch), *v. t.* To engrave (figures) on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by acid. — **Etch′ing**, *n.* Art of etching; print from an etched plate.
E-ter′nal (ė-tẽr′nal), *a.* Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting. — *n.* That which has no beginning or end; the Deity; God. — **E-ter′ni-ty**, *n.* Quality of being eternal; condition which begins at death.
E′ther (ē′thẽr), *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to pervade space; a volatile and inflammable fluid. — **E-the′re-al** (ė-thē′rė-al), *a.* Celestial; light or airy.
E′thi-op (ē′thĭ-ŏp), **E′thi-o′pi-an** (-ō′pĭ-an), *n.* A native of Ethiopia; a negro. — **E′thi-o′pi-an**, **E′thi-op′ic** (-ŏp′ĭk), *a.* Belonging to Ethiopia. — **E′thi-op′ic**, *n.* Language of Ethiopia.
Et′i-quette′ (ĕt′ĭ-kĕt′), *n.* Observance of social decorum; ceremony.
Et′y-mol′o-gist (ĕt′ĭ-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in etymology. — **Et′y-mol′o-gy**, *n.* Science of the origin and derivation of words. — **Et′y-mo-log′ic-al** (-mō-lŏj′ĭ-kal), *a.*
Eu′cha-rist (ū′kȧ-rĭst), *n.* Sacrament of the Lord's supper; communion.
Eu′lo-gist (ū′lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes. — **Eu′lo-gis′tic**, *a.* Commendatory. — **Eu-lo′gi-um** (ū-lō′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* A formal eulogy. — **Eu′lo-gize** (ū′lō-jīz), *v. t.* To praise. — **Eu′lo-gy**, *n.* Praise of the character or services of a person; encomium; panegyric.
Eu-phon′ic (ū-fŏn′ĭk), **Eu-pho′ni-ous** (-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Agreeable in sound. — **Eu′pho-ny** (ū′fō-nȳ), *n.* Agreeable sound; smooth enunciation of sounds.
Eu′ro-pe′an (ū′rō-pē′an), *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.
E-vac′u-ate (ė-văk′ū-āt), *v. t.* To empty; eject; quit. — **E-vac′u-a′tion**, *n.*
E-vade′ (ė-vād′), *v. t. & i.* To elude; escape.
Ev′a-nes′cent (ĕv′ȧ-nĕs′sent), *a.* Vanishing; passing away. — **Ev′a-nes′cence**, *n.*

E-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* Good news; the gospel. — **E'van-gel'ic** (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk), **E'van-gel'ic-al**, *a.* Contained in, or consonant with, the gospel; orthodox. — **E-van'gel-ist**, *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history; a missionary preacher.

E-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i. & t.* To pass off in vapor; dissipate; waste. — **E-vap'o-ra'tion**, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.

E-va'sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An evading; subterfuge; equivocation. — **E-va'sive**, *a.* Tending to evade; not straightforward.

Eve (ēv), **E'ven** (ē'v'n), *n.* Evening.

E'ven (ē'v'n), *a.* Level or smooth in surface; uniform; fair; not odd; capable of division by 2. — *v. t.* To make even; level; balance. — *adv.* Exactly; at the very time; so much as. [beginning of night.

E'ven-ing (ē'v'n-ĭng), *n.* Close of the day;

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* That which happens; incident; result; end. — **E-vent'ful**, *a.* Full of incidents; momentous. — **E-ven'tu-al**, *a.* Happening as a result; final.

Ev'er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At any time; always; without interruption; to the end.

Ev'er-glade (ĕv'ĕr-glād), *n.* Low land covered with water and grass.

Ev'er-green (ĕv'ĕr-grēn), *a.* Always green. — *n.* Plant that retains leaves all the year.

Ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ĕr-last'ĭng), *a.* Lasting forever; immortal; eternal. — *n.* Eternal duration; eternity; woolen stuff for shoes, etc.; lasting; a plant, whose flowers dry without losing form or color.

Ev'er-more' (ĕv'ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* Eternally.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ĕr-y̆), *a.* Each one of a whole. — **Ev'er-y-bod'y**, **Ev'er-y-one'**, *n., also* **Every one**. Every person. — **Ev'er-y-day'**, *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; customary. — **Ev'er-y-thing'**, *n.* Whatever belongs to the matter considered; all things. — **Ev'er-y-where'**, *adv.* In every place; altogether. [oust. — **E-vic'tion**, *n.*

E-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To dispossess; eject;

Ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dens), *n.* That which makes evident; ground of belief; testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; prove. — **Ev'i-dent**, *a.* Clear; plain; obvious.

E'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* Hurtful; wicked; wrong. — *n.* Injury; calamity; wickedness. — *adv.* Not well; ill.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* To make evident.

Ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Avoidable.

E-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* To call forth.

Ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* An evolving or unrolling; growth; development.

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* To unfold; develop.

Ewe (ū), *n.* Female sheep.

Ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* Large, wide-mouthed jug.

Ex-act' (ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Precisely correct or regular; precise; nice; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; require; extort. — **Ex-ac'tion**, *n.* Authoritative demand; extortion; tribute. — **Ex-act'i-tude**, *n.* Preciseness.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To increase; represent as greater than truth will warrant. — **Ex-ag'ger-a'tion**, *n.*

Ewer.

Ex-alt' (ĕgz-ạlt'), *v. t.* To elevate; lift up; magnify. — **Ex'al-ta'tion**, *n.*

Ex-am'ine (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* To inspect; search into; explore. — **Ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.*

Ex-am'ple (ĕgz-ăm'p'l), *n.* Pattern; model; specimen; warning.

Ex-as'per-ate (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To irritate; enrage. — **Ex-as'per-a'tion**, *n.*

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v. t.* To hollow out; form by hollowing. — **Ex'ca-va'tion**, *n.*

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To surpass; excel. — **Ex-ceed'ing**, *a.* More than sufficient; measureless. — *adv.* Surpassingly.

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To exceed; surpass. — **Ex'cel-lence**, *n.* Eminence; goodness. — **Ex'cel-len-cy**, *n.* Excellence; a title of high dignitaries. — **Ex'cel-lent**, *a.* Excelling in value, worth, etc.; choice.

Ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ŏr), *a.* Higher. — *n.* Curled shreds of wood, to stuff upholstery.

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To leave out; exclude. — *v. i.* To take exception to; object. — *prep.* Leaving out; excepting. — *conj.* Unless; if not. — **Ex-cept'ing**, *prep. & conj.* With exception of; excluding; except. — **Ex-cep'tion**, *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection. — **Ex-cep'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Forming an exception.

Ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* State of exceeding or surpassing; amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder. — **Ex-cess'ive**, *a.* Extreme; vehement.

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.* To give or take in return for something else; barter. — *n.* A bartering; balancing of accounts; place where merchants meet to transact business. — **Ex-change'a-ble**, *a.*

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* An English court of law; department in charge of the revenue; the treasury.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* Duty on goods. — *v. t.* To lay duty on; to tax.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* To cut off or out. — **Ex-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Destruction.

Ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* To animate; rouse; provoke. — **Ex-cit'ing,** *a.* — **Ex-cit'a-ble,** *a.* Easily excited. — **Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Ex-cite'ment,** *n.*

Ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i.* To cry out; vociferate. — **Ex'cla-ma'tion** (-klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Expression of surprise, joy, etc.; interjection; printer's mark [!] noting emphatic utterance. — **Ex-clam'a-to-ry,** *a.* Containing or expressing exclamation.

Ex-clude' (ĕks-klūd'), *v. t.* To thrust or shut out; hinder; debar. — **Ex-clu'sion,** *n.* — **Ex-clu'sive,** *a.* Able to exclude; not considering.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To exclude from communion. — *a.* Excommunicated. — *n.* One who has been excommunicated. —**Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion,** *n.*

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-ment), *n.* Dung.

Ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'sens), *n.* Unnatural growth; troublesome superfluity. — **Ex-cres'cent,** *a.* Growing out unnaturally.

Ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* To discharge from the body; eject. — **Ex-cre'tion,** *n.*

Ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krụ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To torment. — **Ex-cru'ci-a'tion,** *n.* Torture.

Ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To clear from guilt; excuse. — **Ex'cul-pa'tion,** *n.*

Ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn), *n.* An expedition; trip. — **Ex-cur'sive,** *a.* Wandering.

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.* To pardon; overlook; apologize for. — **Ex-cuse'** (-kūs'), *n.*

Ex'e-crate (ĕks'ē-krāt), *v. t.* To denounce evil against; abhor; curse. — **Ex'e-cra-ble,** *a.* — **Ex'e-cra'tion,** *n.*

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ē-kūt), *v. t.* To carry into effect; put to death; perform. — *v. i.* To perform a duty; play on a musical instrument. — **Ex'e-cu'ter,** *n.* One who executes or performs. — **Ex'e-cu'tion,** *n.* Performance; mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; the signing and sealing a legal instrument; a putting to death as a legal punishment. — **Ex'e-cu'tion-er,** *n.* One who carries into effect a judgment of death.

Ex-ec'u-tive (ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Carrying into effect; pertaining to the execution of the laws. — *n.* Officer charged with execution of laws. — **Ex-ec'u-tor,** *n.* One who performs; one appointed to execute a will or settle an estate. — **Ex-ec'u-tress, Ex-ec'u-trix,** *n.* A female executor.

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plẽr), *n.* An example or pattern, to be imitated. — **Ex'em-pla-ry,** *a.* Serving as a model; commendable; serving as a warning.

Ex-em'pli-fy (*ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī*), *v. t.* To illustrate by example. —**Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Ex-empt' (ĕgz-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* To take out or from; free (from obligation or service); release. — *a.* Taken out; liberated. — *n.* One free from duty. — **Ex-emp'tion,** *n.* Freedom from what others are subject to; immunity; privilege.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ẽr-sīz), *n.* Use; training; performance; activity; task. — *v. t.* To use; train; vex. — *v. i.* To take exercise.

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ẽrt'), *v. t.* To put forth (strength); do; perform. — **Ex-er'tion,** *n.* Effort.

Ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Evaporation; fume; effluvium. — **Ex-hale'** (ĕks-hāl'), *v. t. & i.* To emit (vapor, etc.).

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ạst'), *v. t.* To draw out completely; empty; expend entirely; wear out; weary. — *a.* Drained; having lost energy. — **Ex-haus'tion** (-ạs'chŭn), *n.* An exhausting; utter fatigue. — **Ex-haust'ive,** *a.* Serving to exhaust; exhibiting everything.

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To display; show publicly. — *n.* Article shown in an exhibition; paper presented in proof of facts. — **Ex'hi-bi'tion** (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Manifestation; display; public show.

Ex-hil'a-rate (ĕgz-ĭl'ȧ-rāt), *v. t.* To make cheerful; enliven. — **Ex-hil'a-ra'tion,** *n.*

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-ôrt'), *v. t. & i.* To advise; warn. — **Ex'hor-ta'tion** (-hŏr-tā'-shŭn), *n.*

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* To dig up (from a grave); disinter. — **Ex'hu-ma'tion,** *n.*

Ex'i-gence (ĕks'ĭ-jens), **Ex'i-gen-cy,** *n.* Urgency; distress; emergency; necessity. — **Ex'i-gent,** *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl), *n.* Forced separation from one's country; one banished from his country. — *v. t.* To banish; drive away.

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To be; live; have life. — **Ex-ist'ence,** *n.* Being; occurrence.

Ex'it (ĕks'ĭt), *n.* Departure; death; passage out of a place.

Ex'o-dus (ĕks'ō-dŭs), *n.* Departure; book of the Old Testament, narrating the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To relieve (from blame); absolve.—**Ex-on'er-a'tion,***n.*

Ex-or'bi-tant (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-tant), *a.* Excessive.

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by conjuration. — **Ex'or-cism,** *n.* An exorcising; incantation for this end. — **Ex'or-cist,** *n.*

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Introduced from abroad. — *n.* A foreign plant, word, etc.

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* To open; enlarge; extend. — **Ex-panse',** *n.* Wide extent; the firmament. — **Ex-pan'sion,** *n.* Enlargement; space; room.—**Ex-pan'sive,** *a.* Broad; dilated; diffuse.

Ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To move at large; wander; enlarge in discourse.

Ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* To banish. — **Ex-pa'tri-a'tion**, *n.*

Ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To wait for; anticipate. — **Ex-pect'ant**, *a.* Looking for. — **Ex-pect'ance, Ex-pect'an-cy, Ex-pec-ta'tion**, *n.* Prospect; trust; promise.

Ex-pec'to-rate (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To discharge (phlegm, etc.) from throat or lungs; to spit.

Ex-pe'di-ent (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Hastening forward; advisable; profitable. — *n.* Suitable means to an end; contrivance. — **Ex-pe'di-ence, Ex-pe'di-en-cy**, *n.*

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *v. t.* To quicken; dispatch. — **Ex'pe-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Promptness; haste; an enterprise; body of persons making an excursion. — **Ex'pe-di'tious**, *a.* Prompt; quick; alert.

Ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* To drive out; banish.

Ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To employ; use; consume; waste. — **Ex-pend'i-ture**, *n.* Disbursement; expense. — **Ex-pense'**, *n.* Outlay; cost. — **Ex-pen'sive**, *a.* Costly.

Ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Practical knowledge; proof; test. — *v. t.* To know or prove by trial; feel.

Ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* A trial; practical test; proof. — *v. i.* To test; try. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal**, *a.*

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pẽrt'), *a.* Taught by experience; skillful. — **Ex'pert**, *n.* A practiced person; scientific witness.

Ex'pi-ate (ĕks'pĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make reparation for. — **Ex'pi-a'tion**, *n.* — **Ex'pi-a-to-ry**, *a.* Atoning.

Ex'pi-ra'tion (ĕks'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An expiring; exhalation; death; end. — **Ex-pire'**, *v. t.* To breathe out; emit from the lungs; exhale — *v. i.* To die; end; perish.

Ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t. & i.* To make plain or intelligible; interpret; clear up. — **Ex'pla-na'tion** (ĕks'plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A description; illustration; understanding. — **Ex-plan'a-to-ry** (-plăn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* Filling up; superfluous. — *n.* A word not necessary to the sense; an oath.

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Distinctly stated; clear; plain; express; not ambiguous.

Ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. i. & t.* To burst noisily.

Ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* A deed; feat. — *v. t.* To utilize (mining products, lands, etc.).

Ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'), *v. t.* To search through; examine thoroughly. — **Ex'plo-ra'tion**, *n.*

Ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* An exploding; *discharge; outburst.* — **Ex-plo'sive**, *a.* Causing explosion. — *n.* An explosive agent (gunpowder, nitroglycerine, etc.); sound of an explosive impulse of the breath; a consonant (*p, b, t, d, k, g*) so sounded.

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry (wares, products, etc.) from a country to other communities. — **Ex'port**, *n.* An exporting; article exported. — **Ex'por-ta'tion**, *n.*

Ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay open or bare; show; exhibit. — ‖**Ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* Disclosure; revelation. — **Ex'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An exposing; public exhibition or show; explanation.

Ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly. — **Ex-pos'tu-la'tion**, *n.*

Ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhūr), *n.* An exposing; position as to points of compass, climate, etc.

Ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* To explain.

Ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press or squeeze out; exhibit (opinion or feeling); send by express messenger. — *a.* Directly stated; clear; plain; explicit; sent with special speed. — *n.* Messenger sent on a special errand; conveyance for packages, commissions, etc. — **Ex-press'age**, *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express. — **Ex-press'i-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An expressing; pressure; utterance; representation of meaning, feeling, etc.; mode of speech; phrase. — **Ex-press'ive**, *a.* Indicative; significant. — **Ex-press'ly**, *adv.* In an express or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

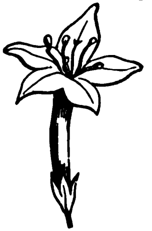
Ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* An expelling or being expelled. — **Ex-pul'sive**, *a.* Able to drive away; serving to expel.

Ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.* To wipe out; efface; erase; cancel.

Ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* Carefully selected; nice; perfect. — *n.* Fop; dandy.

Ex-sert' (ĕks-sẽrt'), **Ex-sert'ed**, *a.* Standing out; projecting.

Ex'tant (ĕks'tant), *a.* Standing out above the surface; in being; now existing.



Flower with Exserted Stamens.

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), **Ex-tem'po-ra-ry** (-tĕm'pō-rā-rȳ), *a.* Done without previous study; unpremeditated. — **Ex-tem'po-re** (-rē), *adv.* Without preparation; offhand. — *a.* Extemporaneous. — **Ex-tem'po-rize**, *v. t. & i.* To speak or do offhand.

Ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To stretch

out; spread; reach; diffuse. — **Extended letter.** A type having its face broad in proportion to its height.

☞ This is Extended type.

— **Ex-ten'si-ble, Ex-ten'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extended. — **Ex-ten'sion,** *n.* — **Ex-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Expanded; large; wide. — **Ex-tent',** *n.* Space; size; length.

Ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t. & i.* To draw out; make or become thin or slender; lessen. — **Ex-ten'u-a'tion,** *n.* Palliation (of crime); mitigation (of punishment).

Ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* External; outside; foreign. — *n.* Outward surface or part; external form or ceremony.

Ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To drive out; eradicate.—**Ex-ter'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tẽr'nal), *a.* Outward; exterior; accidental; irrelevant; foreign. — *n.* Outward part; visible form.

Ex-tinct' (ĕks-tĭnkt'), *a.* Extinguished; put out; terminated; dead. — **Ex-tinc'tion,** *n.*

Ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. i.* To smother; quench; destroy.

Ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tẽr-pāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; eradicate; destroy; expel.— **Ex'-tir-pa'tion,** *n.* [glorify.

Ex-tol' (ĕks-tŏl'), *v. t.* To eulogize; laud;

Ex-tort' (ĕks-tôrt'), *v. t. & i.* To gain by force; exact. — **Ex-tor'tion,** *n.* Illegal exaction; rapacity. — **Ex-tor'tion-a-ry, Ex-tor'tion-ate,** *a.* Oppressive; rapacious.

Ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *a.* Over and above; uncommon; superior. — *n.* Something more than is due or usual; thing for which additional charge is made.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; withdraw by chemical process; take by selection. — **Ex'tract,** *n.* Thing extracted from another; passage from a book; quotation; decoction; solution.—**Ex-tract'a-ble, Ex-tract'i-ble,** *a.* — **Ex-trac'tion,** *n.* An extracting; stock from which one has descended; birth; descent; thing extracted; extract; essence. — **Ex-tract'ive,** *a.*

Ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign.

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Beyond the common order or method; remarkable; uncommon; special.

Ex-trav'a-gant (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gant), *a.* Excessive; unrestrained; prodigal. — **Ex-trav'a-gance, Ex-trav'a-gan-cy,** *n.*

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'), *a.* Utmost; outermost; final; greatest; highest. — *n.* Verge of a thing; great necessity. — **Ex-trem'ist,** *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or opinions — **Ex-trem'i-ty** (-trĕm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Utmost point; end; termination.

Ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To disentangle; relieve; set free. — **Ex'tri-ca'tion,** *n.*

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* To rejoice. — **Ex-ult'ant,** *a.* Triumphant. — **Ex'ul-ta'tion,** *n.*

Eye (ī), *n.* The organ of sight; vision; judgment; notice; hole in the end of a needle; catch for a hook; bud of a plant; loop. — *v. t.* To watch attentively. — **Eye'less,** *a.* Without eyes; blind. — **Eye'let,** *n.* Small hole for lacing, etc. — **Eye'ball',** *n.* Ball or globe of the eye. — **Eye'brow',** *n.* Brow or hairy arch above the eye. — **Eye'glass',** *n.* Glass to assist the sight. — **Eye'lash',** *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid. — **Eye'lid',** *n.* Cover of the eye. — **Eye'piece',** *n.* Lens at the eye end of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'sight',** *n.* Sight of the eye; view; capacity of seeing. — **Eye'sore',** *n.* Something offensive to the sight. — **Eye'tooth',** *n.* Pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders. — **Eye'wit'ness,** *n.* One who sees a thing done.

Ey'rie (ā'rȳ), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey.

F.

Fa (fä), *n.* Syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut.

Fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* Fictitious story enforcing some truth; plot of a poem; falsehood. — *v. i. & t.* To feign; invent; speak falsely.

Fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* Structure of anything; workmanship; texture; cloth. — **Fab'ri-cate,** *v. t.* To frame; manufacture; forge; devise falsely. — **Fab'ri-ca'tion,** *n.*

Fab'u-list *(făb'ū-lĭst), n.* One who invents *fictions.* — ***Fab'u-lous,*** *a. Feigned;* not *real; fictitious.*

‖**Fa-çade'** (fȧ-säd'), *n.* Front; face of an edifice.

Face (fās), *n.* Exterior form; front part; look; part of the head containing the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; visage; look; air. — *v. t.* To meet in front; oppose; stand opposite to; confront; smooth the surface of. — *v. i.* To turn the face.

Fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* Little face; small surface.

Fa-ce'tious (fȧ-sē'shŭs), *a.* Merry; jocular.

Fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* Easy; affable; flexible. — **Fa-cil'i-tate** (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make

easy or less difficult. — **Fa-cil′i-ta′tion,** *n.* — **Fa-cil′i-ty,** *n.* Ease; dexterity.

Fa′cing (fā′sĭng), *n.* Covering in front; lining; finishing.

Fac-sim′i-le (făk-sĭm′ĭ-lē), *n.* Exact likeness.

Fact (făkt), *n.* An act; event; truth.

Fac′tion (făk′shŭn), *n.* A party; clique. — **Fac′tious,** *a.* Given to faction; turbulent; seditious.

Fac-ti′tious (făk-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Made by art; artificial; unnatural.

Fac′tor (făk′tẽr), *n.* An agent; one of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. — **Fac′to-ry,** *n.* Place where factors transact business for their employers; building for manufacture of goods; manufactory.

Fac-to′tum (făk-tō′tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.

Fac′ul-ty (făk′ŭl-tȳ), *n.* Ability to act or perform; capacity; license; members of a profession; officers of a college.

Fad (făd), *n.* Hobby; freak; whim.

Fade (fād), *v. i.* To perish gradually; decay; grow dim; vanish.

Fag (făg), *v. i. & t.* To tire; work at menial drudgery. — *n.* A drudge. — **Fag′-end′,** *n.* Untwisted end of a rope, etc.; refuse.

Fag′ot (făg′ŭt), *n.* Bundle of sticks for fuel, or of iron in bars.—*v. t* To bind in bundles.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* To be wanting; decline; perish; miss; become bankrupt. — *v. t.* To be insufficient; disappoint. — *n.* Failure; lack; want. — **Fail′ing,** *n.* Deficiency; fault; foible. — **Fail′ure,** *n.* Defect; bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fain (fān), *a.* Well-pleased; constrained. — *adv.* With pleasure; gladly.

Faint (fānt), *a.* Lacking strength, courage, etc.; weak; hardly perceptible. — *v. i.* To lose strength; swoon; vanish.—*n.* A swoon.

Fair (fâr), *a.* Free from spots, imperfection, etc.; pure; beautiful; of a light shade; open; honest; impartial; moderate; middling. — *adv.* Clearly; frankly; agreeably.

Fair (fâr), *n.* Gathering of buyers and sellers; exhibition of wares.

Fair′y (fâr′ȳ), *n.* An imaginary spirit, in human form, directing affairs of man. — *a.* Pertaining to, or given by, fairies.

Faith (fāth), *n.* Belief; creed; honor; promise given. — **Faith′ful,** *a.* Trusty; honest; sincere. — **Faith′less,** *a.* Not believing; treacherous; disloyal; false.

Fal′con (fa̤′k′n), *n.* A hawk, sometimes trained to pursue game. — **Fal′con-er,** *n.* One who hunts with hawks.

Fall (fa̤l), *v. i.* To drop; become degraded; happen. — *v. t.* To sink; fell. — *n.* A falling; descent; ruin; depreciation; slope; cascade; autumn.

Fal-la′cious (făl-lā′shŭs), *a.* Embodying a fallacy; deceptive. — **Fal′la-cy** (făl′là-sȳ), *n.* Deceptive appearance; deceit.

Fal′li-ble (făl′lĭ-b′l), *a.* Liable to fail, mistake, or be deceived. — **Fal′li-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Fal′low (făl′lō), *a.* Pale red or yellow; left untilled after plowing. — *n.* Land plowed without being sowed.

False (fa̤ls), *a.* Not true; dishonest; treacherous; not real; counterfeit; not in tune. — *adv.* Not truly; falsely. — **False′hood,** *n.* Want of truth; lie; perfidy; imposture. — **Fal′si-fy** (fa̤l′sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To counterfeit; forge; show to be false. — *v. i.* To lie. — **Fal′si-ty** (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fal′ter (fa̤l′tẽr), *v. i.* To hesitate; totter.

Fame (fām), *n.* Public report or rumor; celebrity; credit; honor. — *v. t.* To report; make famous.

Fa-mil′iar (fà-mĭl′yẽr), *a.* Domestic; intimate; unceremonious; well known. — *n.* Close companion; evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. — **Fa-mil′iar′i-ty** (-yăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unconstrained intercourse; intimacy. — **Fa-mil′iar-ize** (-yẽr-iz), *v. t.* To accustom; make easy by practice.

Fam′i-ly (făm′ĭ-lȳ), *n.* Body of persons who live in one house; household; kindred.

Fam′ine (făm′ĭn), *n.* Scarcity of food.

Fam′ish (făm′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To starve.

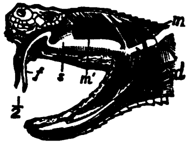
Fa′mous (fā′mŭs), *a.* Celebrated in fame; noted; excellent.

Fan (făn), *n.* Instrument producing currents of air to cool the face, winnow grain, blow a fire, etc. — *v. t.* To blow with a fan.

Fa-nat′ic (fà-năt′ĭk), *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. — *n.* Enthusiast; bigot. — **Fa-nat′i-cism,** *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; superstition.

Fan′ci-ful (făn′sĭ-fu̇l), *a.* Full of, or guided by, fancy; visionary. — **Fan′cy,** *n.* Imagination; notion; liking. — *v. i.* To imagine. — *v. t.* To imagine; have a liking for. — *a.* Adapted to please fancy or taste.

Fang (făng), *n.* Tusk of an animal; long pointed tooth; claw; talon.



Head of Rattlesnake.

f Fangs; *s* Poison Sac: *d* Its Duct; *m m′* Muscles.

Fan-tas′tic (făn-tăs′tĭk), **Fan-tas′tic-al,** *a.* Fanciful; whimsical.

Far (fär), *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* To or at a great distance; very much.

Farce (färs), *n.* Low comedy; absurdity; empty show. — **Far′ci-cal** (fär′sĭ-kal), *a.* Ludicrous; unreal.

Fare (fâr), *v. i.* To go; travel; be in any state, good or bad; happen well or ill (with one). — *n.* Price of passage; food.
Fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′), *interj.* Go well; adieu. — *n.* A good-by. — *a.* Parting; final.
Fa-ri′na (fȧ-rī′nȧ), *n.* Flour or meal made from grain, starch of vegetables, etc.
Farm (färm), *n.* Land for cultivation; lease. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lease or let for a price; cultivate (land). — **Farm′er**, *n.* One who farms (land); an agriculturist; husbandman; one who collects rents, taxes, etc., for a percentage of the receipts. — **Farm′-ing**, *n.* Business of cultivating land.
Far′ri-er (făr′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* Shoer of horses; veterinary surgeon.
Far′row (făr′rō), *n.* Litter of pigs. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (pigs).
Far′ther (fär′thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of Far. More remote; additional; longer. — *adv.* Beyond; moreover.
Far′thest (fär′thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of Far. Most distant; furthest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.
Far′thing (fär′thĭng), *n.* The fourth of a penny.
Fas′ci-nate (făs′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To bewitch; charm. — **Fas′ci-na′tion**, *n.*
Fash′ion (făsh′ŭn), *n.* Make or form of anything; pattern; style, esp. of dress; manner; sort; way. — *v. t.* To form; give shape to; adapt. — **Fash′ion-a-ble**, *a.* Conforming to custom or use; current; observant of the fashion; well bred.
Fast (fȧst), *a.* Firmly fixed; closely adhering; steadfast; rapid; extravagant; dissipated. — *adv.* Firmly; quickly.
Fast (fȧst), *v. i.* To abstain from food; go hungry. — *n.* Abstinence from food.
Fas′ten (fȧs′'n), *v. t.* To fix firmly; secure; stick; attach; annex. — *v. i.* To clinch. — **Fast′en-ing**, *n.* Anything that secures or makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, etc.
Fas-tid′i-ous (făs-tĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Hard to please.
Fat (făt), *a.* Abounding with fat; corpulent; oily; greasy; rich; productive. — *n.* Oily substance in animal bodies; richest productions; best part. — *v. t.* & *i.* To fatten.
Fa′tal (fā′t*a*l), *a.* Appointed by fate; causing destruction; mortal; calamitous. — **Fa′-tal-ism**, *n.* Doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. — **Fa′tal-ist**, *n.* Believer that all things happen by inevitable necessity. — **Fa-tal′i-ty** (fȧ-tăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Invincible necessity; tendency to danger; a fatal event.
Fate (fāt), *n.* A decree; inevitable necessity; lot; doom; destiny; death; destruction. — **Fat′ed** (fāt′ĕd), *a.* Destined.
Fa′ther (fä′thẽr), *n.* A male parent or ancestor; one venerated for age, wisdom, etc.; the Supreme Being. — *v. t.* To beget; adopt. — **Fa′ther-in-law′**, *n.* Father of one's husband or wife. — **Fa′ther-land′**, *n.* Home of one's ancestors. — **Fa′ther-less**, *a.* Destitute of a living father. — **Fa′ther-ly**, *a.* Like a father; tender.
Fath′om (făth′ŭm), *n.* Measure of six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of; get to the bottom of. — **Fath′om-less**, *a.* Bottomless.
Fa-tigue′ (fȧ-tēg′), *n.* Weariness; labor; toil. — *v. t.* To weary; exhaust; tire.
Fat′ten (făt′t'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become fat. — **Fat′ling**, *n.* A fattened animal. — **Fat′ty**, *a.* Containing fat; greasy.
Fau′cet (fa̤′sĕt), *n.* Fixture for drawing liquor from a cask, etc.; cock; tap.
Fault (fa̤lt), *n.* Want; defect; failing; vice. — **Fault′less**, *a.* — **Fault′y**, *a.*
Fa′vor (fā′vẽr), *n.* Kind regard; good will; gift; present; letter. — *v. t.* To befriend; facilitate. — **Fa′vor-a-ble**, *a.* Kind; friendly; advantageous. — **Fa′vor-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* One regarded with favor or partiality. — *a.* Esteemed; preferred.
Fawn (fa̤n), *n.* Young fallow deer; color of a deer.
Fawn (fa̤n), *v. i.* To flatter meanly.
Fay (fā), *n.* Fairy; elf.
Fe′al-ty (fē′*a*l-tȳ), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty.
Fear (fēr), *n.* Dread of evil or danger; alarm; terror. — *v. t.* & *i.* To apprehend; dread; venerate. — **Fear′ful**, *a.* Timid; horrible; frightful; terrible. — **Fear′less**, *a.* Free from fear; bold; daring; heroic.
Fea′si-ble (fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done; practicable.
Feast (fēst), *n.* A holiday; anniversary; banquet. — *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; be delighted. — *v. t.* To entertain; gratify.
Feat (fēt), *n.* An act; exploit; trick.
Feath′er (fĕth′ẽr), *n.* A plume; one of the growths covering a bird. — *v. t.* To dress in feathers; adorn turn (an oar) horizontally. — **Feath′er-y**, *a.*
Fea′ture (fē′tūr), *n.* Form or appearance of a person, esp. of the face; structure of anything; marked peculiarity.
Feb′ru-a-ry (fĕb′ru̇-ā-rȳ), *n.* Second month in the year.
Fed (fĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Feed.
Fed′er-al (fĕd′ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a contract or league. — **Fed′er-a′tion**, *n.* A uniting in a league; confederation; confederacy. — **Fed′er-a-tive**, *a.*
Fee (fē), *n.* Reward; pay for services; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To reward; bribe.
Fee′ble (fē′b'l), *a.* Deficient in strength or efficiency; infirm; imbecile; faint.
Feed (fēd), *v. t.* To give food to; supply. — *v. i.* To take food; eat; prey; graze. — *n.* Food.

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* & *i.* To perceive by the touch; be effected. — *n.* Feeling; sensation by touching. — **Feel′ing**, *a.* Possessing, or expressing, sensibility; sensitive. — *n.* The sense; sense of touch; emotion; opinion.

Feet (fēt), *n.*, *pl.* of Foot.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* To imagine; pretend. — **Feint** (fānt), *n.* Pretense; false show; stratagem. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

Feld′spar′ (fĕld′spär′), **Feld′spath′** (-spăth′), *n.* Crystalline mineral, breaking in two directions.

Fe-lic′i-tate (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make happy; congratulate. — **Fe-lic′i-ta′tion**, *n* —**Fe-lic′i-tous** (-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Happy; skillful. — **Fe-lic′i-ty**, *n.* Happiness; bliss.

Fe′line (fē′lin), *a.* Pertaining to cats.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of Fall.

Fell (fĕl), *a.* Cruel; inhuman; savage.

Fell (fĕl), *n.* Skin or hide of a beast.

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* To prostrate; cut down.

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* To sew or hem (seams). — *n.* Seam joining pieces of cloth edge to edge.

Fel′loe (fĕl′lō), *n.* A felly.

Fel′low (fĕl′lō), *n.* Companion; associate; person; ignoble or mean man; member of a college corporation or learned society. — **Fel′low-feel′ing**, *n.* Sympathy. — **Fel′low-ship**, *n.* State of being a fellow or associate; companionship; fund for a resident scholar. [wheel.

Fel′ly (fĕl′lȳ), *n.* Exterior wooden rim of a

Fel′on (fĕl′ŭn), *n.* One guilty of felony or capable of crime; a criminal; inflammation of the finger or toe. — *a.* Malignant; disloyal. — **Fe-lo′ni-ous** (fē-lō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Malicious; villainous; perfidious. — **Fel′o-ny**, *n.* A heinous crime.

Fel′spar (fĕl′spär), *n.* Feldspar.

Felt (fĕlt), *p. p.* & *a.* from Feel.

Felt (fĕlt), *n.* Cloth of wool, unwoven. — *v. t.* To make into, or cover with, felt. — **Felt′ing**, *n.* Material for felt; felt cloth.

Fe′male (fē′māl), *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine; not male. — **Fem′i-nine** (fĕm′ĭ-nĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a woman; modest; effeminate. [thigh.

Fem′o-ral (fĕm′ō-ral), *a.* Belonging to the

Fen (fĕn), *n.* Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence (fĕns), *n.* That which fends off danger; defense; wall or other inclosure; self-defense by the sword. — *v. t.* To fend off danger from; guard; inclose with a fence or other protection. — *v. i.* To protect; defend one's self by the sword. — **Fen′cing** (fĕn′sĭng), *n.* Art of self-defense with the sword; materials for fences.

Fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* To keep off; shut out. — *v. i.* To resist; parry. — **Fend′er**, *n.* One that wards off; frame to hinder coals from rolling to the floor; cushion to prevent a vessel from striking a wharf, etc.

Fe′ni-an (fē′nĭ-*a*n), *n.* One of an Irish society seeking freedom from English rule.

Fen′nel (fĕn′nĕl), *n.* Plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds. [swampy; boggy.

Fen′ny (fĕn′nȳ), *a.* Pertaining to a fen;

Fer′ment (fĕr′ment), *n.* That which causes agitation; heat; tumult. — **Fer-ment′** (fĕr-mĕnt′), *v. t* To cause fermentation in. — *v. i.* To effervesce; be active or excited.— **Fer′men-ta′tion**, *n.* A fermenting; chemical change of sugar, starch, gluten, etc., into alcohol or vinegar. — **Fer-ment′a-tive**, *a.* Causing fermentation.

Fern (fĕrn), *n.* A flowerless plant, whose seeds are on the back of the leaves.

Fe-ro′cious (fē-rō′shŭs), *a.* Indicating cruelty; ravenous; savage.—**Fe-ro′cious-ness**, **Fe-roc′i-ty** (-rŏs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Fer′ret (fĕr′rĕt), *n.* Animal of the weasel kind, used to hunt rats, rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a hiding place; search out patiently and sagaciously.

Ferret.

Fer′ret (fĕr′rĕt), *n.* Narrow tape.

Fer′ret (fĕr′rĕt), *n.* Glassmaker's iron tool.

Fer′rous (fĕr′rŭs), *a.* Containing iron. — **Fer-ru′gi-nous** (-rụ′jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Like iron rust.

Fer′rule (fĕr′rĭl), *n.* Ring round a cane, tool, etc., to prevent splitting.

Fer′ry (fĕr′rȳ), *n.* A place, also a boat, for transporting passengers or freight over a river, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pass over water in a boat. — **Fer′ry-boat′**, *n.* Boat conveying people, etc., over narrow waters.

Fer′tile (fĕr′tĭl), *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; productive; rich. — **Fer′tile-ness**, **Fer-til′i-ty** (-tĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*— **Fer′ti-lize** (fĕr′tĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make fertile or fruitful; enrich. — **Fer′ti-li-za′tion**, *n.*

Fer′ule (fĕr′ĭl), *n.* Flat piece of wood, for striking children in punishment.

Fer′vent (fĕr′vent), *a.* Hot; ardent; boiling; earnest; animated.— **Fer′vid**, *a.* Very hot; vehement; zealous. — **Fer′vor** (fĕr′vĕr), *n.* Heat; intense feeling; ardor; zeal. [or feast; gay; mirthful.

Fes′tal (fĕs′t*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a holiday

Fes′ter (fĕs′tĕr), *v. i.* To corrupt; rankle;

suppurate. — *n.* Sore which discharges corrupt matter; pustule.
Fes′ti-val (fĕs′tĭ-val), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous. — *n.* Time of feasting or celebration; carousal. — **Fes′tive**, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; festal. — **Fes-tiv′i-ty**, *n.*
Fes-toon′ (fĕs-tōōn′), *n.* Wreath hanging in a curve.

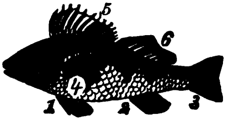
Festoon.

Fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* To go and bring; get; sell for; attain.—*n.* Trick; artifice.
‖**Fête** (fāt), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To entertain festively.
Fet′id (fĕt′ĭd), *a.* Stinking.
Fet′lock (fĕt′lŏk), *n.* Hair on the back of a horse's leg, above the hoof; pastern joint.
Fet′ter (fĕt′tẽr), *n.* Chain for the feet; restraint. — *v. t.* To shackle; confine.
Feud (fūd), *n.* Affray; broil; strife.
Feud (fūd), *n.* Estate held of a superior; fief; fee. — **Feu′dal** (fū′dal), *a.* Pertaining to feuds or fees; held of a lord. — **Feu′dal-ism**, *n.* The feudal system.
Fe′ver (fē′vẽr), *n.* Disease marked by heat, quickened pulse, and thirst; great excitement. — **Fe′ver-ish**, *a.* Affected by fever.
Few (fū), *a.* Not many; small in number.
Fez (fĕz), *n.* Red cap, worn by Turks, etc.
‖**Fi′an′cé′** (fē′äɴ′sā′), *n.* A betrothed man. — ‖**Fi′an′cée′**, *n.* A betrothed woman.
‖**Fi-as′co** (fē-äs′kō), *n.* A failure.
Fi′at (fī′ăt), *n.* Command; decree.
Fib (fĭb), *n.* A falsehood. — *v. i.* To lie.
Fi′ber (fī′bẽr), *n.* Fine, slender thread. — **Fi′brous**, *a.* Containing fibers.

Fibrous Root.

‖**Fib′u-la** (fĭb′ū-lȧ), *n.* Buckle; outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fic′kle (fĭk′k'l), *a.* Changeable; irresolute; capricious.
Fic′tion (fĭk′shŭn), *n.* A feigning; falsehood; imaginative literature; romance.—**Fic-ti′tious** (-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Imaginary; not genuine.
Fid′dle (fĭd′d'l), *n.* Stringed instrument of music; violin. — *v. t.* To play on a violin; trifle. — *interj.* Nonsense! bosh! — **Fid′dler**, *n.* Player on a fiddle; a small burrowing crab, having one large claw, which he holds like a fiddle.
Fi-del′i-ty (fĭ-dĕl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Integrity; truth.
Fidg′et (fĭj′ĕt), *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Restlessness. — **Fidg′et-y**, *a.* Restless; uneasy.
Fie (fī), *interj.* Denoting contempt or dislike.
Fief (fēf), *n.* Estate held on condition of military service; fee; feud.
Field (fēld), *n.* Piece of inclosed land; wide extent; battle ground or battle. — **Field marshal.** Commander of an army; highest rank in European armies. — **Field officer.** Military officer above captain, and below general. — **Field sport.** Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.
Fiend (fēnd), *n.* The devil; an infernal being. — **Fiend′ish**, *a.* Malignant; hellish.
Fierce (fērs), *a.* Furious; violent; savage.
Fi′er-y (fī′ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Resembling fire; fierce.
Fife (fīf), *n.* A small pipe, used as a wind instrument. — *v. i.* To play on a fife.
Fif′teen′ (fĭf′tēn′), *a.* Five and ten. — *n.* Sum of five and ten; symbol representing this number, as 15, or xv. — **Fif′teenth′**, *a.* Next after the fourteenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifteen equal parts.
Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* Next after the fourth; being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of five equal parts. — **Fifth′ly**, *adv.* In the fifth place.
Fif′ti-eth (fĭf′tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifty equal parts. — **Fif′ty**, *a.* Five times ten.— *n.* Five tens; symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L.
Fig (fĭg), *n.* Tree of warm climates, also its fruit; a worthless thing.
Fight (fīt), *v. i. & t.* To oppose; resist. — *n.* Battle; struggle; conflict.
Fig′ur-a-tive (fĭg′ūr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; not literal; florid. — **Fig′ure**, *n.* Shape; outline; character representing a number; a numeral or digit, as 1, 2, 3, etc.; price; type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; symbolize; calculate. — *v. i.* To make a figure; be distinguished.
Fil′a-ment (fĭl′ȧ-ment), *n.* Thread; fiber. — **Fil′a-men′tous** (-mĕn′tŭs), *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of filaments.
Fil′bert (fĭl′bẽrt), *n.* Nut of the hazel.
Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* To steal; pilfer.
File (fīl), *n.* Orderly succession; line; row of soldiers ranged behind one another, or of papers arranged for reference; list. — *v. t.* To set in order. — *v. i.* To march in line.
File (fīl), *n.* Steel instrument, having sharp-edged furrows, for smoothing metal, wood, etc.; an artful person. — *v. t.* To smooth or polish with a file.
Fil′ial (fĭl′yal), *a.* Becoming a child.
Fil′i-gree (fĭl′ĭ-grē), *n.* Ornamental work of gold or silver wires. — *a.* Fanciful.

Fill (fĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become full. — *n.* A full supply; fullness.
Fill (fĭl), *n.* Thill or shaft of a carriage.
Fil'let (fĭl'lĕt), *n.* Little band or twist; band for the hair; piece of lean meat for cooking.
Fil'lip (fĭl'lĭp), *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger, snapped from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A snap; tap.
Fil'ly (fĭl'lў), *n.* A young mare; female colt.
Film (fĭlm), *n.* A thin skin; slender thread.
Fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* Strainer for liquids. — *v. t.* To purify by straining. — *v. i.* To percolate.
Filth (fĭlth), *n.* Dirt. — **Filth'y**, *a.*
Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* To filter. — *n.* Filtered matter.
Fin (fĭn), *n.* Membranous organ with which a fish swims.



Fins. 1 Ventral; 2 Anal; 3 Caudal; 4 Pectoral; 5 First Dorsal; 6 Second Dorsal.

Fi'nal (fī'n*a*l), *a.* Ending; last; conclusive. — **Fi-nal'i-ty**, *n.* Final state; settlement.
Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* State income; revenue; science of managing public money; *pl.* funds. — **Fi-nan'cial** (-năn'sh*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to finance. — **Fin'an-cier'** (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* One skilled in financial operations; a treasurer. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.
Finch (fĭnch), *n.* A small singing bird.
Find (fīnd), *v. t.* To meet with; discover; feel; supply; establish. — **Find'ing**, *n.* Discovery; verdict; *pl.* materials which a workman supplies for himself.
Fine (fīn), *a.* Finished; excellent; beautiful; not coarse, gross, or heavy. — *v. t.* To make fine; refine; purify. — **Fin'er-y**, *n.* Ornament; decoration.
Fine (fīn), *n.* Money paid to settle a claim, or as punishment for an offense. — *v. t.* To impose a penalty upon.
Fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* Subtilty; stratagem. — *v. i.* To use artifice.
Fin'i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Affectedly fine.
Fin'ger (fĭn'gẽr), *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand; a digit. — *v. t.* To handle.
‖**Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* End; conclusion.
Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To bring to an end; complete; perfect. — *n.* That which perfects; last coat of plaster on a wall.
Fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded.
Fin'less (fĭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of fins. — **Fin'ny**, *a.* Having fins; pertaining to fish.
Fiord (fyôrd), **Fjord**, *n.* Narrow inlet of the sea, between high rocks; frith.
Fir (fẽr), *n.* Tree of the Pine family.
Fire (fīr), *n.* Heat and light caused by burning; conflagration; ardor; discharge of firearms. — *v. t.* To kindle; inflame; give life to; explode; discharge. — *v. i.* To take fire; be inflamed; discharge firearms. — **Fire'arm'**, *n.* Weapon for discharging shots by an explosive. — **Fire'brand'**, *n.* Piece of burning wood; an incendiary. — **Fire'fly'**, *n.* A luminous beetle. — **Fire'man**, *n.* One employed to extinguish conflagrations or to tend the fires of an engine, etc. — **Fire'place'**, *n.* Part of a chimney where fire burns; hearth. — **Fire'proof'**, *a.* Incombustible. — **Fire'side'**, *n.* Place beside the hearth; home. — **Fire'wood'**, *n.* Wood for fuel. — **Fire'work'**, *n.* A preparation of combustible materials to make a striking display of light; *pl.* a pyrotechnic exhibition.
Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* Measure of 8 or 9 gallons; wooden vessel for butter, lard, etc.
Firm (fẽrm), *a.* Fixed; solid; sturdy; resolute. — *n.* Name or style of a commercial company; partnership; house.
Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mȧ-ment), *n.* Sky; heavens.
First (fẽrst), *a.* Preceding all others; earliest; original; highest; principal. — *adv.* Before anything else. — **First'born'**, *a.* Eldest. — **First'-rate'**, *a.* Of the highest excellence. — *n.* A war ship of the most powerful class.
Firth (fẽrth), *n.* Arm of the sea; frith.
Fis'cal (fĭs'k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.
Fish (fĭsh), *n.* An animal breathing by gills, and living in water; flesh of fish. — *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish; seek by artifice. — *v. t.* To catch; draw up. — **Fish'er**, **Fish'er-man**, *n.* One employed in catching fish. — **Fish'er-y**, *n.* Practice, or place, of catching fish. — **Fish'hawk'**, *n.* The osprey, which catches fish with its talons. — **Fish'hook'**, *n.* Hook for catching fish. — **Fish'y**, *a.*
Fis'sure (fĭsh'ụr), *n.* Cleft; split; crack.
Fist (fĭst), *n.* The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
‖**Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tū-lȧ), *n.* A reed; chronic abscess.
Fit (fĭt), *a.* Suitable; proper. — *v. t.* To make fit; adapt; bring into a required form; answer the requirements of. — *v. i.* To suit. — *n.* Adjustment of parts. — **Fit'ting**, *a.* Appropriate; proper. — *n.* Anything used in fitting up or furnishing; *pl.* necessary fixtures or apparatus.
Fit (fĭt), *n.* Violent attack of a disorder; con-

vulsion; passing humor. — **Fit′ful**, *a.* Spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.
Five (fīv), *n.* Number next greater than four; symbol representing this number, as 5, or V. — *a.* One more than four. — **Five′fold′**, *a. & adv.* In fives; five times repeated.
Fix (fĭks), *v. t.* To make firm or fast; pierce; set to rights; put in order. — *v. i.* To become firm. — *n.* Difficult position; dilemma. — **Fix-a′tion**, *n.* A fixing; steadiness. — **Fixed** (fĭkst), *a.* Settled; firm. — **Fix′ed-ly**, *adv.* Steadily. — **Fix′ing**, *n.* That which is fixed; a fixture. — **Fix′i-ty**, *n.* Coherence of parts. — **Fix′ture**, *n.* Something attached as a permanent appendage.
Fizz (fĭz), *v. i.* To hiss. — *n.* A hiss.
Fiz′zle (fĭz′z'l), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound; fail; bungle. — *n.* A failure.
Flab′by (flăb′bȳ), *a.* Yielding to the touch, and easily shaken; flaccid.
Flac′cid (flăk′sĭd), *a.* Yielding to pressure; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.
Flag (flăg), *v. i.* To hang loose; droop; pine.
Flag (flăg), *n.* A flat stone for paving. — *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.
Flag (flăg), *n.* A water plant with long leaves.
Flag (flăg), *n.* An ensign; colors; banner. — *v. t.* To signal with a flag; convey (a message) by signals made with flags.

The United States Flag.

Flag′eo-let′ (flăj′ō-lĕt′), *n.* A kind of flute.
Flag′ging (flăg′gĭng), *n.* Pavement laid with flagstones.
Fla-gi′tious (flȧ-jĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Disgracefully criminal; atrocious; heinous.
Flag′man′ (flăg′măn′), *n.* One who signals with a flag.
Flag′on (flăg′ŭn), *n.* A vessel for liquors.
Fla′grant (flā′grant), *a.* Flaming; burning; notorious; atrocious; enormous.
Flag′ship′ (flăg′shĭp′), *n.* Vessel carrying the commander of a fleet.
Flag′staff′ (flăg′stȧf′), *n.* Staff or mast on which a flag is hoisted.
Flag′stone′ (flăg′stōn′), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; rock which will split into such stones.
Flail (flāl), *n.* Instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.
Flake (flāk), *n.* Film; layer; scale. — *v. t. & i.* To break or form into flakes.
Flam′beau (flăm′bō), *n.* A flaming torch.
Flame (flām), *n.* Stream of burning vapor; blaze; ardor; fire; passion. — *v. i.* To burn with darting fire.
Fla-min′go (flȧ-mĭn′gō), *n.* A web-footed bird of bright red color, having long neck and legs.

Flamingo.

Flange (flănj), *n.* A projecting rim.
Flank (flănk), *n.* Side of an animal, army, fleet, building, etc. — *v. t.* To stand at the side of; border upon; pass around or turn the flank of. — *v. i.* To border; be on the side.
Flan′nel (flăn′nĕl), *n.* Soft woolen cloth.
Flap (flăp), *n.* Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; motion or sound of a loosely hanging object; hinged leaf (of a table, shutter, etc.). — *v. t. & i.* To move (wings, etc.); strike; hang loosely. — **Flap′jack′**, *n.* A broad pancake.
Flare (flâr), *v. i.* To burn with a glare; flaunt. — *n.* An unsteady, offensive light.
Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* To emit a sudden flood of light; break out violently. — *v. t.* To light up suddenly. — *n.* A burst of light; an instant; slang language. — *a.* Low and vulgar; slang. — **Flash′y**, *a.* Dazzling; showy.
Flask (flȧsk), *n.* A narrow-necked bottle.
Flat (flăt), *a.* Level; prostrate; downright; dull. — *adv.* Directly; flatly. — *n.* A level surface; shoal; suite of rooms on one floor; a dull fellow; character [♭] in music, noting depression of tone. — **Flat, Flat′ten**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat.
Flat′ter (flăt′tẽr), *v. t.* To coax; please by artful commendation, or with false hopes. — **Flat′ter-y**, *n.* Compliment; obsequiousness.
Flaunt (flänt), *v. i. & t.* To display ostentatiously.
Fla′vor (flā′vẽr), *n.* Odor; fragrance; taste. — *v. t.* To give flavor to.
Flaw (fla̤), *n.* A defect; fault; sudden gust or blast. — *v. t.* To break; crack.
Flax (flăks), *n.* A plant from whose bark are made thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, etc., and from its seed linseed oil. — **Flax′en**, *a.* Made of, or like, flax. — **Flax′seed′**, *n.* Seed of the flax plant; linseed.
Flay (flā), *v. t.* To skin; strip off the skin of.

Flea (flē), *n.* A very agile wingless insect, which inflicts a troublesome bite.
Fleam (flēm), *n.* A lancet.
Fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot; speckle. — *v. t.* To spot; stripe; dapple.
Flec′tion (flĕk′shŭn), *n.* A bending.
Fled, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Flee.
Fledge (flĕj), *v. t.* To supply with feathers. — **Fledge′ling**, *n.* Young bird just fledged.
Flee (flē), *v. i.* & *t.* To run away; escape.
Fleece (flēs), *n.* Coat of wool covering a sheep, or shorn from a sheep at one time. — *v. t.* To deprive of a fleece or of property; swindle. — **Flee′cy** (flē′sy̆), *a.* Covered with fleece; woolly.
Fleer (flēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To deride. — *n.* Mockery.
Fleet (flēt), *a.* Swift; nimble. — *v. i.* To hasten. — *n.* Squadron of ships; navy.
Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* Muscular parts of animals; meat; pulp of fruit; animal nature; mankind. — *v. t.* To feed (dogs, hawks, etc.) with flesh; glut. — **Flesh′y**, *a.* Plump; fat.
‖**Fleur′-de-lis′** (flẽr′de-lē′), *n.* A plant, the iris; architectural and heraldic ornament.
Flew (flū), *imp.* of Fly.
Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* To bend. — **Flex′i-ble**, *a.* Pliable; ductile; wavering. — **Flex′ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Pliant; yielding. — **Flex′ion** (flĕk′shŭn), *n.* A bending; part bent; fold; inflection.

Fleur-de-lis.

Flick′er (flĭk′ẽr), *v. i.* To flutter; waver. — *n.* Fluctuation; brief increase of brightness; the golden-winged woodpecker or yellow-hammer.
Fli′er (flī′ẽr), *n.* One who flies or flees.
Flight (flīt), *n.* A fleeing; hasty departure; act or style of flying; number of things passing through the air together; flock of birds; series of stairs. — **Flight′y**, *a.* Giddy.
Flim′sy (flĭm′zy̆), *a.* Weak; feeble; light.
Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* To shrink; wince.
Flin′ders (flĭn′dẽrz), *n. pl.* Splinters.
Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* To cast from the hand; prostrate. — *v. i.* To flounce; rush. — *n.* A cast from the hand; sneer; kind of dance.
Flint (flĭnt), *n.* Very hard quartz. — **Flint′y**, *a.* Made of, or like, flint; hard.
Flip (flĭp), *n.* Mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated.
Flip′pant (flĭp′pant), *a.* Fluent; glib; pert. — **Flip′pant-ness**, **Flip′pan-cy**, *n.*
Flip′per (flĭp′pẽr), *n.* Paddle of a sea turtle; fin of a fish; limb of a seal, whale, etc.
Flirt (flẽrt), *v. t.* To fling suddenly; jeer at. — *v. i.* To coquette. — *n.* A jerk; coquette; pert girl. — **Flir-ta′tion**, *n.*
Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* To dart along; flutter.
Flitch (flĭch), *n.* A side of pork cured.
Flit′ter (flĭt′tẽr), *n.* Rag; tatter; fragment.
Float (flōt), *n.* A thing that rests on the surface of a fluid; raft; kind of file or trowel. — *v. t.* & *i.* To swim on the surface.
Flock (flŏk), *n.* Collection of sheep, birds etc.; congregation. — *v. i.* To assemble.
Flock (flŏk), *n.* Lock of wool or hair; refuse of cotton or woolen goods.
Floe (flō), *n.* Mass of ice floating in the ocean.
Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* To beat; whip; lash.
Flood (flŭd), *n.* A body of moving water; deluge; great quantity. — *v. t.* To overflow; inundate. — **Flood gate**. Gate to stop or to let out water; restraint.
Floor (flōr), *n.* Bottom of a building or room; story; members' part of a legislative chamber; right to speak. — *v. t.* To cover with a floor; strike down; silence. — **Floor′ing**, *n.* Bottom of a room; material for floors.
Flop (flŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* To flap.
Flo′ra (flō′rȧ), *n.* Goddess of flowers; natural vegetable growth of a locality or period. — **Flo′ral**, *a.* Pertaining to Flora or flowers. — **Flo′ret**, *n.* Little flower. — **Flo′rist**, *n.* Cultivator of flowers.
Flor′id (flŏr′ĭd), *a.* Bright in color; of lively red color; ornate.
Flor′in (flŏr′ĭn), *n.* A European silver coin.

Florets.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* Silken substance in husks of maize, etc.; untwisted silk. — **Floss′y**, *a.* Like floss; light; downy.
Floss (flŏs), *n.* Small stream of water; fluid glass floating on iron in a puddling furnace.
Flo′tage (flō′tāj), *n.* A floating; floating material. — **Flo-ta′tion**, *n.* A floating; science of floating bodies. — **Flo-til′la**, *n.* A little fleet; fleet of small vessels.
Flounce (flouns), *v. i* To twist violently; struggle. — *n.* Jerk; twist.
Flounce (flouns), *n.* Strip decorating a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with flounces.
Floun′der (floun′dẽr), *n.* A flatfish.
Floun′der (floun′dẽr), *v. i.* To fling the body violently; toss; tumble; flounce.

Flounder.

Flour (flour), *n.* Fine meal of grain; dust; powder. — *v. t.* To grind and bolt; sprinkle with flour. — **Flour′y**, *a.* Like flour.
Flour′ish (flŭr′ĭsh), *v. i.* To thrive; prosper. — *v. t.* To expand; brandish. — *n.* A decoration; waving of a weapon or other thing.
Flout (flout), *v. t.* & *i.* To mock; sneer.

Flow (flō), *v. i.* To move as a liquid; melt; proceed; abound; hang loose; rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb.* — *v. t.* To flood. — *n.* Stream; copiousness; rising tide.

Flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* Blossom of a plant; choicest part of anything; a figure of speech. — *v. i.* To bloom. — *v. t.* To embellish with flowers. — **Flow'er-y,** *a.* Full of flowers; ornate. — **Flow'er-de-luce'** (-de-lūs'), *n.* Plant of the genus *Iris;* flag; fleur-de-lis. — **Flow'er-et,** *n.* Small flower; floret.

Flower-de-luce.

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY.

Fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* To waver; hesitate. — **Fluc'tu-a'tion,** *n.*

Flue (flū), *n.* Air passage, for smoke, flame, etc.

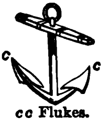
Flue (flū), *n.* Light down; fur; lint; fluff.

Flu'ent (flū'ent), *a.* Flowing; liquid; voluble; copious. — **Flu'en-cy,** *n.*

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap or down; flue. — **Fluff'y,** *a.* Like fluff; soft and downy.

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — *n.* A liquid substance. — **Flu-id'i-ty,** *n.* Liquid, aëriform, or gaseous state.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* Part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.



cc Flukes.

Flume (flūm), *n.* Channel for conveying water.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mẽr-ȳ), *n.* Pap; something insipid or worthless; trash; nonsense.

Flung (flŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of FLING.

Flun'ky (flŭn'kȳ), *n.* Livery servant; lackey.

Flur'ry (flŭr'rȳ), *n.* A blast; gust; commotion; bustle. — *v. t.* To alarm.

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* To flow and spread suddenly; blush; glow. — *v. t.* To make full; flood (sewers, etc., to clean them); redden; start (game). — *n.* Sudden rush; glow; flock of frightened birds; hand of cards of the same suit. — *a.* Full of vigor; lavish; level in surface. — *adv.* So as to be even with.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tẽr), *v. t.* To make hot; confuse. — *n.* Heat; bustle.

Flute (flūt), *n.* Tubular wind instrument; channel in a column; reed; groove in wood or cloth. — *v. t.* To channel; groove. — **Flut'ing,** *n.* Furrow; fluted work. — **Flut'ist,** *n.* Performer on the flute.

Flut'ter (flŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To flap the wings rapidly; move with quick vibrations or irregularly. — *v. t.* To vibrate; agitate; confuse. — *n.* Hurry; tumult; confusion.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vĭ-*a*l), **Flu'vi-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to rivers.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* A flowing; change; substance facilitating the melting of minerals. — *v. t.* To fuse. — **Flux'ion** (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing; matter that flows; method of mathematical analysis.

Fly (flī), *v. i.* To move with wings; float in air; move rapidly; flee; burst open. — *v. t.* To shun; float (a kite, flag, etc.). — *n.* A winged insect; light carriage; flight of a ball when struck. — **Fly'blow',** *v. t.* To deposit maggots or eggs on (meat); to taint. — *n.* Egg of a blowfly. — **Fly'blown',** *a.* Tainted; foul. — **Fly'trap',** *n.* Device for catching flies; plant whose leaves devour insects that light on them.

Foal (fōl), *n.* Young of a mare; colt or filly. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a colt or filly).

Foam (fōm), *n.* Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth. — *v. i.* To froth. — *v. t.* To throw out violently; cause to foam.

Fob (fŏb), *n.* Little pocket for a watch.

Fob (fŏb), *v. t.* To cheat; trick.

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.* Meeting point of reflected or refracted rays of light; central point. — *v. t.* To concentrate. — **Fo'cal,** *a.*

Fod'der (fŏd'dẽr), *n.* Food for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. — *v. t.* To feed (cattle) with dry food, cut grass, etc.

Foe (fō), *n.* Enemy; adversary; opponent.

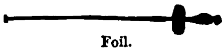
Fog (fŏg), *n.* Watery vapor in the atmosphere; mental obscurity. — *v. t.* To envelop with fog. — **Fog'gy,** *a.* Cloudy; dull.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* Second growth of grass; long grass left in pastures. — *v. t.* To pasture (cattle) in fog. — **Fog'gage,** *n.* Rank grass standing till winter.

Fo'gy (fō'gȳ), *n.* Dull fellow; one behind the times. [Written also *fogie* and *fogey.*]

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A failing; defect.

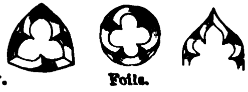
Foil (foil), *v. t.* To frustrate; baffle; spoil. — *n.* Failure; sword with a blunted point, for fencing; track of an animal.



Foil.

Foil (foil), *n.* Leaf of metal; bright metal placed under jewels to give them color; thing which sets off another to advantage; leaflike ornament in architecture.

Foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert wrongfully.



Foils.

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* To double; lap; clasp; embrace; cover. — *n.* A doubling of a flexible substance; times or repetitions; — used with numerals, to denote multiplication.

Fold (fōld), *n.* Inclosure for sheep.— *v. t.* & *i.* To collect (sheep) in a fold.

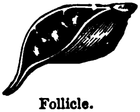
Fol′de-rol′ (fŏl′dē-rŏl′), *n.* Nonsense.

Fo′li-age (fō′lĭ-āj), *n.* Leaves of trees; leafage. — **Fo′li-ate,** *v. t.* To beat into a thin coat. — *a.* Leafy. — **Fo′li-a′tion,** *n.* A forming into leaves, or beating (metal) into plates; splitting of rocks into slabs.

Fol′io (fōl′yō), *n.* A sheet of paper once folded; book made of two leaves to a sheet; page. — *a.* Formed of sheets folded once. — *v. t.* To number (pages in a book).

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect.* & *pl.* People.

Fol′li-cle (fŏl′lĭ-k'l), *n.* A pod opening down the inner suture; a gland.



Follicle.

Fol′low (fŏl′lō), *v. t.* & *i.* To go or come after; pursue; copy; maintain; result.

Fol′ly (fŏl′lȳ), *n.* Want of sense; foolish act.

Fo-ment′ (fō-mĕnt′), *v. t.* To apply warm lotions to; encourage. — **Fo′men-ta′tion,** *n.*

Fond (fŏnd), *a.* Tender; pleased; foolishly loving. — **Fon′dle,** *v. t.* To caress. — **Fon′dling,** *n.* One much caressed.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* Fountain; baptismal basin.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* Assortment of printing type.

Food (fōōd), *n.* Whatever nourishes and augments; fare; meat. — *a.* Fit for food.

Fool (fōōl), *n.* One deficient in intellect; dunce; idiot; buffoon. — *v. i.* To trifle. — *v. t.* To impose upon. — **Fool′er-y,** *n.* Nonsense. — **Fool′har′dy,** *a.* Foolishly bold; rash. — **Fool′ish,** *a.* Absurd; silly; vain.

Fools′cap′ (fōōlz′kăp′), *n.* Long folio writing paper.

Foot (fŏŏt), *n.* Part of the leg below the ankle; foundation; rank; measure in poetry; measure of 12 inches in length; infantry. — *v. i.* To dance; walk. — *v. t.* To kick; tread; sum up (numbers in a column); add a foot to. — **Foot′ing,** *n.* Place for the foot; foundation; state; tread; sum of a column of figures; a putting a foot to anything; thing added as a foot. — **Foot′ball′,** *n.* Large inflated ball; sport of kicking the football. — **Foot′fall′,** *n.* A footstep, or its sound. — **Foot′hold′,** *n.* A holding with the feet; firm standing. — **Foot′light′,** *n.* One of a row of lights before the stage in a theater, etc. — **Foot′man,** *n.* Soldier who fights on foot; male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. — **Foot′note′,** *n.* Note of reference at the foot of a page. — **Foot′stool′,** *n.* Stool for the feet. — **Foot′-sore′,** *a.* Having sore feet, as from much walking.

Fop (fŏp), *n.* Coxcomb; dandy. — **Fop′per-y,** *n.* Behavior or dress of a fop; foolery. — **Fop′pish,** *a.* Affected in manners.

For (fôr), *prep.* In the place of; because of; concerning; toward; during. — *conj.* Since.

For′age (fŏr′āj), *n.* A providing food; food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, corn, etc. — *v. i.* To search for food; ravage.

For′as-much′ (fôr′ăz-mŭch′), *conj.* Because.

For′ay (fŏr′ā), *n.* Pillaging excursion.

For-bade′ (fŏr-băd′), *imp.* of Forbid.

For-bear′ (fŏr-bâr′), *v. t.* & *i.* To cease; abstain; delay. — **For-bear′ance,** *n.*

For-bid′ (fŏr-bĭd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To oppose; hinder; prevent. — **For-bid′ding,** *a.* Repulsive; disagreeable.

Force (fōrs), *n.* Strength; stress; power; violence; validity; compulsion; body of combatants. — *v. t.* To compel; oblige; drive. — **For′ci-ble** (fōr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Having force; potent; weighty.

For′ceps (fôr′sĕps), *n.* Pair of pincers.

Ford (fōrd), *n.* Shallow place for crossing water on foot. — *v. t.* To wade through.

Fore (fōr), *a.* Coming or going first; antecedent. — *adv.* Before; in advance. — *n.* The front; future. — **Fore and aft.** From stem to stern; lengthwise of a vessel.

Fore-arm′ (fōr-ärm′), *v. t.* To arm for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fore′arm′ (fōr′ärm′), *n.* Arm between elbow and wrist.

Fore-bode′ (fōr-bōd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To foretell; presage. — **Fore-bod′ing,** *n.* Expectation of misfortune.

Fore-cast′ (fōr-kȧst′), *v. t.* & *i.* To contrive beforehand; foresee. — **Fore′cast′** (fōr′-kȧst′), *n.* Foresight.

Fore′cas′tle (fōr′kăs′'l), *n.* Forward part of a ship, below the deck, where sailors live.

Fore-close′ (fōr-klōz′), *v. t.* To shut up or out; stop; bar; exclude. — **Fore-clo′sure,** *n.* A foreclosing; deprivation of the right to redeem a mortgaged estate.

Fore′fa′ther (fōr′fä′thẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

Fore-fend′ (fōr-fĕnd′), *v. t.* To fend off; avert.

Fore′fin′ger (fōr′fĭn′gẽr), *n.* Finger next the thumb; index finger.

Fore-go′ (fōr-gō′), *v. t.* To quit; relinquish; precede.

Fore′ground′ (fōr′ground′), *n.* Part of a picture which seems nearest the spectator.

Fore′head (fŏr′ĕd), *n.* Upper part of the face; brow.

For'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* Not native; alien; not appropriate; remote. — **For'eign-er,** *n.* One belonging to a foreign country.
Fore-know' (fōr-nō'), *v. t.* To know beforehand. — **Fore-knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.
Fore'land' (fōr'lănd'), *n.* Promontory; cape.
Fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'), *n.* Lock of hair on the forehead.
Fore'man (fōr'man), *n.* Chief man (of a jury, set of hands in a shop, etc.); overseer.
Fore'mast' (fōr'măst'), *n.* Forward mast of a vessel.
Fore'most' (fōr'mōst'), *a.* First in place; chief.
Fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* First half of the day; time from morning till noon.
Fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; predestinate. — **Fore-or'di-na'tion,** *n.*
Fore'part' (fōr'pärt'), *n.* Part most advanced, or first in time or place; beginning.
Fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'), *v. t.* To run before; precede; announce. — **Fore-run'ner,** *n.* Messenger sent before; prognostic.
Fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'), *n.* Sail extended on the yard supported by the foremast; first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop.
Fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.* To see beforehand; foreknow.
Fore-short'en (fōr-shôrt''n), *v. t.* To shorten by drawing in perspective; represent as seen obliquely.
Fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.* To show or exhibit beforehand; foretell.
Fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* A foreseeing; prescience.
For'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* An extensive wood. — **For'est-er,** *n.* Inhabitant, or one in charge, of a forest. — **For'est-ry,** *n.* Cultivation of forests; care of growing timber.
Fore-stall' (fōr-stạl'), *v. t.* To anticipate.
Fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. — **Fore-taste',** *v. t.* To anticipate; taste before another.
Fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'), *v. t.* To predict.
Fore'thought' (fōr'thạt'), *n.* Anticipation.
Fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To foreshow.
Fore' tooth' (fōr' tōōth'). One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
Fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* Hair on the forepart of the head; platform at the head of the foremast.
For'ev'er (fŏr'ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* To eternity continually; always; ceaselessly; endlessly.
Fore-warn' (fōr-wạrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
For'feit (fôr'fĭt), *a.* Lost for a crime; liable to seizure. — *v. t.* To lose by fault or crime. — *n.* Penalty. — **For'fei-ture** (-fĭ-tūr), *n.*
For-gave' (fŏr-gāv'), *imp.* of Forgive.
Forge (fōrj), *n.* Place where iron is wrought. — *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering; shape; make falsely; fabricate; counterfeit. — *v. i.* To commit forgery; move heavily and slowly, as a ship. — **For'ger** (fōr'jĕr), *n.* One who forges or forms; one guilty of forgery. — **For'ger-y,** *n.* A forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; crime of counterfeiting; thing forged.

Forge.

For-get' (fŏr-gĕt'), *v. t.* To lose remembrance of; neglect. — **For-get'ful,** *a.* Apt to forget; careless.
For-get'-me-not' (fŏr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* Herb, bearing a blue flower, emblem of fidelity.
For-give' (fŏr-gĭv'), *v. t.* To pardon; remit. — **For-give'ness,** *n.* — **For-giv'ing,** *a.*
For-got', For-got'ten, *p. p.* of Forget.
Fork (fôrk), *n.* Instrument with prongs or tines; one of the parts into which anything is divided. — *v. i.* & *t.* To divide; branch.
For-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* Deserted; forsaken; hopeless; miserable; pitiable.
Form (fôrm), *n.* Shape; figure; manner; pattern; phantom; bench. — *v. t.* To shape; make; fashion; model; be a part or constituent of. — **Form'al,** *a.* According to form; regular; methodical; express; conditional. — **Form'al-ist,** *n.* One over-attentive to forms. — **For-mal'i-ty,** *n.* Conventionality; usual method. — **For-ma'tion,** *n.* A giving shape to; structure. — **Form'a-tive,** *a.* Giving form; plastic; derivative. — *n.* Part of a word (a prefix, termination, etc.), which is no part of the radical; word formed regularly, from a root, etc. — **Form'less,** *a.* Shapeless.
For'mer (fôr'mĕr), *a. compar.* Preceding in time; previous; foregoing. — **For'mer-ly,** *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.
For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* Exciting fear; terrible; tremendous.
For'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.* A set form; rule; symbol. — **For'mu-late, For'mu-lize,** *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in, formulas.
For-sake' (fŏr-sāk'), *v. t.* To quit; abandon.
For-sooth' (fŏr-sōōth'), *adv.* In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

For-swear′ (fŏr-swâr′), *v. t.* & *i.* To renounce upon oath; swear falsely.
Fort (fōrt), *n.* A fortified place; fortress.
Forte (fōrt), *n.* The strong point; that in which one excels.
‖**For′te** (fôr′tā), *adv.* Loudly; strongly.
Forth (fōrth), *adv.* Forward; out from; away. — **Forth′com′ing**, *a.* Ready to come forth or appear. — **Forth′with′**, *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.
For′ti-eth (fôr′tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; constituting one of forty equal parts into which a thing is divided.
For′ti-fi-ca′tion (fôr′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Military architecture; a fortified place. — **For′ti-fy**, *v. t.* To strengthen; secure by forts, batteries, etc. [courage.
For′ti-tude (fôr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Endurance;
Fort′night′ (fôrt′nīt′), *n.* Fourteen days. — **Fort′night-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* Once in two weeks.
For′tress (fôr′trĕs), *n.* Fortified place; fort.
For-tu′i-tous (fŏr-tū′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Accidental; incidental. — **For-tu′i-ty**, *n.* Chance.
For′tune (fôr′tūn), *n.* Chance; luck; fate; good or ill success; wealth. — **For′tu-nate**, *a.* Auspicious; lucky; prosperous.
For′ty (fôr′tȳ), *a.* Four times ten. — *n.* Sum of forty units; symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl. [tribunal; court.
Fo′rum (fō′rŭm), *n.* A public place in Rome;
For′ward (fôr′wẽrd), **For′wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* In front; onward; progressively. — **For′ward**, *a.* Near or at the fore part; prompt; eager; over ready; bold; precocious. — *v. t.* To help onward; promote; send forward; transmit.
Fos′sil (fŏs′sĭl), *a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified. — *n.* Petrified form of a plant or animal; person having antiquated ideas.
Fos′ter (fŏs′tẽr), *v. t.* To feed; nourish; rear; stimulate. — **Foster brother, child, father, mother, parent, sister, son.** One not related by blood, but otherwise holding the place of brother, child, etc.
Fought (fat), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Fight.
Foul (foul), *a.* Defiled; impure; not fair; stormy; hateful; unfair; dishonest. — *v. t.* To make filthy; defile; collide with. — *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged. — *n.* Entanglement; collision; improper stroke of the ball, etc., in certain games.
Found (found), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Find.
Found (found), *v. t.* To establish firmly; base; ground; build.
Found (found), *v. t.* To form by melting metal, and pouring it into a mold; cast.
Foun-da′tion (foun-dā′shŭn), *n.* Establishment; basis; support; endowment.
Found′er (*found′ẽr*), *n.* Caster of metals.
Found′er (found′ẽr), *n.* One who lays a foundation; an originator.
Found′er (found′ẽr), *v. i.* To fill with water, and sink, as a ship; fail; go lame, as a horse. — *v. t.* To lame (a horse). — *n.* Inflammation in a horse's foot.
Found′ling (found′lĭng), *n.* Deserted child.
Found′ry (found′rȳ), *n.* A casting metals; place where metals are cast.
Fount (fount), *n.* Font of type.
Fount (fount), **Foun′tain** (foun′tĭn), *n.* Spring or stream of water; jet; origin. — **Fountain head.** Source; origin.
Four (fōr), *a.* One more than three; twice two. — *n.* Sum of four units; symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. — **Four′fold′**, *a.* Quadruple; four times told. — *n.* Four times as much. — **Four′foot′ed**, *a.* Having four feet; quadruped. — **Four′score′**, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.
Four′teen′ (fōr′tēn′), *a.* Twice seven. — *n.* Sum of ten and four; symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv. — **Four′teenth′**, *a.* Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth; forming one of fourteen parts. — *n.* One of fourteen equal parts.
Fourth (fōrth), *a.* Next following the third; forming one of four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* A quarter. — **Fourth′ly**, *adv.* In the fourth place.
Fowl (foul), *n.* Winged animal; bird. — **Fowl′er**, *n.* Hunter of birds.
Fox (fŏks), *n.* Carnivorous doglike animal,

European Fox.

of great cunning; the thrasher shark or sea fox. — *v. t.* To cover (feet of boots) with new leather. — **Fox′glove′** (-glŭv′), *n.* A flowering plant, whose leaves are used medicinally. — **Fox′y**, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; of a reddish brown color.
Fra′cas (frā′kas), *n.* Uproar; brawl.
Frac′tion (frăk′shŭn), *n.* Portion; fragment; aliquot part of a unit or whole number. — **Frac′tion-al**, *a.*
Frac′tious (frăk′shŭs), *a.* Peevish; cross.
Frac′ture (frăk′tūr), *n.* A snapping asunder; breaking of a bone. — *v. t.* To break; crack.
Frag′ile (frăj′ĭl), *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak; frail. — **Fra-gil′i-ty** (fra-jĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Frag′ment (frăg′ment), *n.* Part broken off;

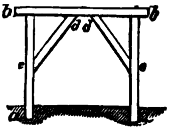
small portion. — **Frag′men-ta-ry**, *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete.

Fra′grant (frā′grant), *a.* Of sweet smell; aromatic. — **Fra′grance, Fra′gran-cy**, *n.*

Frail (frāl), *n.* A basket, also a rush for weaving baskets.

Frail (frāl), *a.* Easily broken; weak; infirm. — **Frail′ness, Frail′ty**, *n.*

Frame (frām), *v. t.* To construct; make; shape; put (a picture) into a frame. — *n.* A fabric; structure; build of a person; skeleton; system; condition; humor. — **Frame′-work′**, *n.* A framing or frame; basis.



An upright Frame. *ab ab* Uprights or Posts; *ed ed* Struts, Ties, or Braces; *bb* Crosspiece or Girder.

Franc (frănk), *n.* French silver coin, worth about nineteen cents.

Fran′chise (frăn′chĭz *or* -chīz), *n.* Privilege; right to vote; sanctuary. — *v. t.* To free.

Fran′gi-ble (frăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Brittle; fragile.

Frank (frănk), *a.* Free; candid; open; sincere. — *v. t.* To send by public conveyance free of expense or postage. — *n.* Signature of one who can send letters, etc., free.

Frank (frănk), *n.* One of the German tribes who established the kingdom of France; a European.

Frank′in-cense (frănk′ĭn-sĕns), *n.* A fragrant dry resin.

Fran′tic (frăn′tĭk), *a.* Mad; raving; wild.

Fra-ter′nal (fră-tĕr′nal), *a.* Brotherly. — **Fra-ter′ni-ty**, *n.* Brotherhood; association for common interest, business, or pleasure. — **Fra′ter-nize**, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.

Frat′ri-cide (frăt′rĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder, also the murderer, of a brother.

Fraud (frąd), *n.* Deception; trick; breach of trust. — **Fraud′u-lent**, *a.* Deceitful.

Fraught (frąt), *a.* Freighted; full; stored.

Fray (frā), *n.* Affray; contest. — *v. t.* To frighten.

Fray (frā), *v. t. & i.* To rub; wear off; ravel. — *n.* Worn place in cloth.

Freak (frēk), *n.* Sudden change of mind; caprice. — *v. t.* To variegate; checker.

Freck′le (frĕk′k'l), *n.* Yellowish spot in the skin. — *v. t. & i.* To spot.

Free (frē), *a.* At liberty; frank; lavish; licentious. — *v. t.* To release; clear. — **Free′-boot′er**, *n.* Robber; pillager. — **Free′born′**, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty. — **Freed′-man** (frēd′man), *n.* One born a slave, and freed. — **Free′dom**, *n.* Liberty; familiarity. — **Free′man**, *n.* One who enjoys liberty; one entitled to privileges of citizenship.

Free′stone′ (frē′stōn′), *n.* Stone composed of sand, and easily wrought.

Free′think′er (frē′thĭnk′ĕr), *n.* One who discards revelation or the teachings of the church; skeptic; unbeliever. — **Free′-think′ing**, *a.* Bold in speculation; skeptical. — *n.* Unbelief.

Free′will′ (frē′wĭl′), *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze (frēz), *v. t. & i.* To congeal with cold; chill. — *n.* A congealing.

Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading (of a ship, car, etc.); cargo; price for transporting merchandise. — *v. t.* To load (a ship, etc.) with goods.

French (frĕnch), *a.* Pertaining to France. — *n.* The language, also the people, of France. — **French′man**, *n.* Citizen of France.

Fren′zy (frĕn′zȳ), *n.* Violent agitation; rage.

Fre′quent (frē′kwent), *a.* Often happening; persistent. — **Fre′quen-cy**, *n.* — **Fre-quent′**, *v. t.* To visit often or habitually.

Fres′co (frĕs′kō), *n.* Painting on freshly plastered walls. — *v. t.* To paint in fresco.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* New and strong; recently made; raw; cool; brisk; not salt. — **Fresh′-en**, *v. t. & i.* To make or grow fresh; revive. — **Fresh′et**, *n.* A flood in a river. — **Fresh′man**, *n.* A novice; newly entered student at a college. — **Fresh′-wa′ter**, *a.* Pertaining to water not salt; accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled; raw.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* To wear away by friction; corrode; chafe; tease; vex. — *v. i.* To chafe; be irritated; speak peevishly. — *n.* Vexation. — **Fret′ful**, *a.* Peevish; cross.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* To ornament with raised work; diversify. — *n.* Ornamental work in relief; carving; embossing.

Greek Fret.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* Ornament by fillets arranged in patterns; wire on the finger board of a guitar, etc., to guide the player's fingers. — *v. t.* To furnish with frets.

Fri′ar (frī′ĕr), *n.* Member of a religious order. — **Fri′ar-y**, *n.* Monastery.

Fric′as-see′ (frĭk′as-sē′), *n.* Dish of fowls or small animals stewed or fried.

Fric′tion (frĭk′shŭn), *n.* A rubbing one body against another; attrition; resistance.

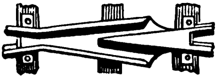
Fri′day (frī′dā), *n.* Sixth day of the week.

Fried (frīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Fry.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* One attached to another by esteem and affection; a promoter; a Quaker. — **Friend′less**, *a.* Forlorn. — **Friend′ly**, *a.* Kind; favorable. — **Friend′-ship**, *n.* Attachment to a person; intimacy.

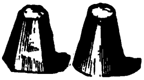
Frieze (frēz *or* frĭz), *n.* Woolen cloth with nap on one side. [below the cornice.
Frieze (frēz), *n.* Flat part of an entablature
Frig′ate (frĭg′ăt), *n.* War ship of medium size.
Fright (frīt), *n.* Sudden fear; terror; consternation. — *v. t.* To terrify; scare; daunt. — **Fright′en**, *v. t.* To fright. — **Fright′ful**, *a.* Terrible; horrid; shocking.
Frig′id (frĭj′ĭd), *a.* Cold; unanimated. — **Frig′id-ness**, **Fri-gid′i-ty** (frĭ-jĭd′ĭ-tў), *n.*
Frill (frĭl), *n.* A ruffle. — *v. t.* To decorate with frills. — *v. i.* To shiver as with cold.
Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* Trimming of loose threads; border. — *v. t.* To border with fringe.
Frisk (frĭsk), *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol. — *n.* A frolic. — **Frisk′y**, *a.* Gay.
Frith (frĭth), *n.* Narrow inlet of the sea.
Frit′ter (frĭt′tẽr), *n.* Pancake of fried batter; fragment; shred. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.
Friv′o-lous (frĭv′ŏ-lŭs), *a.* Of little weight, worth, or importance; trivial; petty.
Friz (frĭz), **Frizz**, *v. t.* To curl or form (hair) into small curls; crisp; crimp. — *n.* Anything curled. — **Friz′zle**, *v. t.* To friz. — **Friz′zly**, *a.* Crisped; crimpy.
Fro (frō), *adv.* From; away; back.
Frock (frŏk), *n.* Outer garment; gown.
Frog (frŏg), *n.* An amphibious animal, with four feet, naked body, and no tail; a tender, horny substance in the sole of a horse's hoof; triangular crossing plate where one track of a railroad joins or crosses another.

Spotted Frog.



Railroad Frog.

Frol′ic (frŏl′ĭk), *a.* Gay; merry. — *n.* Prank; scene of mirth; merry-making. — *v. i.* To sport. — **Frol′ic-some**, *a.* Sportive.
From (frŏm), *prep.* Out of; by reason of.
Front (frŭnt), *n.* Forepart; brow; face; impudence. — *v. t.* & *i.* To oppose face to face; stand opposite. — *a.* Foremost.
Fron′tier (frŏn′tẽr), *n.* Part of a country fronting another country. — *a.* Bordering.
Fron′tis-piece (frŏn′tĭs-pēs), *n.* Picture fronting the first page of a book.
Frost (frŏst), *n.* A freezing; cold weather; frozen dew. — *v. t.* To freeze; sharpen (nails in horseshoes). — **Frost′ing**, *n.* Composition of egg and sugar for covering cake, puddings, etc. — **Frost′y**, *a.* Like frost; chilly; white.
Froth (frŏth), *n.* Bubbles collected on liquids; foam; empty show. — *v. t.* & *i.* To foam. — **Froth′y**, *a.* Full of froth; empty.
Frou′zy (frou′zў), *a.* Fetid; musty; rank.
Fro′ward (frō′wẽrd), *a.* Perversely disobedient; untoward; refractory; peevish.
Frown (froun), *v. t.* & *i.* To rebuke by threatening looks. — *n.* A scowl.
Frow′zy (frou′zў), *a.* Frouzy; blowzy.
Froz′en (frō′z'n), *a.* Congealed with cold; subject to frost; chilly.
Fruc′ti-fy (frŭk′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make fruitful. — *v. i.* To bear fruit. — **Fruc′ti-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* [— **Fru-gal′i-ty**, *n.*
Fru′gal (frụ′gal), *a.* Economical; saving.
Fru-gif′er-ous (frū-jĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing fruit. [on fruits.
Fru-giv′o-rous (frū-jĭv′ŏ-rŭs), *a.* Feeding
Fruit (frụt), *n.* Produce of the earth, of plants, or of animals; offspring; effect. — **Fruit′age**, *n.* Fruit, collectively. — **Fruit′ful**, *a.* Fertile; plentiful; abundant.
Fru-i′tion (frụ-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Pleasure derived from possession; enjoyment; realization.
Fruit′less (frụt′lĕs), *a.* Lacking fruit; barren; unprofitable; vain; profitless.
Frus′trate (frŭs′trāt), *v. t.* To bring to nothing; baffle; defeat; balk. — *a.* Vain; useless. — **Frus-tra′tion**, *n.*
‖**Frus′tum** (frŭs′tŭm), *n.* Part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.



Frustums.

Fry (frī), *v. t.* To cook with fat in a pan over a fire. — *v. i.* To ferment, foam, or dissolve with heat. — *n.* Dish of anything fried; state of excitement.
Fuch′si-a (fū′shĭ-ȧ *or* fū′shȧ), *n.* Flowering plant native of South America. [drink.
Fud′dle (fŭd′d'l), *v. t.* To make foolish by
Fudge (fŭj), *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; — exclamation of contempt.
Fu′el (fū′ĕl), *n.* Combustible matter; whatever feeds flame, heat, or excitement.
Fu′gi-tive (fū′jĭ-tĭv), *a.* Flying; unstable; volatile. — *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter. [lever.
Ful′crum (fŭl′krŭm), *n.* Prop supporting a
Ful-fill′ (fụl-fĭl′), *v. t.* To fill up; make complete; bring to pass. — **Ful-fill′ment**, *n.*

F Fulcrum

Full (fụl), *a.* Filled up;

copious; ample; perfect. — *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. — *adv.* Quite; entirely. — *v. i.* To become wholly illuminated. — **Full'ness,** *n.*

Full (ful), *v. t.* To cleanse and thicken (cloth) in a mill. — *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened. — **Full'er-y,** *n.* Place where cloth is fulled.

Ful'mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To explode; denounce. — *n.* Compound which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat. — **Ful'mi-na'tion,** *n.* Explosion; menace; censure.

Ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* Offending by excess or grossness; nauseous.

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To grope about awkwardly. — *v. t.* To turn over and over.

Fume (fūm), *n.* Vapor; smoke; reek; rage. — *v. i. & t.* To smoke; rage. — **Fu'mi-gate,** *v. t.* To apply smoke to; clear from infection; perfume. — **Fu'mi-ga'tion,** *n.*

Fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; merriment.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Office; duty; performance. — **Func'tion-a-ry,** *n.* An official.

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* A stock; capital; *pl.* money for supplies; public securities. — *v. t.* To provide or invest in funds.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-ment), *n.* Seat. — **Fun'da-men'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary.

Fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-*a*l), *n.* Ceremony of burying a body; burial. — *a.* Pertaining to burial. — **Fu-ne're-al** (fū-nē'rē-*a*l), *a.* Suiting a funeral; dismal.

Fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* Like a fungus; growing suddenly, but not durable. — **Fun'gus,** *n.* An order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, mold, mildew, smut, etc.; excrescence on a plant or animal body; proud flesh.

Fungus.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* A foul smell. — *v. i.* To stink.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* Great fear; panic. — *v. i.* To flinch.

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* Vessel for guiding liquid into a small orifice; tunnel; flue.

Fun'ny (fŭn'nȳ), *a.* Droll; comical.

Fur (fûr), *n.* Short, soft hair of certain animals; skins of animals with the fur. — *v. t.* To line with fur; cover (a wall) with strips of board, etc.

Fur'bish (*fûr'bĭsh*), *v. t.* To scour; polish.

Fur'cate (*fûr'kāt*), *a.* *Forked.*

Fu'ri-ous (*fū'rĭ-ŭs*), *a.* *In a fury; mad; frantic.*

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* To wrap (a sail) closely.

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng), *n.* One eighth of a mile

Fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* Leave of absence from service. — *v. t.* To grant leave to.

Fur'nace (fûr'nās), *n.* Place inclosing fire for melting, warming, baking, etc.

Fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To supply; equip. — **Fur'ni-ture,** *n.* Outfit; equipment.

Fur'ri-er (fûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* Dealer in furs. — **Fur'ri-er-y,** *n.* Furs; trade in furs.

Fur'row (fŭr'rō), *n.* Trench made by a plow; channel; groove; wrinkle. — *v. t.* To plow; mark with channels or wrinkles.

Fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover. — *a.* More remote; beyond; additional. — *v. t.* To help forward; assist. — **Fur'ther-ance,** *n.* Advancement. — **Fur'ther-more',** *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides. — **Fur'ther-most', Fur'thest,** *a.* Farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* Got by stealth; sly.

Fu'ry (fū'rȳ), *n.* Violent passion; wrath; frenzy; a turbulent woman; virago.

Furze (fûrz), *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub.

Fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.* To dissolve; melt; blend. — **Fu'si-ble,** *a.*

Fuse (fūz), **Fuze,** *n.* Tube filled with combustible matter, for blasting, discharging a shell, etc. — **Fu-see'** (fū-zē'), **Fu'sil** (fū'zĭl), *n.* A flintlock musket; fuse; match for lighting cigars.

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* Conical wheel of a watch or clock, to equalize the power of the mainspring.

F Fusee.

Fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* A fusing; union of parties, interests, etc.

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* Tumult; bustle. — *v. i.* To make a bustle; worry; be over busy. — **Fuss'y,** *a.* Disposed to fuss about trifles.

Fust (fŭst), *n.* A strong, musty smell.

Fus'tian (fŭs'chan), *n.* Coarse cotton stuff, corduroy, velveteen, etc.; inflated style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian; pompous.

Fust'y (fŭst'ȳ), *a.* Musty; rank; rancid.

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* Useless; vain; trifling; ineffectual. — **Fu-til'i-ty,** *n.*

Fut'tock (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* One of the timbers over a ship's keel.

Fu'ture (fū'tūr), *a.* About to be; liable to be or come hereafter. — *n.* Time to come. — **Fu-tu'ri-ty,** *n.* The future; future event.

Fuze (fūz), *n.* A fuse.

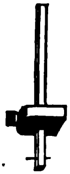
Fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. — *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — **Fuzz'y,** *a.*

Fyke (fīk), *n.* A bag net which fish can enter, but not escape from.

G.

Gab (găb), *n.* The mouth; chatter; loquacity. — *v. i.* To talk idly; prate.
Gab′ble (găb′b'l), *v. i.* To talk noisily; jabber. — *n.* Loud idle talk; cackle of fowls.
Ga′ble (gā′b'l), *n.* Triangular end of a house.
Gad (găd), *n.* Point of a spear or arrow; goad; wedge. — *v. i.* To rove idly. — **Gad′-a-bout′, Gad′der,** *n.* Loafer; busybody; gossip. — **Gad′fly′,** *n.* Insect which stings cattle, and deposits eggs in their skin.
Gaff (găf), *n.* A fisherman's barbed spear; spar extending the top of a sail. — *v. t.* To spear with a gaff.
Gag (găg), *v. t.* To stop the mouth of; silence; affect with nausea. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking.
Gage (gāj), *n.* Pledge; security; challenge to combat. — *v. t.* To engage.
Gage (gāj), *n.* A measure. See GAUGE.
Gage (gāj), *n.* A kind of plum.
Gai′e-ty (gā′ĕ-tȳ), **Gay′e-ty,** *n.* State of being gay; liveliness; glee.
Gain (gān), *n.* Notch in a timber, to receive a beam.
Gain (gān), *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit. — *v. t.* To get; win. — *v. i.* To advance.
Gain′say′ (gān′sā′), *v. t.* To contradict.
Gait (gāt), *n.* Walk; way; step.
Gai′ter (gā′tẽr), *n.* Covering for the ankle; shoe covering the ankle.
Ga′la (gā′lȧ), *n.* Pomp; festivity.
Gal′ax-y (găl′ăks-ȳ), *n.* Belt of stars called the Milky Way; a splendid assemblage.
Gale (gāl), *n.* Strong wind; state of excitement.
Ga-le′na (gȧ-lē′nȧ), *n.* Lead sulphide, the principal ore of lead.
Gall (gal), *n.* Bile, a bitter liquid secreted by the liver; bitterness; impudence.
Gall (gal), *n.* Excrescence produced by insects in bark or leaves of a plant.
Gall (gal), *v. t.* To fret and wear by friction; vex. — *n.* Skin-wound made by rubbing.
Gal′lant (găl′lant), *a.* Showy; gay; brave. — **Gal′lant-ness, Gal′lant-ry,** *n.*
Gal-lant′ (găl-lănt′), *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies; chivalrous. — *n.* A courtly man; lover; suitor. — *v. t.* To attend or wait on (a lady). — **Gal′lant-ry,** *n.* Attention to ladies; intrigue.
Gal′le-on (găl′lē-ŭn), *n.* Large Spanish ship of the 15th century.
Gal′ler-y (găl′lẽr-ȳ), *n.* Covered walk; corridor; raised seats in a church, theater, etc.; room for displaying works of art; collection of paintings, sculpture, etc.
Gal′ley (găl′lȳ), *n.* A low vessel, navigated with sails and oars; light open boat; kitchen of a ship; printer's tray for holding type.
Gal′lic (găl′lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to nutgalls.
Gal′lic (găl′lĭk), **Gal′li-can** (-lĭ-k*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; French.
Gal′li-na′ceous (găl′lĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* Resembling domestic fowls or pheasants.
Gall′nut′ (gal′nŭt′), *n.* A gall on oaks, yielding tannin, used medicinally, as dyes, etc.
Gal′lon (găl′lŭn), *n.* Measure of four quarts.
Gal-loon′ (găl-lo͞on′), *n.* Tapelike fabric for binding clothes, shoes, etc.
Gal′lop (găl′lŭp), *v. i.* To run with leaps, as a horse. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse) to run rapidly. — *n.* A running by leaps.
Gal′lows (găl′lŭs *or* -lōz), *n.* Frame for hanging criminals, suspending machinery, etc.
Gal-van′ic (găl-văn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to galvanism or electrical currents. — **Gal′va-nism,** *n.* Electricity developed by chemical action of certain liquids and metals; science of galvanic electricity. — **Gal′va-nize,** *v. t.* To effect with galvanism; coat with metal; revive (an inanimate person) by galvanic action.
Gam′ble (găm′b'l), *v. i.* To play for money.
Gam-boge′ (găm-bo͞oj′), *n.* Reddish yellow gum resin, used as a pigment and as a cathartic medicine.
Gam′bol (găm′bŏl), *n.* A leaping in frolic; prank. — *v. i.* To dance; skip about; frisk.
Gam′brel (găm′brĕl), *n.* Hind leg of a horse.
Game (gām), *n.* Sport of any kind; frolic; animals pursued by sportsmen; plan; project. — *a.* Ready to fight; courageous. — *v. i.* To play for a stake or prize. — **Game′ster,** *n.* Gambler.
Gam′in (găm′ĭn), *n.* Neglected city boy; street Arab.
Gam′mon (găm′mŭn), *n.* Smoked thigh of a hog. — *v. t.* To salt and dry; make bacon of.
Gam′mon (găm′mŭn), *n.* Backgammon; hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To beat in the game of backgammon; impose upon.
Gam′mon (găm′mŭn), *v. t.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship.
Gam′ut (găm′ŭt), *n.* Scale of musical notes.
Gan′der (găn′dẽr), *n.* Male of the goose.
Gang (găng), *n.* A number going in company; crew; squad; set of instruments working together.
Gan′gli-on (găn̲′glĭ-ŏn), *n.* A collection of nerve cells; tumor situated on a tendon.
Gan′grene (găn̲′grēn), *n.* Mortification of living flesh. — *v. t.* & *i.* To mortify. — **Gan′gre-nous,** *a.* Mortified; putrified.

Gang′way′ (găng′wā′), *n.* Passage or way, into a ship or inclosed place.
Gan′net (găn′nĕt), *n.* A kind of pelican.
Gant′let (gănt′lĕt), *n.* Military punishment in which two lines of men struck the offender as he passed between them.
Gant′let (gănt′lĕt), *n.* Gauntlet.
Gaol (jāl), *n.* A jail.
Gap (găp), *n.* An opening. — *v. t.* To breach; notch.
Gape (gäp), *v. t.* To open the mouth wide; stare; yawn. — *n.* A yawning; width of the opened mouth.
Gar (gär), *n.* Slender fish of the pike kind.
Garb (gärb), *n.* Dress; appearance.
Gar′bage (gär′bāj), *n.* Offal; refuse.
Gar′ble (gär′b'l), *v. t.* To sift; pick out parts fitted to serve a purpose; mutilate; corrupt.
Gar′den (gär′d'n), *n.* Piece of ground in which fruits, flowers, or vegetables are cultivated. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. — **Gar′den-er,** *n.* — **Gar′den-ing,** *n.* Horticulture.
Gar′gle (gär′g'l), *v. t.* To rinse (the throat). — *n.* Wash for the mouth and throat.
Gar′ish (gâr′ĭsh), *a.* Showy; gaudy.
Gar′land (gär′land), *n.* Wreath of flowers.
Gar′lic (gär′lĭk), *n.* Bulbous plant of very strong smell and pungent taste.
Gar′ment (gär′ment), *n.* Article of clothing.
Gar′ner (gär′nẽr), *n.* Granary; place for keeping grain. — *v. t.* To store in a granary.
Gar′net (gär′nĕt), *n.* A mineral or gem, often of deep red color.
Gar′net (gär′nĕt), *n.* Tackle for hoisting cargo.
Gar′nish (gär′nĭsh), *v. t.* To adorn; warn (a person holding property seizable for debt). — *n.* Decoration; ornament round a dish.
Gar′ret (găr′rĕt), *n.* That part of a house next under the roof; attic.
Gar′ri-son (găr′rĭ-s'n), *n.* Body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place troops in (a fortress) for defense.
Gar′ru-lous (găr′ru̧-lŭs), *a.* Given to long, prosy talk; loquacious. — **Gar-ru′li-ty,** *n.*
Gar′ter (gär′tẽr), *n.* Band for a stocking. — *v. t.* To secure (a stocking) with a garter.
Gas (găs), *n.* Aëriform elastic fluid; mixture of particular gases for illuminating purposes. — **Gas′e-ous** (găs′ē-ŭs), *a.* In the form of gas; without solidity or substance.
Gash (găsh), *v. t.* To make a deep cut in (flesh, etc.). — *n.* Deep, long cut.
Gas-om′e-ter (găs-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Reservoir for holding and measuring gas.
Gasp (gȧsp), *v. i.* To labor for breath; pant. — *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. — *n.* Painful catching of the breath.
Gas′tric *(găs′trĭk), a.* Belonging to the stomach.
Gas′tro-nome *(găs′trō-nōm),* **Gas-tron′o-mer, Gas-tron′o-mist,** *n.* One fond of good living; epicure. — **Gas-tron′o-my,** *n.*
Gate (gāt), *n.* Passageway in a wall; frame closing a passage or stopping passage of water; means of entrance. — **Gate′way′,** *n.* Passage through a fence or wall; frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung.
Gath′er (găth′ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To collect; assemble; infer; suppurate. — *n.* Plait or fold in cloth. — **Gath′er-ing,** *n.* Collection; assembly; crowd; tumor; abscess.
Gaud (ga̤d), *n.* Bit of worthless finery; trinket. — **Gaud′y,** *a.* Ostentatiously fine.
Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* To measure the contents of; estimate. — *n.* Measure; standard.
Gaunt (gänt), *a.* Lean; meager; grim.
Gaunt′let (gänt′lĕt), *n.* Long glove to protect hand and wrist.
Gauze (ga̤z), *n.* Thin, transparent stuff, of silk or linen, also of woven wire. — **Gauze, Gauz′y,** *a.* Thin; slight; unsubstantial.


Joiner's Gauge.

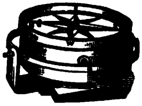
Gave (gāv), *imp.* of Give.
Gav′el (găv′ĕl), *n.* Small heap of grain, not tied up.
Gav′el (găv′ĕl), *n.* Mallet of a presiding officer, or of a stonemason.
Ga′vi-al (gā′vĭ-al), *n.* Asiatic crocodile.
Gawk (ga̤k), *n.* Cuckoo; booby. — *v. i.* To act like a gawky. — **Gawk′y,** *a.* Foolish; clumsy; clownish. — *n.* Awkward or stupid fellow.
Gay (gā), *a.* Merry; lively; fine; showy. — **Gai′e-ty, Gay′e-ty,** *n.*
Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* To look intently; gape; stare. — *n.* Eager or wondering look
Ga-zelle′ (gȧ-zĕl′), *n.* Small, swift, elegantly formed antelope of Northern Africa.
Ga-zette′ (gȧ-zĕt′), *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially. — **Gaz′et-teer′** (găz′-ĕt-tēr′), *n.* Writer of news; geographical dictionary.
Gear (gēr), *n.* Goods; dress; toothed wheel in a machine; gearing — *v. t.* To dress; harness. — **Gear′ing,** *n.* Harness; parts of a machine which transmit motion.
Gee (jē), *v. i.* To turn (horses or oxen) to the off side, or from the driver.
Geese (gēs), *n.; pl. of* Goose.
Gel′a-tin (jĕl′ȧ-tĭn), *n.* Animal jelly. — **Ge-lat′i-nate** (jē-lăt′ĭ-nāt), **Ge-lat′i-nize,** *v. t.* & *i.* To make into, or become, gelatin. — **Ge-lat′i-nous,** *a.*
Gem (jĕm), *n.* Bud; precious stone; jewel. — *v. t.* To adorn with gems. — **Gem′my,** *a.*
‖**Gem′i-ni** (jĕm′ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* The Twins, a constellation containing the stars *Castor* and *Pollux;* third sign of the zodiac.
Gem-ma′tion (jĕm-mā′shŭn), *n.* Formation

of a new individual by budding; arrangement of buds on the stalk; period when buds expand.
Gen'der (jĕn'dẽr), *n.* Classification of nouns by sex. — *v. t.* To beget; engender.
Gen'e-a-log'ic-al (jĕn'ē-ȧ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to genealogy. — **Gen'e-al'o-gist** (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* Student of genealogy. — **Gen'e-al'o-gy**, *n.* History of descent from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage.
Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ē-rȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of Genus.
Gen'er-al (jĕn'ẽr-al), *a.* Relating to a genus or kind; common; not restricted. — *n.* The whole; total; commander of an army. — **Gen'er-al'i-ty**, *n.* A general or vague statement; main body; greatest part. — **Gen'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* To state or view comprehensively. — **Gen'er-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* — **Gen'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In general; commonly; upon the whole. — **Gen'er-al-ship**, *n.* Office of a general; military skill.
Gen'er-ate (jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To beget; produce; cause. — **Gen'er-a'tion**, *n.* Production; offspring; persons living at one period; average lifetime. — **Gen'er-a-tor**, *n.*
Ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), **Ge-ner'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a genus; very comprehensive.
Gen'er-ous (jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Liberal; magnanimous. — **Gen'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* A producing; origin; first book of the Bible, relating the creation of the world.
Gen'ial (jēn'yal), *a.* Contributing to production; sympathetic. [ation.
Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to gener-
Gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a case of nouns, expressing origination, possession, etc. — *n.* The possessive case.
Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs), *n.* A man's natural structure of mind; special taste; mental superiority; power of invention.
Gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* Polite; elegant; fashionable. — **Gen-teel'ness**, **Gen-til'i-ty**, *n.*
Gen'tian (jĕn'shan), *n.* Flowering plant, with a bitter medicinal root.
Gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* One of a non-Jewish race; a heathen. — *a.* Pagan.
Gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* Well-born; refined in manners; quiet; peaceful; tame. — **Gen-til'i-ty** (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Good birth; demeanor of well-born persons; good breeding. — **Gen'tle-folk** (-fōk), **Gen'tle-folks**, *n. pl.* Persons of good family. — **Gen'tle-man**, *n.* A man born of good family; one of refined manners. — **Gen'tle-man-like'**, **Gen'tle-man-ly**, *a.* Polite; refined. — **Gen'tle-wom'an** (-wŏŏm'an), *n.* A woman of good breeding. — **Gen'tly**, *adv.* — **Gen'try**, *n.* People of good breeding.
Gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bending the knee, as in worship.
Gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* Free from adulteration; real; pure; unalloyed.
Ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.* Class containing a number of species marked by common characteristics.
Ge-og'ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography. — **Ge'o-graph'ic** (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ge'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* — **Ge-og'ra-phy**, *n.* Science of the world and its inhabitants; description of the earth.
Ge'o-log'ic (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Ge'o-log'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to geology. — **Ge-ol'o-gy** (jē-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the mineral constitution of the globe. — **Ge-ol'o-gist**, *n.*
Ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), **Ge-om'e-tri'cian** (-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric**, **Ge'o-met'ric-al**, *a.* Pertaining, or according, to geometry. — **Ge-om'e-try**, *n.* Science of magnitude.
Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Plant having showy flowers and a pungent odor.
Germ (jẽrm), *n.* Source; first principle; origin. — **Ger'mi-cide** (jẽr'mĭ-sīd), *a.* Destructive to germs. — *n.* Agent to destroy germs.
Ger'man (jẽr'man), *a.* Nearly akin.
Ger'man (jẽr'man), *n.* A citizen, also the language, of Germany; a round dance, or a party where this dance is performed. — *a.* Pertaining to Germany, its people, or language. [vant.
Ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'), *a.* Appropriate; rele-
Ger'mi-nate (jẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To sprout; bud. — **Ger'mi-na'tion**, *n.* A sprouting; time in which seeds vegetate.
Ges-tic'u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To represent by gesture; act. — **Ges'ture**, *n.* Motion expressing sentiment or passion.
Get (gĕt), *v. t.* To obtain; win; beget; learn. — *v. i.* To gain; become; reach.
Gew'gaw (gū'ga), *n.* Showy trifle; bauble.
Gey'ser (gī'sẽr), *n.* Boiling spring, which spouts forth water, mud, etc.
Ghast'ly (gȧst'lȳ), *a.* Ghost-like; deathly pale; dreadful. — *adv.* Hideously.
Ghost (gōst), *n.* The spirit; soul of man; an apparition. — **Ghost'ly**, *a.*
Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* A demon of the Persians, supposed to prey upon human bodies.
Gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* Very large or strong man. — *a.* Having great size, strength, or power. — **Gi'ant-ess**, *n.* Female giant.
Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* A kind of gallows; jib. — *v. t.* To hang; expose to infamy.
Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* Long-armed Asiatic ape.
Gib'bous (gĭb'bŭs), *a.* Protuberant; convex, as the moon when nearly full.

Gibe (jīb), *v. i. & t.* To rail; deride. — *n.* Scoff; sneer.
Gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* Internal edible parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc.
Gid'dy (gĭd'dȳ), *a.* Light-headed; dizzy; thoughtless; excited.
Gift (gĭft), *n.* Thing given; endowment; present; talent; faculty.
Gig (gĭg), *n.* A whirling thing; top; light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage; small, light row-boat.

Gig.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* Spear; harpoon. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig.
Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* Giantlike; huge.
Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To laugh in a silly manner; titter. — *n.* A titter.
Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* To overlay with gold; illuminate. — **Gild'ing**, *n.* An overlaying with gold; superficial appearance.
Gill (gĭl), *n.* Organ of respiration in fishes.
Gill (jĭl), *n.* A measure, quarter of a pint.
Gill (jĭl), *n.* Sweetheart; ground ivy.
Gil'lie (jĭl'lȳ), **Gil'ly**, *n.* Boy; manservant; male attendant in the Scottish Highlands.
Gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'lȳ-flou'ẽr), *n.* Flowering plant called also *stock;* a purplish apple.
Gilt (gĭlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gild. — *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.
Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *n.* Combination of rings suspending a compass, etc., in a constant position.


Gimbal.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A trivial device; toy.
Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* Small tool for boring holes.
Gimp (gĭmp), *n.* Narrow trimming for dresses, etc.
Gin (jĭn), *n.* Liquor distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries.
Gin (jĭn), *n.* Engine; machine for hoisting; also, one for separating seeds from cotton. — *v. t.* To clear of seeds.
Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* Plant whose spicy root is used in cookery and medicine. — **Gin'ger-bread'**, *n.* Cake flavored with ginger.
Gin'ger-ly (jĭn'jẽr-lȳ), *adv.* Nicely; daintily.
Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth, made of dyed yarn.
Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* A plant, and its medicinal root.
Gip'sy, *n. & a.* See Gypsy.
Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* The camelopard, an African quadruped, with very long fore legs and neck.
Gird (gẽrd), *n.* Stroke of a rod; twitch; sarcastic remark. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; deride. — **Gird'er**, *n.* A satirist.
Gird (gẽrd), *v. t.* To encircle with a band; inclose. — **Gird'er**, *n.* Principal timber in a floor; beam.
Gir'dle (gẽr'd'l), *n.* Belt; circumference. — *v. t.* To gird; inclose; cut through (the bark of a tree) to kill it.
Girl (gẽrl), *n.* Female child; young woman. — **Girl'hood**, *n.* State or time of being a girl. — **Girl'ish**, *a.* Like or befitting a girl.
Girt (gẽrt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gird. — *v. t.* To gird; surround. — **Girt, Girth** (gẽrth), *n.* Band securing a saddle upon a horse; measure round the waist; circumference.
Gist (jĭst), *n.* Pith of a matter; main point.
Give (gĭv), *v. t. & i.* To bestow; grant; yield; utter. — **Giv'er**, *n.*
Giz'zard (gĭz'zẽrd), *n.* Muscular stomach of a fowl.
Gla'cial (glā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to ice or its action. — **Gla'cier** (glā'shẽr), *n.* Mass of ice moving down mountain slopes or valleys.
Glad (glăd), *a.* Joyous; cheering; animating. — *v. t.* To cheer; gladden. — **Glad'den**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become glad.
Glade (glād), *n.* Open way through a wood.
Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* Sword-shaped. — **Glad'i-a'tor**, *n.* Prize-fighter with a sword.
Gla-di'o-lus (glȧ-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.* Plant having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves.
Glair (glâr), *n.* White of an egg; viscous substance. — *v. t.* To smear. — **Glair'y**, *a.*
Glance (glȧns), *n.* Sudden shoot of light; quick look; glimpse; mineral having metallic luster. — *v. i.* To shoot a ray of light; fly off obliquely; allude; twinkle. — *v. t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely.
Gland (glănd), *n.* Organ of secretion in animals and plants; cover of a stuffing box in machinery. — **Glan'ders**, *n.* Contagious disease of the glands of horses, mules, etc. — **Glan'du-lar**, **Glan'du-lous**, *a.* Containing or resembling glands.
Glare (glâr), *v. i.* To shine with dazzling light; look with fierce eyes; be ostentatiously splendid. — *n.* Bright light; fierce look; glassy surface. — **Glar'ing**, *a.* Notorious; open and bold; barefaced.
Glass (glȧs), *n.* A hard, transparent substance; thing made of glass; mirror; tumbler; lens; spyglass; barometer; *pl.* spectacles. — *v. t.* To glaze. — **Glass'y**, *a.* Made of or like glass; smooth, brittle, or transparent; dull or lifeless.
Glaze (glāz), *v. t.* To furnish (a window, picture, etc.) with glass; render smooth and glossy. — *v. i.* To become glassy. — **Glaz'er**, *n.* One who glazes; tool for polishing.

— **Gla'zier** (glā'zhẽr), *n.* One who sets glass. — **Glaz'ing,** *n.* A setting glass, polishing, etc.; glossy substance for overlaying a surface.

Gleam (glēm), *n.* Shoot of light; beam; ray. — *v. i.* To dart (rays of light); glitter.

Glean (glēn), *v. t. & i.* To gather after a reaper; collect with minute labor.

Glebe (glēb), *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Glee (glē), *n.* Joy; musical composition for three or more voices. — **Glee'ful,** *a.* Gay.

Glen (glĕn), *n.* Secluded, narrow valley.

Glib (glĭb), *a.* Slippery; fluent; flippant.

Glide (glīd), *v. i.* To flow smoothly.

Glim (glĭm), *n.* A light or candle. — **Glim'mer,** *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* A faint light.

Glimpse (glĭms), *n.* Sudden flash; brief view.

Glis'ten (glĭs''n), *v. i.* To sparkle; shine.

Glit'ter (glĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To sparkle; gleam; glare. — *n.* Sparkling light; brilliancy.

Gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* Twilight; dusk.

Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To look with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, avarice, etc.

Globe (glōb), *n.* Round body; ball; sphere; the earth. — **Glob'u-lar** (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical. — **Glob'ule,** *n.* Little globe; small particle.

Gloom (glōōm), *n.* Partial or total darkness; obscurity; melancholy; sadness. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely; appear dismal. — *v. t.* To render gloomy, dismal, or sullen. — **Gloom'y,** *a.* Dim; sullen; sad.

Glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A giving glory; state of being glorified. — **Glo'ri-fy,** *v. t.* To adore; extol. — **Glo'ri-ous,** *a.* Splendid; illustrious. — **Glo'ry,** *n.* Praise; honor; grandeur; heaven. — *v. i.* To exult; boast; be proud of.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* Brightness; polish; specious appearance. — *v. t.* To give luster to; make smooth or shining.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* Interpretation; commentary; false explanation. — *v. t.* To render plausible; illustrate; explain. — **Glos'sa-ry,** *n.* Vocabulary of words requiring elucidation.

Gloss'y (glŏs'ỹ), *a.* Smooth; shining; plausible.

Glot'tis (glŏt'tĭs), *n.* Opening of the windpipe.

Glove (glŭv), *n.* Cover for the hand. — *v. t.* To cover with a glove. — **Glov'er,** *n.* Dealer in gloves.

Glow (glō), *v. i.* To shine with intense heat, animation, blushes, etc. — *n.* Shining heat; redness; intense excitement or earnestness. — **Glow'worm',** *n.* Insect which emits light from the abdomen.

Glue (glū), *n.* Hard gelatin, boiled from skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used as a cement. — *v. t.* To join with glue; unite.

Glum (glŭm), *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.

Glume (glūm), *n.* Husk of grain or grasses.

Glut (glŭt), *v. t. & i.* To swallow greedily; gorge; cloy. — *n.* Full supply; more than enough; clog; wedge for splitting blocks.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* Tough, adhesive part of dough. — **Glu'ti-nous,** *a.*

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* Voracious eater; a carnivorous mammal; wolverine. — **Glut'ton-ous,** *a.* Greedy. — **Glut'ton-y,** *n*

Glyc'er-in (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Sweet, viscid liquid, obtained from fats.

Gnarl (närl), *v. i.* To growl; snarl.

Gnarl (närl), *n.* Knot in wood. — **Gnarled** (närld), **Gnarl'y,** *a.* Full of knots.

Gnash (năsh), *v. t. & i.* To strike (the teeth) together, in anger or pain.

Gnat (năt), *n.* Small blood-sucking fly.

Gnaw (nạ), *v. t. & i.* To bite, or wear away with the teeth; corrode; fret away.

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* Rock resembling granite.

Gnome (nōm), *n.* Dwarf; goblin of the mines.

Gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* Pin of a sundial.

Gnu (nū), *n.* A South African antelope.

Go (gō), *v. i.* To pass from one place to another; proceed; depart; die.

Goad (gōd), *n.* Prod; stimulus. — *v. t.* To prick; drive with a goad; stimulate.

Goal (gōl), *n.* Point aimed at; end; purpose.

Goat (gōt), *n.* Horned ruminant animal, akin to the sheep. — **Goat'ee'** (gō'tē'), *n.* Beard depending from the chin. — **Goat'herd,** *n.* One who tends goats.

Goat's Head.

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* To swallow hastily. — *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. — **Gob'bler,** *n.* A greedy eater; turkey cock.

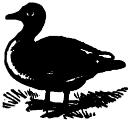
Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* Cup with a foot.

Gob'lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* Phantom; gnome; elf.

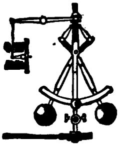
Go'-by' (gō'bī'), *n.* Refusal to notice; neglect.

God (gŏd), *n.* The Supreme Being; Creator; a divinity; deity; idol. — **God'child',** **God'daugh'ter,** **God'son',** *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor at the font. — **God'fa'ther,** **God'moth'er,** *n.* Sponsor for a child in baptism. — **God'dess,** *n.* Female god. — **God'less,** *a.* Acknowledging no God; ungodly; wicked. — **God'like',** *a.* Divine. — **God'ly,** *a.* Reverencing God and his laws; pious. — **God'send',** *n.* Unexpected good fortune.

Gog′gle (gŏg′g'l), *v. i.* To roll the eyes.—*a.* Rolling; staring. —*n.* Staring or rolling of the eyes. — **Gog′gles**, *n. pl.* Spectacles.
Go′ing (gō′ĭng), *n.* Movement; departure; way of life.
Goi′ter (goi′tẽr), *n.* A swelling of the glands [of the throat.
Gold (gōld), *n.* A precious metal; money; wealth; yellow color. — **Gold′en**, *a.* Made of, or like, gold; very precious. — **Gold′finch′**, *n.* Yellow singing bird. — **Gold′fish**, *n.* Small fish of a golden color, — often domesticated. — **Gold′smith′**, *n.* One who makes articles of gold.
Gon′do-la (gŏn′dō-lȧ), *n.* Venetian pleasure boat. — **Gon′do-lier′** (-lēr′), *n.* Rower of a gondola.
Gone, *p. p.* of Go.
Gong (gŏng), *n.* A kind of metal drum.
Good (go͝od), *a.* Having desirable qualities; kind; suited; sufficient; fair; honorable. — *n.* Welfare; benefit; *pl.* commodities; property. —*adv.* Well; quite; considerably. — **Good′ish**, *a.* Rather good; fair; not wholly bad. — **Good′-by′**, **Good′-bye′**, *n.* or *interj.* Farewell.—**Good′ly**, *a.* Agreeable; comely; large. — **Good′-na′tured**, *a.* Mild in temper; not easily provoked; kind. — **Good′y-good′y**, *a.* Mawkishly good.—*n.* Goodness combined with silliness.
Goose (go͞os), *n.* Web-footed aquatic fowl; tailor's smoothing iron; a simpleton.


Goose.

Goose′ber-ry (go͞oz′bĕr-rỹ), *n.* Thorny shrub and its edible berry.
Go′pher (gō′fẽr), *n.* Burrowing animal of several kinds, — rat, squirrel, tortoise, and snake.
Gore (gōr), *n.* Blood, thick or clotted.
Gore (gōr), *n.* Wedge-shaped piece of cloth or of land. —*v. t.* To cut in a triangular form.
Gorge (gôrj), *n.* The throat; gullet; narrow passage; a choking. —*v. t.* To swallow; glut. —*v. i.* To feed greedily.
Gor′geous (gôr′jŭs), *a.* Splendid; showy.
Go-ril′la (gō-rĭl′lȧ), *n.* Large, strong, and fierce African ape, resembling man.
Gor′mand (gôr′m*a*nd), *n.* Greedy eater; glutton. — **Gor′mand-ize**, *v. t.* & *i.* To eat greedily.
Gorse (gôrs), *n.* Prickly shrub; furze; whin.
Gor′y (gōr′ỹ), *a.* Bloody; murderous.
Gos′ling (gŏz′lĭng), *n.* Young goose.
Gos′pel (gŏs′pĕl), *n.* History of Jesus Christ and his teachings.
Gos′sa-mer (gŏs′sȧ-mẽr), *n.* A filmy substance, floating in the air; gauzelike fabric, or garment made from it.
Gos′sip (gŏs′sĭp), *n.* A tattler; chatter; rumor. — *v. i.* To prate; run about and tattle.
Got (gŏt), *imp.* of Get. — **Got, Got′ten**, *p. p.* [of Get.
Goth (gŏth), *n.* One of an ancient Teutonic race; a barbarian. — **Goth′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, also to a style of architecture; rude; barbarous. —*n.* Language of the Goths.
Gouge (gouj), *n.* Chisel for scooping; cavity; fraud. —*v. t.* To scoop out; cheat.
Gourd (gōrd), *n.* A plant and its fleshy fruit; a cup made from its hard outer rind.
Gour′mand (go͞or′m*a*nd), *n.* Gormand.
Gout (gout), *n.* Drop; clot; inflammation of the joints. — **Gout′y**, *a.* Afflicted with gout.
Gov′ern (gŭv′ẽrn), *v. t.* To direct; manage; require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a particular case. —*v. i.* To have control. — **Gov′ern-or**, *n.* One who governs; chief ruler; guardian; attachment to a machine or engine, to preserve uniform motion. — **Gov′ern-ess**, *n.* Woman who governs or instructs. — **Gov′ern-ment**, *n.* A governing; restraint; administration; executive power; state; influence of one word on the form of another. — **Gov′ern-men′tal**, *a.*


Governor of Steam Engine.

Gown (goun), *n.* Outer garment of a woman, scholar, professional man, etc.; garb.
Grab (grăb), *v. t.* & *i.* To seize; clutch; snatch. —*n.* Grasp; snatch.
Grace (grās), *n.* Favor; divine mercy; excellence; beauty; prayer before or after meat. —*v. t.* To adorn; honor. — **Grace′ful**, *a.* Elegant; agreeable. — **Grace′less**, *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; corrupt. — **Gra′cious** (grā′shŭs), *a.* Abounding in grace or mercy; kind.
Gra-da′tion (grȧ-dā′shŭn), *n.* A progressing by regular steps; degree in a series.
Grade (grād), *n.* Step or degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to an even slope.
Grad′u-al (grăd′ū-*a*l), *a.* By steps or degrees; progressive; slow.
Grad′u-ate (grăd′ū-āt), *v. t.* To divide into regular grades or intervals; admit to a certain grade or academical degree. —*v. i.* To receive an academical degree. —*n.* One admitted to an academical degree. —*a.* Arranged by degrees; graduated. — **Grad′u-a′tion**, *n.* A graduating; a dividing into degrees or definite parts.
Graft (grȧft), *n.* Shoot or scion of a tree

inserted in another tree. — *v. t.* & *i.* To insert (a cutting from one tree) in a stem of another; implant.

Grain (grān), *n.* Kernel (of corn, wheat, etc.); small, hard particle; small weight; fiber of wood, etc.; texture. — *v. t.* To granulate; paint like the grain of wood. — *v. i.* To form grains.

Gram (grăm), *n.* The metric unit of weight, being 15.432 grains.

Gram′i-na′ceous (grăm′ĭ-nā′shŭs), **Gra-min′e-al** (grȧ-mĭn′ē-al), **Gra-min′e-ous**, *a.* Like grass; grassy. — **Gram′i-niv′o-rous**, *a.* Feeding on grass and similar food.

Gram′mar (grăm′mẽr), *n.* Science of language; art of speaking or writing correctly. — **Gram-ma′ri-an**, *n.* One versed in grammar. — **Gram-mat′ic-al**, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.

Gram′pus (grăm′pŭs), *n.* Fish akin to the whale.

Gran′a-ry (grăn′ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A storehouse for grain.

Grand (grănd), *a.* Very great; principal; noble. — **Grand′child′**, **Grand′daugh′ter**, **Grand′son′**, *n.* Child, daughter, or son of one's child. — **Grand′fa′ther**, **Grand′moth′er**, *n.* Father or mother of one's parent. — **Grand′sire′**, *n.* Grandfather; any male ancestor.

Gran-dee′ (grăn-dē′), *n.* Man of high rank.

Gran′deur (grăn′dūr), *n.* Sublimity; majesty; stateliness; magnificence.

Gran-dil′o-quence (grăn-dĭl′ō-kwens), *n.* Lofty words; pomposity. — **Gran-dil′o-quent**, *a.*

Grand′fa′ther, etc. See under Grand, *a.*

Grange (grānj), *n.* Granary; farm; league to promote farmers' interests. — **Gran′ger** (grān′jẽr), *n.* Member of a grange.

Gran′ite (grăn′ĭt), *n.* Rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. — **Gra-nit′ic** (grȧ-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Like or consisting of granite.

Gra-niv′o-rous (grȧ-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating grain.

Grant (grȧnt), *v. t.* To allow; yield; bestow; admit; concede. — *n.* A granting; gift; transfer of property by deed; appropriation by the government. — **Gran-tee′**, *n.* Receiver of a grant. — **Grant′or**, *n.*

Gran′u-lar (grăn′ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or like, grains or granules. — **Gran′u-late**, *v. t.* & *i.* To form into grains; roughen on the surface. — **Gran′u-la′tion**, **Gran′ule**, *n.* A small grain; pellet. — **Gran′u-lous**, *a.*

Grape (grāp), *n.* Fruit of the vine; grapeshot. — **Grap′er-y**, *n.* Place where grapes are grown. — **Grape′shot′**, *n.* Cluster of iron balls, to be shot from a cannon. — **Grape′stone′**, *n.* Seed of the grape. — **Grape′vine′**, *n.* Vine producing grapes.

Graph′ic (grăf′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to writing; written; picturesquely described.

Graph′ite (grăf′īt), *n.* Native carbon in crystals, used for pencils, crucibles, lubrication, etc.; — also called *plumbago* or *black lead.*

Grap′nel (grăp′nĕl), *n.* Small anchor, with claws; instrument designed to grapple or hold.

Grap′ple (grăp′p′l), *v. t.* To seize; lay hold of. — *v. i.* To use a grapple; contend in close fight. — *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest.

Grapnel.

Grasp (grȧsp), *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripe of the hand; power of holding.

Grass (grȧs), *n.* Herbage; plants constituting food of cattle. — **Grass′hop′per**, *n.* Jumping insect, which feeds on grass or leaves. — **Grass′plot′**, *n.* A space covered with grass; lawn. — **Grass′y**, *a.*

Grate (grāt), *n.* Latticework in windows of prisons, etc.; frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with grates or bars.

Grate (grāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To rub harshly; fret; vex. — **Grat′er**, *n.* One that grates; roughened instrument for rubbing off particles of a body. — **Grat′ing**, *a.* Harsh; irritating. — *n.* A harsh sound.

Grat′ing (grāt′ĭng), *n.* Partition formed of bars.

Grate′ful (grāt′ful), *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; affording pleasure; welcome.

Grat′i-fy (grăt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To please; indulge; recompense. — **Grat′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

‖**Gra′tis** (grā′tĭs), *adv.* For nothing; freely.

Grat′i-tude (grăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being grateful; thankfulness.

Gra-tu′i-tous (grȧ-tū′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Given without recompense; without cause or proof. — **Gra-tu′i-ty**, *n.* Free gift; present.

Grat′u-late (grăt′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To salute with joy; congratulate. — **Grat′u-la′tion**, *n.* — **Grat′u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing joy.

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* To carve or cut; engrave; clean (a ship's bottom). — *n.* Tomb; death or destruction. — **Grav′er**, *n.* Engraver; sculptor; tool for engraving.

Grave (grāv), *a.* Of weight or importance; serious; solemn; low in sound; deep.

Grav′el (grăv′ĕl), *n.* Small stones; concretions in the kidneys and bladder. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel; puzzle.

Grave′stone′ (grāv′stōn′), *n.* Stone marking a grave.

Grave′yard′ (grāv′yärd′), *n.* Burial place; cemetery.

Grav′i-tate (grăv′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To tend toward the center. — **Grav′i-ta′tion**, *n.* A gravitating; attraction by which all bodies tend toward each other.

Grav'i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Being grave or serious; sobriety; dignity; weight; heaviness.
Gra'vy (grā'vȳ), *n.* Juice from cooked meat.
Gray (grā), *a.* Hoary; old; mature. — *n.* Color made by mixture of white and black. — **Gray'beard'** (-bērd'), *n.* An old man.
Gray'hound (grā'hound), *n.* Greyhound.
Graze (grāz), *v. t. & i.* To feed on grass; touch lightly in passing. — **Gra'zier** (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who pastures cattle and rears them for the market. — **Graz'ing,** *n.* A feeding on grass; pasture; passing touch.
Grease (grēs), *n.* Soft animal fat. — **Grease** (grēz *or* grēs), *v. t.* To smear with grease. — **Greas'y,** *a.* Oily; fat.
Great (grāt), *a.* Large; big; important. — **Great'-grand'child', -grand'daugh'ter, -grand'son',** *n.* Child, daughter, or son of one's granddaughter or grandson. — **Great'-grand'fa'ther, -grand'moth'er,** *n.* Father or mother of one's grandparent.
Great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* Overcoat.
Grebe (grēb), *n.* A diving marine bird.
Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a. & n.* Greek.
Greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire; avarice. — **Greed'y,** *a.* Hungry; ravenous.
Greek (grēk), *a.* Pertaining to Greece. — *n.* A native, or the language, of Greece.
Green (grēn), *a.* Of the color of growing plants, or of blue mixed with yellow; verdant; new; not ripe; immature; raw; not seasoned. — *n.* Color of growing plants. *Pl.* fresh leaves; leaves of young plants dressed for food. — *v. t.* To make green. — **Green'ish,** *a.* Somewhat green. — **Green'horn',** *n.* A raw youth. — **Green'house',** *n.* House to protect tender plants.
Greet (grēt), *v. t. & i.* To salute; address. — **Greet'ing,** *n.* Salutation; compliment.
Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Living in flocks.
Gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* A shell filled with powder, and fired by a fuse. — **Gren'a-dier'** (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* A foot soldier.
Grew (gru̥), *imp.* of GROW.
Grey (grā), *a.* Gray.
Grey'hound' (grā'hound'), *n.* A slender breed of swift dogs, with great keenness of sight.

Greyhound.

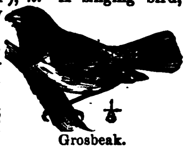
Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* Shallow pan for baking cakes; cover for a stove.
Grid'i'ron *(grĭd'ī'ŭrn), n. Grated utensil for broiling.*
Grief (grēf), *n.* Pain of mind; sorrow; sadness.
Grieve (grēv), *v. t. & i.* To afflict; try; sorrow; mourn. — **Griev'ance,** *n.* Cause of grief; injury; hardship. — **Griev'ous,** *a.* Painful; heinous; full of grief.
Grif'fin (grĭf'fĭn), **Grif'fon** (-fŏn), *n.* Fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle; an Oriental vulture.
Grill (grĭl), *v. t.* To broil.
Grim (grĭm), *a.* Fierce; frightful; surly.
Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the countenance; smirk. — *v. i.* To make faces.
Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* An old cat.
Grime (grīm), *n.* Foul matter; dirt deeply rubbed in. — *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply. — **Grim'y,** *a.* Begrimed; dirty; foul.
Grin (grĭn), *v. i.* To show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *n.* A showing the closed teeth.
Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* To rub; wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; oppress; harass. — **Grind'er,** *n.* One that grinds; a molar, or double tooth. — **Grind'stone',** *n.* Revolving circular stone for sharpening tools.
Grip (grĭp), *n.* A grasp; a holding fast; handle. — *v. t.* To grasp; gripe.
Gripe (grīp), *v. t.* To clutch; pinch; distress. — *v. i.* To hold tightly; get money by hard bargains; suffer sharp pains. — *n.* Grasp; handle; exaction; distress.
||**Grippe** (grĭp), *n.* Influenza; epidemic catarrh.
Gris'ly (grĭs'lȳ), *a.* Frightful; horrible. — **Grisly bear.** Grizzly bear.
Grist (grĭst), *n.* Ground corn; quantity ground at one time; provision.
Gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* Elastic tissue which forms bone in animal bodies; cartilage. — **Gris'tly,** *a.* Like gristle; cartilaginous.
Grit (grĭt), *n.* Coarse part of meal; grain coarsely ground; sand or gravel; colloquially, resolution or spunk. — *v. i. & t.* To grind; grate. — **Grit'ty,** *a.* Containing grit; resolute.
Griz'zle (grĭz'z'l), *n.* Gray; mixture of white and black. — **Griz'zly,** *a.* Somewhat gray. — **Grizzly bear.** Large and ferocious bear of Western North America.
Groan (grōn), *v. i.* To give forth a low, moaning sound. — *n.* Sound of pain or derision.
Groat (gra̤t), *n.* Old English coin.
Groats (gra̤ts), *n. pl.* Hulled oats or wheat.
Gro'cer (grō'sēr), *n.* Dealer in tea, sugar, spices, etc. — **Gro'cer-y,** *n.*
Grog (grŏg), *n.* Mixed spirit and water. — **Grog'ger-y, Grog'shop',** *n.* Place where spirits are retailed and drunk.
Groin (groin), *n.* Junction of belly and thigh, also of intersecting arches.

Groom (gro͞om), *n.* Servant in charge of horses; man just married; bridegroom. — *v. t.* To tend (a horse). — **Grooms'man**, *n.* Attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove (gro͞ov), *n.* Furrow; long hollow cut by a tool; routine. — *v. t.* To furrow.

Grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* To feel in the dark.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* A singing bird, having a bill very thick at the base.


Grosbeak.

Gross (grōs), *a.* Great; coarse; vulgar; thick; dense; entire; total. — *n.* The main body; bulk; number of twelve dozen.

Grot (grŏt), **Grot'to**, *n.* Cavern; cave. — **Gro-tesque'** (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* Fantastic.

Ground (ground), *imp. & p. p.* of Grind.

Ground (ground), *n.* Surface of the earth, also of a floor; land; estate; foundation; *pl.* dregs; lees. — *v. t.* To lay on the ground; found; instruct in first principles. — *v. i.* To run aground. — **Ground'less**, *a.* Without ground or foundation; false. — **Ground'nut'**, *n.* The peanut; also, several plants having edible roots.— **Ground'work'**, *n.* Foundation; basis; first principle.

Group (gro͞op), *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* To assemble.

Grouse (grous), *n.* Wild bird of many kinds.

Grout (grout), *n.* Coarse meal; grounds; dregs; thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing ceilings. — *v. t.* To fill up (joints between stones) with grout.

Grove (grōv), *n.* Cluster of trees; a small wood.

Grov'el (grŏv''l), *v. i.* To creep on the earth; be low or mean.

Grew (gro͞o), *v. t. & i.* To vegetate; increase; raise.

Growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* To grumble; snarl. — *n.* Deep, angry murmur.

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of Grow.

Growth (grōth), *n.* A growing; gradual increase; production; effect; result.

Grub (grŭb), *v. i. & t.* To dig. — *n.* A larva.

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or reluctant. — *n.* Cherished ill-will; envy; spite.

Gru'el (gru̧'ĕl), *n.* Liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* Rough; surly; churlish.

Grum (grŭm), *a.* Morose; deep in the throat.

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To murmur; growl.

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* To make a guttural noise, like a hog. — *n.* Sound of a hog.

Gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.* Dung of sea fowls, — used as manure.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.* Surety for another's performance of duty; security. — *v. t.* To warrant; make sure. — **Guar'an-ty**, *n.* Engagement for another's payment of debt or performance of duty. — *v. t.* To warrant; indemnify; save harmless.

Guard (gärd), *v. t.* To protect from danger; defend. — *v. i.* To watch. — *n.* Defense; escort; care; heed. — **Guard'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a cautious manner. — **Guard'i-an**, *n.* One who guards or secures; one in charge of another. — *a.* Protecting. — **Guard'i-an-ship**, *n.* Office of a guardian; protection.

Gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* A tropical tree, or its fruit, used for jelly.

Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bẽr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a governor.

Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* Small fresh-water fish, easily caught; one easily cheated; pivot for a wheel or a rudder.

Guer-ril'la (gĕr-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* Irregular warfare; member of a predatory band.

Guess (gĕs), *v. t.* To judge of at random or on uncertain knowledge. — *v. i.* To conjecture. — *n.* Judgment on insufficient evidence.

Guest (gĕst), *n.* A visitor.

Guf-faw' (gŭf-fa̤'), *n.* Loud burst of laughter.

Guid'ance (gīd'ans), *n.* Direction; government. — **Guide** (gīd), *v. t.* To lead; direct. — *n.* One who directs another in his way; a regulator. — **Guide'post'**, *n.* Post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* Association of men of kindred pursuits.

Guile (gīl), *n.* Craft; deceit. — **Guile'ful**, *a.* Cunning; guilty. — **Guile'less**, *a.* Artless.

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* Machine for beheading. — *v. t.* To kill with a guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* Criminality; sin. — **Guilt'less**, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent; without experience. — **Guilt'y**, *a.* Criminal; wicked.

Guin'ea (gĭn'ē), *n.* English gold coin, worth 21 shillings or about $5.

Guin'ea fowl' (gĭn'ē foul'), **Guin'ea hen'**. Fowl akin to peacocks, originally from Africa.

Guin'ea pig' (gĭn'ē pĭg'). Small Brazilian rodent.

Guise (gīz), *n.* External appearance; mien.

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* Stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Guitar.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* Ravine; gully.

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* Abyss; deep chasm; large bay.

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; defraud. — *n.* Trick; fraud; dupe.

Gull (gŭl), *n.* Long-winged sea fowl.

Gul'let (gŭl'lĕt), *n.* Passage for food in the throat. [**Gul'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* |
Gul'li-ble (gŭl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. —|
Gul'ly (gŭl'lȳ), *n.* Channel worn by water; gulch. — *v. t.* To wear into gullies.
Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* To swallow eagerly. — *n.* A swallow; quantity swallowed at once.
Gum (gŭm), *n.* Dense tissues covering the jaws and investing the teeth.
Gum (gŭm), *n.* A vegetable secretion which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum. — **Gum'my**, *a.* Like gum; sticky.
Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* Soup composed of okra, tomatoes, etc.
Gump (gŭmp), *n.* A dolt; dunce.
Gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Shrewdness.
Gun (gŭn), *n.* Any firearm, except the pistol and mortar, for firing projectiles by gunpowder; a cannon. — *v. i.* To hunt small game. — **Gun'ner**, *n.* One who works a gun; cannoneer. — **Gun'ner-y**, *n.* The constructing or using guns. — **Gun'ning**, *n.* Pursuit of game with guns. — **Gun'pow'der**, *n.* An explosive composition used in gunnery, blasting, etc. — **Gun'shot'**, *n.* Reach or range of a gun. — *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. — **Gun'smith'**, *n.* One who makes or repairs small arms; an armorer. — **Gun'stock'**, *n.* Stock in which the barrel of a firearm is fastened.
Gun'ny (gŭn'nȳ), *n.* Coarse sacking.
Gun'wale (gŭn'wĕl *or* gŭn'nĕl), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side.
Gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* To flow in a broken, noisy current. — *n.* Gush of liquid.
Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* To flow copiously; act with sudden impulse. — *n.* Violent issue of fluid from an inclosed place; effusive sentiment.
Gus'set (gŭs'sĕt), *n.* Piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or shape it.
Gust (gŭst), *n.* Sense of tasting; relish; taste. — **Gus'to**, *n.* Nice appreciation; taste.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* Sudden squall; burst of passion. — **Gust'y**, *a.* Tempestuous; squally.
Gut (gŭt), *n.* Intestinal canal. — *v. t.* To remove bowels from; destroy the interior of.
Gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'tȧ-pẽr'chȧ), *n.* Sap from Malayan trees, resembling caoutchouc.
Gut'ter (gŭt'tẽr), *n.* Channel to convey away water. — *v. t. & i.* To hollow or channel.
Gut'tur-al (gŭt'tŭr-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the throat. — *n.* Sound made in the throat; letter so sounded.
Guy (gī), *n.* Rope or rod steadying anything.
Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. t. & i.* To swallow liquid much or often.
Gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* Place for athletic exercises; school for literature and science. — **Gym'nast**, *n.* One given to gymnastics. — **Gym-nas'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises. — **Gym-nas'tics**, *n.* Athletic or disciplinary exercise.
Gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* Sulphate of lime. When calcined, it is plaster of Paris.
Gyp'sy (jĭp'sȳ), *n.* One of a vagabond Oriental race, scattered over Europe; a sly, crafty person. — *a.* Pertaining to gypsies.
Gy'ral (jī'r*a*l), *a.* Moving circularly; whirling; rotatory. — **Gy'rate**, *v. i.* To revolve; move spirally. — **Gy-ra'tion**, *n.* A whirling; rotation. — **Gy'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Moving spirally. — **Gyre** (jīr), *n.* Circular motion; circle described by a moving body.
Gyr'fal'con (jẽr'fa̤'k'n), *n.* The peregrine falcon.
Gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle. — *v. t.* To fetter; chain.

1/16
Gyrfalcon.

H.

Ha (hä), **Hah**, *interj.* denoting surprise.
‖**Ha'be-as cor'pus** (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). A writ to produce a prisoner before a court.
Ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* Dress.
Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* Ordinary state; temperament; custom; garment. — *v. t.* To clothe.
Hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in. — **Hab'i-tat**, *n.* Natural abode. — **Hab'i-ta'tion**, *n.* Dwelling.
Ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ŭ-*a*l), *a.* Customary; common. — **Ha-bit'u-ate**, *v. t.* To accustom; familiarize. — **Ha-bit'u-a'tion**, *n.*
Hack (hăk), *v. t.* To cut awkwardly; mangle. — *v. i.* To cough faintly and often. — *n.* Notch; cut; feeble cough.
Hack (hăk), *n.* Horse, carriage, etc., let out for hire; man who hires himself out for literary work; a drudge. — *a.* Hired.
Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *v. t.* To comb (flax or hemp). — *n.* Comb for dressing flax, etc.

Hack′ney (hăk′nȳ), *n.* Nag; pony; horse kept for hire; hack; person worn by drudgery; hireling. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* To make trite or commonplace.

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of HAVE.

Had′dock (hăd′dŏk), *n.* Marine food-fish, like the cod.

Haddock.

Haft (hȧft), *n.* Handle; hilt.

Hag (hăg), *n.* Ugly old woman; fury; witch.

Hag′gard (hăg′gard), *a.* Hollow-eyed; wasted by want or suffering.

Hag′gle (hăg′g'l), *v. t.* To cut into small pieces; roughen by cutting; tease; worry. — *v. i.* To bargain; higgle.

Hail (hāl), *n.* Frozen vapor. — *v. t. & i.* To pour down in icy particles.

Hail (hāl), *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE. — *interj.* denoting salutation. — *n.* Wish of health; salutation. — *v. t.* To salute; call.

Hail′stone′ (hāl′stōn′), *n.* Drop of hail.

Hair (hâr), *n.* Small tubular animal filament; mass of such filaments; very small distance. — **Hair′breadth′** (-brĕdth′), *n.*, **Hair's′ breadth′.** Diameter or breadth of a hair; very small distance.—**Hair′breadth′**, *a.* Very narrow. — **Hair′brush′**, *n.* Brush for smoothing the hair. — **Hair′dress′er**, *n.* Barber. — **Hair′less**, *a.* Wanting hair. — **Hair′pin′**, *n.* Pin for dressing the hair. — **Hair′spring′**, *n.* Fine wire moving the balance wheel of a timepiece. — **Hair′y**, *a.*

Hal′cy-on (hăl′sĭ-ŏn), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; peaceful; happy.

Hale (hāl), *a.* Sound; healthy; robust.

Hale (hāl *or* hal), *v. t.* To drag; haul.

Half (häf), *n.* One of two equal parts of a thing. — *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half. —**Half′-breed′**, *n.* One whose parents are of different races.—**Half′-broth′er**, *n.* Brother by one parent only. — **Half′-caste′**, *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. — **Half′-heart′ed**, *a.* Wanting in true affection; lukewarm. — **Half′-moon′**, *n.* The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. — **Half′-pen-ny** (hā′pĕn-nȳ), *n.; pl.* HALFPENCE. English coin worth half a penny; value of half a penny. — **Half′-sis′ter**, *n.* Sister by one parent only. — **Half′way′**, *adv.* At half the distance; partially. — *a.* Midway; incomplete. — *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree. — **Half′-wit′ted**, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly.

Hal′i-but (hŏl′ĭ-bŭt), *n.* Large sea flatfish.

Hall (hal), *n.* Large edifice or room; entrance of a house; place of public assembly.

Hal′le-lu′iah (hăl′lē-lū′yȧ), **Hal′le-lu′jah**, *n.* & *interj.* *Praise ye Jehovah.*

Hal-loo′ (hăl-lōō′), *n.* Loud exclamation to call attention. — *v. t. & i.* To cry out; encourage; hail. — *interj.* Ho, there! ho!

Hal′low (hăl′lō), *v. t.* To make holy.

Hal-lu′ci-na′tion (hăl-lū′sĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Delusion of the imagination.

Ha′lo (hā′lō), *n.* A luminous circle.

Halt (halt), *n.* A stop; limp; lameness. — *v. i. & t.* To stop; limp. — *a.* Lame.

Hal′ter (hal′tẽr), *n.* Strap or cord, for holding a horse, hanging malefactors, etc. — *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Halve (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts. — **Halves** (hävz), *n., pl.* of HALF.

Hal′yard (hăl′yẽrd), *n.* Rope for adjusting sails.

Ham (hăm), *n.* Hind part of the knee; a hog's thigh cured.

Hames (hāmz), *n. pl.* Curved pieces connecting a horse's collar with the traces.

Ham′let (hăm′lĕt), *n.* Small village.

Ham′mer (hăm′mẽr), *n.* Instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To beat; strike repeatedly.

Ham′mock (hăm′mŏk), *n.* A hanging bed.

Ham′per (hăm′pẽr), *n.* A covered basket. — *v. t.* To put into a hamper.

Hammock.

Ham′per (hăm′pẽr), *v. t.* To put a hamper on; encumber. — *n.* A shackle; obstruction.

Hand (hănd), *n.* Extremity of the arm, with its fingers; pointer of a clock, etc.; measure of 4 inches; side; direction; agent; servant; penmanship. — *v. t.* To give; deliver; conduct. — **Hand′bill′**, *n.* A loose printed sheet. — **Hand′book′**, *n.* Book of reference; manual. — **Hand′breadth′**, *n.* Space equal to the breadth of the hand. — **Hand′cuff′**, *n.* Fastening around the wrist. — *v. t.* To manacle. — **Hand′ful**, *n.* As much as the hand will contain; small quantity.

Hand′i-cap (hăn′dĭ-kăp), *n.* Allowance of time or distance to the weaker party in a race. — *v. t.* To put at a disadvantage.

Hand′i-craft (hănd′ĭ-krȧft), *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by hand.

Hand′i-work′ (hănd′ĭ-wûrk′), *n.* Work done by the hands; one's own work.

Hand′ker-chief (hăn′kẽr-chĭf), *n.* Cloth for wiping the face, etc.; neckcloth.

Han′dle (hăn′d'l), *v. t.* To touch; manage; discuss. — *n.* Part of an instrument held in the hand.

Hand′made′ (hănd′mād′), *a.* Manufactured by hand, not by machinery.

Hand′maid′ (hănd′mād′), **Hand′maid′en**, *n.* A female attendant.

Hand′saw′ (hănd′sa′), *n.* Saw used with one hand.

Hand′some (hăn′sŭm), *a.* Agreeable to the eye; attractive; graceful; ample.

Hand′spike′ (hănd′spīk′), *n.* Lever for turning a windlass, etc.

Hand′writ′ing (hănd′rīt′ĭng), *n.* Form of writing peculiar to each person; chirography; manuscript.

Hand′y (hănd′ȳ), *a.* Skillful with the hand; adroit; ready; convenient.

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* To suspend; kill by suspension on gallows. — *v. i.* To dangle; depend; lean. — *n.* Arrangement; plan. — **Hang′er**, *n.* One that hangs, or sustains; short sword. — **Hang′ing**, *n.* Death by suspension; *pl.* drapery in a room. — **Hang′dog′**, *n.* A sneak. — *a.* Low; sneaking. — **Hang′man**, *n.* Public executioner. — **Hang′nail′**, *n.* Piece of skin hanging from the root of a fingernail.

Hank (hănk), *n.* Parcel of skeins.

Han′ker (hăn′kēr), *v. i.* To long for; crave.

Hap (hăp), *n.* Chance; fortune; lot. — *v. i.* To happen; befall. — **Hap′haz′ard**, *n.* Accident; random. — **Hap′less**, *a.* Without luck; unhappy. — **Hap′ly**, *adv.* By hap or accident; perhaps. — **Hap′pen**, *v. i.* To come by chance; occur. [favorable.

Hap′py (hăp′pȳ), *a.* Fortunate; delighted;

Ha-rangue′ (hȧ-răng′), *n.* Declamation; ranting. — *v. i. & t.* To address noisily.

Har′ass (hăr′*a*s), *v. t.* To tire; tease.

Har′bin-ger (här′bĭn-jẽr), *n.* Forerunner.

Har′bor (här′bẽr), *n.* Place of security; asylum; refuge for ships; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain; shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge.

Hard (härd), *a.* Not soft; difficult to penetrate, understand, accomplish, resist, or endure; solid; firm; harsh. — *adv.* Close; with difficulty; rapidly; violently. — **Hard′en**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become hard. — **Hard′heart′ed**, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel. — **Hard′ship**, *n.* Thing hard to bear; privation; injustice.

Hard′i-hood (här′dĭ-hŏŏd), **Hard′i-ness**, *n.* Boldness; audacity; impudence.

Hard′ware′ (härd′wâr′), *n.* Ware made of iron, etc.; ironmongery.

Har′dy (här′dȳ), *a.* Bold; stout; impudent.

Hare (hâr), *n.* Swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, short tail, and divided upper lip.

Hare.

Hare′bell′ (hâr′bĕl′), *n.* Branching plant, having blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Hare′brained′ (hâr′brānd′), *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless.

Hare′lip′ (hâr′lĭp′), *n.* Lip split like a hare's.

Ha′rem (hā′rĕm), *n.* Women's apartment in an Oriental house; seraglio.

Har′i-cot (hăr′ĭ-kō), *n.* Stew of meat and vegetables; seeds of the string bean.

Hark (härk), *v. i.* To listen. — *interj.* Hear!

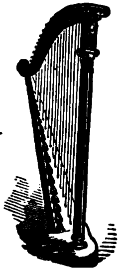
Har′le-quin (här′lē-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* Buffoon in pantomime.

Harm (härm), *n.* Injury; hurt; loss. — *v. t.* To damage. — **Harm′ful**, *a.* — **Harm′less**, *a.*

Har-mon′ic (här-mŏn′ĭk), **Har-mon′ic-al**, *a.* Concordant; musical; harmonious. — **Har-mon′i-ca**, *n.* Musical instrument of vibrating glass. — **Har-mon′i-con**, *n.* Small, flat, wind instrument, with vibrating reeds. — **Har-mo′ni-ous** (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Adapted to each other; agreeing. — **Har-mo′ni-um**, *n.* Keyed instrument of music, having vibrating metallic reeds. — **Har′mo-nize**, *v. i. & t.* To be or make harmonious. — **Har′mo-ny**, *n.* Agreement; concord.

Har′ness (här′nĕs), *n.* Horse's equipments; tackle. — *v. t.* To equip.

Harp (härp), *n.* Musical stringed instrument. — *v. i.* To play on the harp; dwell tediously (on a topic). — **Harp′ist**, **Harp′er**, *n.*



Harp.

Har-poon′ (här-pōōn′), *n.* Barbed fishing spear. — *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon. — **Har′poon-eer′**, **-poon′er**, *n.*

Har′py (här′pȳ), *n.* Fabulous monster, ravenous and filthy; extortioner; buzzard; eagle of Mexico and New Granada. [A hag.

Har′ri-dan (hăr′rĭ-d*a*n), *n.*

Har′ri-er (hăr′rĭ-ẽr), *n.* Hound for hunting hares; a European buzzard.

Har′row (hăr′rō), *n.* Instrument for smoothing land. — *v. t.* To smooth; torment.

Har′ry (hăr′rȳ), *v. t.* To strip; pillage.

Harsh (härsh), *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling; grating; severe.

Hart (härt), *n.* A stag; male deer.

Harts′horn′ (härts′hôrn′), *n.* Horn of the hart. — **Spirit of hartshorn.** Solution of ammonia in water.

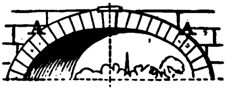
Har′um-scar′um (hâr′ŭm-skâr′ŭm), *a.* Wild; giddy; rash.

Har′vest (här′vĕst), *n.* The gathering a crop, or time for doing so; product of labor; gain. — *v. t.* To gather (a ripe crop). — **Har′vest-er**, *n.* One who harvests; machine for gathering grain; a kind of ant.

Has (hăz), *3d per. sing. pres.* of Have.

Hash (hăsh), *n.* Matter chopped up and mixed. — *v. t.* To mince and mix.

Hash'eesh (hăsh'ēsh), **Hash'ish**, *n.* Gum resin of hemp, narcotic and intoxicating.
Hasp (hȧsp), *n.* Clasp for a staple.
Has'sock (hăs'sŭk), *n.* Cushion to kneel on.
Hast (hăst), 2d *pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.
Haste (hāst), *n.* Speed; quickness; hurry. — **Haste, Has'ten** (hās''n), *v. t.* & *i.* To hurry. — **Has'ty** (hās'tȳ), *a.* Quick; rash.
Hat (hăt), *n.* Cover for the head.
Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* To produce (birds, etc.) from eggs; plot; concoct. — *v. i.* To come forth from the egg. — *n.* A brood.
Hatch (hăch), *n.* Door in a ship's deck, warehouse floor, etc. — *v. t.* To close with hatches. — **Hatch'way'**, *n.* Opening through a deck or floor.
Hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* Instrument for combing flax.
Hatch'et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* Small short-handled [ax.
Hate (hāt), *v. t.* To dislike greatly; loathe. — *n.* Aversion; hatred. — **Hate'ful**, *a.* Manifesting hate; detestable; abominable. — **Ha'tred**, *n.* Ill-will; enmity; antipathy.
Hat'ter (hăt'tẽr), *n.* Dealer in hats.
Haugh'ty (hạ'tȳ), *a.* High; lofty; imperious.
Haul (hạl), *v. t.* & *i.* To pull; drag. — *n.* [Violent pull; draught.
Haulm (hạm), *n.* Stem; stalk; straw.
Haunch (hänch), *n.* The hip; part of an arch on either side of its crown.
Haunt (hänt), *v. t.* & *i.* To visit persistently, as a ghost. — *n.* Place of frequent resort.



A A Haunches of an Arch.

Haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* Wooden wind instrument with vibrating reed; oboe.
Have (hăv), *v. t.* To possess; hold; own.
Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* Harbor; port; shelter.
Hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* Satchel.
Hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* Destruction; waste.
Haw (hạ), *n.* A hedge; fruit of the hawthorn.
Haw (hạ), *n.* A hesitation of speech. — *v. i.* [To speak with hesitation.
Haw (hạ), *v. i.* & *t.* To turn (oxen, etc.) to the near side, or toward the driver.
Hawk (hạk), *v. i.* & *t.* To raise (phlegm) noisily. — *n.* Noisy raising of phlegm.
Hawk (hạk), *v. t.* To sell by outcry; peddle.
Hawk (hạk), *n.* Bird of prey like the falcon. — *v. i.* To catch birds with hawks. — **Hawk'-eyed'** (hạk'īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted; discerning.
Haws'er (hạz'ẽr), *n.* Small cable or large [rope.
Haw'thorn' (hạ'thôrn'), *n.* A hedge shrub.
Hay (hā), *n.* Grass dried for fodder. — *v. i.* To dry grass for preservation. — **Hay'cock'**, *n.* Pile of hay. — **Hay'loft'**, *n.* Loft for hay. — **Hay'mow'** (-mou'), *n.* Place for storing hay. — **Hay'rick'**, **Hay'stack'**, *n.* Pile of hay in the open air.
Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* Chance; danger; risk. — *v. t.* To expose to chance; venture. — **Haz'ard-ous**, *a.* Perilous; uncertain.
Haze (hāz), *n.* Thin mist or fog; dimness.
Haze (hāz), *v. t.* To vex with chiding; play abusive tricks upon.
Ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* Shrub bearing edible nuts; filbert. — *a.* Of a light brown color. — **Ha'zel-nut'**, *n.* Fruit of the hazel.
Ha'zy (hā'zȳ), *a.* Thick with haze; obscure.
He (hē), *pron.* The man or male person named before. — *a.* Male.
Head (hĕd), *n.* Upper part of the body; the chief; front; source; ear of grain; power; force. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lead; get in front of; form a head. — **Head'ache'** (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head. — **Head'dress'**, *n.* Dress or covering for the head. — **Head'ing**, *n.* Material for heads of casks; title; caption. — **Head'land**, *n.* Cape; promontory. — **Head'less**, *a.* Having no head; beheaded; without a leader; rash. — **Head'long'**, *adv.* With the head foremost; rashly. — **Head'long**, *a.* Rash; precipitate; steep. — **Head'piece'**, *n.* Armor for the head; understanding. — **Head'quar'ters**, *n. pl.* Residence of a chief officer; center of authority. — **Heads'man**, *n.* Executioner. — **Head'spring'**, *n.* Fountain; origin. — **Head'stall'**, *n.* Part of a bridle encompassing the head. — **Head'strong'**, *a.* Obstinate; unruly. — **Head'way'**, *n.* Progress; momentum; height under an arch, over a stairway, etc. — **Head'y**, *a.* Rash; intoxicating; violent.
Heal (hēl), *v. t.* To cure; reconcile. — *v. i.* [To become sound.
Health (hĕlth), *n.* State of being sound or whole; wish of happiness. — **Health'ful**, *a.* Free from disease; well; wholesome. — **Health'y**, *a.* Sound; salutary.
Heap (hēp), *n.* Pile; crowd. — *v. t.* To pile.
Hear (hēr), *v. t.* To perceive by the ear; listen to; heed; favor. — *v. i.* To listen; be told. — **Hear'ing**, *n.* Sense of perceiving sound; audience; listening to evidence.
Heark'en (härk''n), *v. i.* To listen; heed.
Hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor.
Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* Carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.
Heart (härt), *n.* Muscular organ which circulates the blood; the affections; inmost part; vital portion; spirit; a figure like that in the margin; playing card having that figure. — **Heart'felt'**, *a.* Sincere; deep.

Heart.

Hearth (härth), *n.* Floor of a fireplace.
Heart′less (härt′lĕs), *a.* Without a heart, affection, or courage; spiritless.
Heart's′–ease′ (härts′ēz′), *n.* Peace; kind of violet; pansy. [sincere; vigorous.
Heart′y (härt′ȳ), *a.* From the heart; sound;
Heat (hēt), *n.* Warmth; flush; rage; fermentation.— *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot.
Heath (hēth), *n.* Low, evergreen, flowering shrub; place overgrown with heath.
Hea′then (hē′th'n), *n.* A pagan; idolater. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. — **Hea′then-ish,** *a.* Savage; inhuman. — **Hea′then-ism,** *n.*
Heath′er (hĕth′ẽr), *n.* Heath.
Heave (hēv), *v. t.* To lift; throw off. — *v. i.* To swell; labor; try to vomit. — *n.* Rising; *pl.* broken wind in horses.
Heav′en (hĕv′'n), *n.* Region of the air; sky; dwelling of God and of the blessed; bliss. — **Heav′en-ly,** *a.* Celestial; perfect; pure.
Heav′y (hĕv′ȳ), *a.* Weighty; difficult to move or bear; slow; dull; loud; low, or deep. — *adv.* With great weight.
He′brew (hē′bru), *n.* A Jew; language of the Jews. — *a.* Relating to the Hebrews.
Hec′tare′ (hĕk′târ′), *n.* Metric measure of area; a hundred ares.
Hec′tic (hĕk′tĭk), *a.* Constitutional; consumptive. — *n.* Continuing fever; consumption.
Hec′to-gram (hĕk′tō-grăm), *n.* Metric measure of weight; a hundred grams.
Hec′to-li′ter (hĕk′tō-lē′tẽr), *n.* Metric liquid measure of capacity; a hundred liters.
Hec′to-me′ter (hĕk′tō-mē′tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length; a hundred meters.
Hec′tor (hĕk′tẽr), *n.* A bully; noisy fellow. — *v. t. & i.* To bluster; tease; vex.
Hec′to-stere (hĕk′tō-stēr), *n.* Metric measure of solidity; a hundred cubic meters.
Hedge (hĕj), *n.* Fence of bushes. — *v. t.* To fence; protect. — *v. i.* To shelter one's self; skulk; bet on both sides. — **Hedge′hog′,** *n.* Small insectivorous animal, armed with prickles and able to roll itself into a ball. — **Hedge′row′,** *n.* Row of shrubs inclosing fields.

1/6
Hedgehog.

Heed (hēd), *v. t. & i.* To attend; consider.— *n.* Attention; care. — **Heed′ful,** *a.* Cautious; attentive. — **Heed′less,** *a.* Careless.
Heel (hēl), *n.* Hinder part of the foot, of a shoe, etc. — *v. t.* To add a heel to.
Heel (hēl), *v. i.* To tip to one side, as a ship.
Heft (hĕft), *n.* Weight; ponderousness.
Heif′er (hĕf′ẽr), *n.* A young cow.
Height (hīt), **Hight,** *n.* Condition of being high; altitude; eminence. — **Height′en.** **Hight′en,** *v. t.* To raise higher; enhance.
Hei′nous (hā′nŭs), *a.* Hateful; atrocious.
Heir (âr), *n.* One who inherits property. — **Heir′ess,** *n. f.* — **Heir′loom′,** *n.* Personal property descending to the heir.
Held (hĕld), *imp. & p. p.* of HOLD.
He′li-o-graph (hē′lĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* Picture taken by heliography; apparatus for telegraphing by the sun's rays. — **He′li-og′ra-phy** (-ŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* The taking pictures by a camera obscura; photography.
He′li-o-trope (hē′lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* A fragrant flowering plant.
Hell (hĕl), *n.* Place of punishment for the wicked after death; a gambling house. — **Hell′ish,** *a.* Infernal; diabolical.
Helm (hĕlm), *n.* Instrument for steering a ship. — **Helms′man,** *n.* Steersman.
Hel′met (hĕl′mĕt), *n.* Defensive armor for the head.

Barred Helmet.

Help (hĕlp), *v. t. & i.* To aid; assist. — *n.* Aid; relief. — **Help′ful,** *a.* Useful. — **Help′less,** *a.* Feeble; irremediable. — **Help′mate′,** *n.* Helper; companion. — **Help′meet′,** *n.* A wife.
Hel′ter-skel′ter (hĕl′tẽr-skĕl′tẽr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion.
Helve (hĕlv), *n.* Handle of an ax.
Hem (hĕm), *interj.* Sound of doubt, etc. — *v. i.* To make this sound; hesitate.
Hem (hĕm), *n.* Border of a garment. — *v. t.* To fold and sew down the edge of.
Hem′i-sphere (hĕm′ĭ-sfēr), *n.* A half sphere. — **Hem′i-spher′ic** (-sfĕr′ĭk), **Hem′i-spher′ic-al,** *a.* Containing a half sphere.
Hem′lock (hĕm′lŏk), *n.* A poisonous herb; an American evergreen tree; hemlock spruce. [from a rupture.
Hem′or-rhage (hĕm′ŏr-rāj), *n.* Flow of blood
Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* A plant; its fiber, used for making cloth and cordage. — **Hemp′en,** *a.*
Hen (hĕn), *n.* Female bird. — **Hen′bane′,** *n.* Narcotic plant, poisonous to fowls.
Hence (hĕns), *adv.* From this place, time, reason, origin, or cause. — **Hence′forth′,** **Hence′for′ward,** *adv.* From this time forth or forward. [fowls.
Hen′coop′ (hĕn′kōōp′), *n.* Coop or cage for
Hen′pecked′ (hĕn′pĕkt′), *a.* Governed by one's wife. [liver.
He-pat′ic (hē-păt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the

Hep′ta-gon (hĕp′tȧ-gŏn), *n.* Plane figure of seven sides and seven angles. — **Hep-tag′o-nal,** *a.* Having seven sides. — **Hep-tan′gu-lar** (-tăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* Having seven angles.

Hep′tarch-y (hĕp′tärk-ȳ), *n.* Government by, or a country governed by, seven persons.

Her (hẽr), *pron.* & *a* Possessive and objective form of *she.*

Her′ald (hĕr′*a*ld), *n.* Proclaimer; forerunner. — *v. t.* To proclaim. — **He-ral′dic** (hē-răl′dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry. — **Her′ald-ry,** *n.* Office of a herald; science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.

Herb (ẽrb), *n.* Plant whose stem dies every year. — **Her-ba′ceous** (hẽr-bā′shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herb′age,** *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. — **Herb′al,** *n.* Book on plants; collection of plants. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Her-biv′o-rous** (hẽr-bĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on vegetables.

Her-cu′le-an (hẽr-kū′lē-*a*n), *a.* Very strong, difficult, or dangerous.

Herd (hẽrd), *n.* Collection of beasts; drove; crowd. — *v. i.* & *t.* To unite in a herd or company. — **Herd′man, Herds′man,** *n.*

Her′dic (hẽr′dĭk), *n.* A low-hung cab.

Here (hēr), *adv.* In this place or state; hither; now. — **Here′a-bout′, Here′a-bouts′,** *adv.* About this place. — **Here-aft′er,** *adv.* In time to come. — *n.* A future state. — **Here-by′,** *adv.* By means of this.

He-red′i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Descended by inheritance; ancestral; patrimonial.

Here-in′ (hēr-ĭn′), *n.* In this.

Here-of′ (hēr-ŏf′ *or* -ŏv′), *adv.* Of or from this; hence.

Here-on′ (hēr-ŏn′), *adv.* On or upon this.

Her′e-sy (hĕr′ē-sȳ), *n.* Error in doctrine. — **Her′e-tic,** *n.* One who holds false doctrines. — **He-ret′i-cal** (hē-rĕt′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Erroneous.

Here-to′ (hēr-tōō′), **Here′un-to′** (-ŭn-tōō′), *adv.* Unto this; to this time.

Here′to-fore′ (hēr′tōō-fōr′), *adv.* Formerly.

Here-with′ (hēr-wĭth′), *adv.* With this.

Her-met′ic (hẽr-mĕt′ĭk), **Her-met′ic-al,** *a.* Chemical; perfectly close; air-tight.

Her′mit (hẽr′mĭt), *n.* One who lives alone. — **Her′mit-age,** *n.* Hermit's dwelling.

Her′ni-a (hẽr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Rupture.

He′ro (hē′rō), *n.* Man of great valor, etc.; principal personage in a poem, story, etc. — **He-ro′ic,** *a.* Becoming a hero; noble; illustrious. — **Her′o-ine** (hĕr′ō-ĭn), *n.* Female hero. — **Her′o-ism,** *n.* Courage.

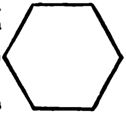
Her′on (hĕr′ŏn), *n.* Wading bird with long legs and neck.

Her′ring (hĕr′rĭng), *n.* Small sea fish.

Hers (hẽrz), *pron.* Belonging to her; of her. — **Her-self′** (hẽrsĕlf′), *pron.* Emphasized form of *she;* in her real character; in her right mind; sane.

Hes′i-tate (hĕz′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To pause; doubt. — **Hes′i-ta′tion,** *n.* Delay in deciding; doubt; stammering.

Het′er-o-dox (hĕt′ẽr-ō-dŏks), *a.* Contrary to acknowledged standards; not orthodox. — **Het′er-o-dox′y,** *n.* Heresy.



Regular Hexagon.

Het′er-o-ge′ne-ous (hĕt′ẽr-ō-jē′nē-ŭs), *a.* Differing in kind; dissimilar.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* To cut with an ax; chop.

Hex′a-gon (hĕks′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hex-ag′o-nal,** *a.*

Hex′a-he′dron (hĕks′ȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* Solid body of six sides; cube.

Hex-am′e-ter (hĕks-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Poetic verse of six feet.

Hex-an′gu-lar (hĕks-ăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* Having six angles or corners.

Hey (hā), **Hey′day′** (hā′dā′), *interj.* Expression of exultation or wonder.

Hi′ber-nate (hī′bẽr-nāt), *v. i.* To winter; pass the winter in seclusion. — **Hi′ber-na′tion,** *n.*

Hi-ber′ni-an (hī-bẽr′nĭ-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* Irishman.

Hic′cough (hĭk′kŭp), *n.* Spasmodic inspiration, producing a sudden sound. — *v. i.* To have a hiccough.

Hick′o-ry (hĭk′ō-rȳ), *n.* American nut-bearing tree.

Hid (hĭd), **Hid′den** (hĭd′d'n), *p. p.* of HIDE.

Hide (hīd), *v. t.* & *i.* To conceal; secrete.

Hide (hīd), *n.* Skin of a beast. — **Hide′-bound′,** *a.* Having the skin or bark tight and immovable; stupidly conservative.

Hid′e-ous (hĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* Frightful to the eye or ear; horrid; terrible.

Hie (hī), *v. i.* To hasten.

Hieroglyphics.

Hi′er-o-glyph (hī′ẽr-ō-glĭf), **Hi′er-o-glyph′ic** (-glĭf′ĭk), *n.* Egyptian picture writing; figure of mysterious significance. — **Hi′er-o-glyph′ic, Hi′er-o-glyph′ic-al,** *a.* Emblematic; obscure; enigmatical.

Hig′gle (hĭg′g'l), *v. i.* To bargain; chaffer.

High (hī), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant; dear. — *adv.* Aloft; profoundly. — **High′ness,** *n.* Height; title of princes.

High′land (hī′l*a*nd), *n.* Elevated land; mountainous region. — **High′land-er,** *n.* Inhabitant of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

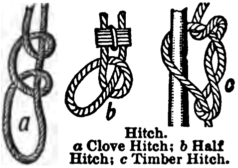
High′road′ (hī′rōd′), *n.* Highway; main road.

High′–spir′it-ed (hī′spĭr′ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit; irascible; bold; daring.
High′–toned′ (hī′tōnd′), *a.* High in tone or sound.
High′way′ (hī′wā′), *n.* Public road. — **High′way′man,** *n.* Robber on the public road.
Hi-la′ri-ous (hī-lā′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Mirthful; merry. — **Hi-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Hill (hĭl), *n.* Eminence less than a mountain. — **Hill′ock,** *n.* Small hill. — **Hill′y,** *a.*
Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* Handle of a sword, etc.
Him (hĭm), *pron.* Objective case of *he.* — **Him-self′,** *pron.* Emphasized form of *he;* having command of himself; in his true character.
Hind (hīnd), *n.* Female of the red deer or stag.
Hind (hīnd), *n.* Peasant; rustic; boor.
Hind (hīnd), *a.* On the rear. — **Hind′er,** *a.* Belonging to the rear part.
Hin′der (hĭn′dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To stop; impede; delay.
Hind′er-most′ (hīnd′ẽr-mōst′), **Hind′most′,** *a.* Behind all others.
Hin′doo (hĭn′dōō), **Hin′du,** *a.* & *n.* Native of Hindostan. — **Hin′doo-sta′nee** (-stä′nē), **Hin′du-sta′ni,** *a.* Pertaining to the Hindoos. — *n.* Language of the Hindoos.
Hin′drance (hĭn′drans), **Hin′der-ance,** *n.* Impediment; obstacle; restraint.
Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* Joint on which a door, lid, etc., turns. — *v. t.* To furnish with hinges. — *v. i.* To depend, or turn, as on a hinge.
Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To suggest; insinuate; imply. — *n.* Slight mention; intimation.
Hip (hĭp), *n.* Joint of the thigh; angle formed by the meeting of two slopes. — *v. t.* To dislocate the hip; disable.
Hip (hĭp), *n.* Fruit of the dog-rose.
Hip′po-drome (hĭp′pō-drōm), *n.* Circus.
Hip′po-pot′a-mus (hĭp′pō-pŏt′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* River horse; large amphibious African mammal.

Hippopotamus.

Hire (hīr), *v. t.* To engage for pay; let; lease. — *n.* Wages. — **Hire′ling,** *n.* & *a.* Mercenary.

His (hĭz), *pron.* Possessive of *he.*
Hiss (hĭs), *v. t.* & *i.* To make a sound like that of the letter *s;* whizz. — *n.* Sibilant noise; expression of contempt. — **Hiss′ing,** *n.* A hiss; object of scorn.
Hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush; be silent.
His-to′ri-an (hĭs-tō′rĭ-an), *n.* Writer of history; chronicler. — **His-tor′ic** (-tŏr′ĭk), **His-tor′ic-al,** *a.* Containing or exhibited in history. — **His′to-ry,** *n.* Continuous narrative of events; chronicle.
Hit (hĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To strike; reach; suit. — *n.* A blow; lucky chance.
Hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* To become caught; move by jerks; fidget. — *v. t.* To hook; fasten. — *n.* A catch; knot; noose; jerk.

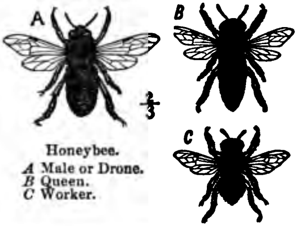


Hitch.
a Clove Hitch; *b* Half Hitch; *c* Timber Hitch.

Hith′er (hĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Next to the speaker; nearer. — **Hith′er-to′** (-tōō′), *adv.* Hither; until now.
Hive (hīv), *n.* Habitation of honeybees; swarm. — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect into a hive.
Hives (hīvz), *n.* An eruptive disease.
Ho (hō), **Hoa,** *n.* A stop; halt. — *interj.* Halloo! oho! oh! attend!
Hoar (hōr), *a.* White; gray with age.
Hoard (hōrd), *n.* Store laid up; treasure. — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect and store secretly.
Hoar′frost′ (hōr′frŏst′), *n.* Frozen dew.
Hoar′hound′ (hōr′hound′), *n.* Horehound.
Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh voice.
Hoar′y (hōr′ȳ), *a.* White; whitish.
Hoax (hōks), *n.* Trick; practical joke. — *v. t.* To play tricks upon.
Hob (hŏb), *n.* Shelf beside a fireplace.
Hob′ble (hŏb′b'l), *v. i.* To walk lamely; limp. *v. t.* To clog. — *n.* Halting gait; perplexity.
Hob′by (hŏb′bȳ), **Hob′by-horse′,** *n.* Child's toy horse; a pet subject; ruling passion.
Hob′gob′lin (hŏb′gŏb′lĭn), *n.* An imp.
Hock (hŏk), **Hough,** *n.* Ham of an animal; joint between leg and shank.
Hock (hŏk), *n.* Yellow Rhenish wine.
Ho′cus–po′cus (hō′kŭs-pō′kŭs), *n.* Juggler; cheat; nonsense.
Hod (hŏd), *n.* Tray for carrying mortar and brick; coal scuttle.
Hodge′podge′ (hŏj′pŏj′), *n.* A mixed mass.
Hoe (hō), *n.* Tool for loosening earth, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cut, dig, etc., with a hoe.
Hog (hŏg), *n.* A swine; filthy or gluttonous fellow. — **Hog′gish,** *a.* Filthy; selfish. — **Hog′pen′,** *n.* Pen or sty for swine.

Hogs′head (hŏgz′hĕd), *n.* Measure of 63 wine gallons; large cask.
Hoi′den (hoi′d'n), *n.* Rude, bold girl; romp.
Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise. — *n.* That by which anything is hoisted; a hoisting; perpendicular height of a flag or sail.
Hold (hōld), *n.* Interior of a vessel.
Hold (hōld), *v. t.* To sustain; restrain; stop; keep. — *v. i.* To endure; refrain; cleave. — *n.* Catch; support; claim; custody. — **Hold′ing**, *n.* Tenure; thing held.
Hole (hōl), *n.* Hollow place; cavity; opening.
Hol′i-day (hŏl′ĭ-dā), *n.* Consecrated day; anniversary; vacation. — *a.* Festival; gay.
Ho′li-ness (hō′lĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being holy; sacredness; piety.
Hol′land (hŏl′land), *n.* A kind of linen.
Hol-lo′ (hŏl-lō′), **Hol-loa′**, *interj.* & *n.* Ho; attend; here. — *v. i.* To call out; halloo.
Hol′low (hŏl′lō), *a.* Empty; not solid; low; false. — *n.* Cavity; hole. — *v. t.* To excavate. — *adv.* Completely.
Hol′ly (hŏl′lȳ), *n.* Evergreen having red berries; holm oak.
Hol′ly-hock (hŏl′lȳ-hŏk), *n.* A flowering [plant; rose mallow.
Holm (hōm), *n.* Evergreen oak; ilex.
Holm (hōm), *n.* Islet; rich land by a river.
Hol′ster (hōl′stẽr), *n.* Case for a pistol.
Ho′ly (hō′lȳ), *a.* Set apart to the service of God; sacred; pure; guiltless. — **Ho′ly-day′**, *n.* Religious festival; holiday.
Hom′age (hŏm′āj), *n.* Reverence; worship.
Home (hōm), *n.* Place in which one dwells; abode. — *a.* Domestic; close; severe. — *adv.* To one's home; closely; to the point. — **Home′less**, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **Home′ly**, *a.* Belonging to home; familiar; plain. — **Home′made′**, *a.* Made at home.
Ho′me-o-path (hō′mē-ō-păth), **Ho′me-o-path′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy. — **Ho′me-op′a-thist** (-ŏp′ȧ-thĭst), *n.* Believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy. — **Ho′me-op′a-thy**, *n.* Treatment of disease by drugs which would produce symptoms similar to those of the patient's complaint.
Home′sick′ (hōm′sĭk′), *a.* Longing for home.
Home′spun′ (hōm′spŭn′), *a.* Wrought at home; coarse; rude. — *n.* Homespun cloth.
Home′stead (hōm′stĕd), *n.* Ground connected with a mansion; home of a family.
Home′ward (hōm′wẽrd), *adv.* Toward home.
Hom′i-cide (hŏm′ĭ-sīd), *n.* Killing of one human being by another; a manslayer.
Hom′i-ny (hŏm′ĭ-nȳ), *n.* Maize hulled and broken, to be boiled for food.
Hom′mock (hŭm′mŭk), *n.* Hillock.
Ho′mo-ge′ne-al (hō′mō-jē′nē-*a*l), **Ho′mo-ge′ne-ous**, *a.* Of the same kind or nature.

Hone (hōn), *n.* Stone of a fine grit; whetstone. — *v. t.* To sharpen (tools) on a hone.
Hon′est (ŏn′ĕst), *a.* Decent; good; upright; sincere; candid. — **Hon′es-ty**, *n.*
Hon′ey (hŭn′ȳ), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers. — *v. i.* To flatter; fawn — *v. t.* To sweeten. — **Hon′ey-bee′**, *n.* Bee



Honeybee.
A Male or Drone.
B Queen.
C Worker.

living in a community and gathering honey. — **Hon′ey-comb′**, *n.* Mass of cells, formed by bees, to hold honey. — **Hon′ey-moon′**, *n.* First month after marriage. — **Hon′ey-suc′kle**, *n.* A flowering plant.
Hon′or (ŏn′ẽr), *n.* Reverence; integrity; dignity; respect; *pl.* academic distinctions. — *v. t.* To esteem; dignify; accept and pay (a note) when due. — **Hon′or-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives. — **Hon′or-a-ry**, *a.* Conferring honor; possessing title without reward.
Hood (hŏŏd), *n.* Covering for the head, etc.
Hood′wink (hŏŏd′wĭnk), *v. t.* To deceive.
Hoof (hōōf), *n.* Horny part of a beast's foot.
Hook (hŏŏk), *n.* Something curved for catching anything; a sickle. — *v. t.* To catch; hold. — *v. i.* To bend; curve. — **Hooked** (hŏŏkt), *a.* Curved; having hooks.
Hook′ah (hŏŏk′ȧ), *n.* Turkish tobacco pipe.
Hoop (hōōp *or* hŏŏp), *n.* Circular band. — *v. t.* To fasten with hoops; encircle.
Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* To whoop; cry out.
Hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* & *t.* To cry out in contempt; cry as an owl. — *n.* Contemptuous shout; cry of an owl, etc.
Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* To leap on one leg; skip; jump. — *n.* Jump; dance.
Hop (hŏp), *n.* A twining vine; *pl.* its bitter fruit, used, when dried, in brewing, etc.
Hope (hōp), *n.* Desire of some good; thing hoped for; trust. — *v. i.* & *t.* To indulge hope. — **Hope′ful**, *a.* — **Hope′less**, *a.*
Hop′per (hŏp′pẽr), *n.* Trough through which grain passes into a mill.
Hop′ple (hŏp′p'l), *v. t.* To tie an (animal's) feet loosely together. — *n.* A fetter.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* Wandering troop or gang.
Hore′hound (hōr′hound), **Hoar′hound,** *n.* Bitter plant of the mint kind.
Ho-ri′zon (hō-rī′zŭn), *n.* Apparent junction of earth and sky. — **Hor′i-zon′tal** (hŏr′ĭ-zŏn′tal), *a.* Near the horizon; level.
Horn (hôrn), *n.* Hard, projecting organ on an animal's head; material composing horns; musical wind instrument; drinking cup; utensil to hold powder. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns. — **Horned** (hôrnd), *a.* Having, or formed like, horns.
Hor′net (hôr′nĕt), *n.* A large, strong wasp.

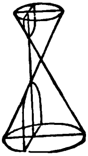
White-faced Hornet.

Horn′pipe′ (hôrn′pīp′), *n.* Welsh fifelike musical instrument; dancing tune; sailor's dance.
Horn′y (hôrn′ȳ), *a.* Like horn; hard; callous.
Hor′ri-ble (hŏr′rĭ-b′l), *a.* Exciting horror; hideous. — **Hor′rid,** *a.* Rough; shocking; terrible. — **Hor′ri-fy,** *v. t.* To terrify. — **Hor-rif′ic,** *a.* Frightful. — **Hor′ror,** *n.* A shuddering; dread; abhorrence.
Horse (hôrs), *n.* Hoofed quadruped, used for drawing, riding, etc.; a wooden frame; cavalry. — *v. t.* To provide with horses; sit astride. — **Horse′back′,** *n.* Back of a horse. — **Horse′fly′,** *n.* A fly that troubles horses. — **Horse′hair′,** *n.* Hair of a horse, esp. of its mane or tail; fabric made of such hair. — **Horse′laugh′** (-läf′), *n.* Loud, boisterous laugh. — **Horse′man,** *n.* Rider on horseback; one skilled in managing horses. — **Horse′man-ship,** *n.* Management of horses. — **Horse′play′,** *n.* Rude, boisterous play. — **Horse′pond′,** *n.* Pond for watering horses. — **Horse′shoe′,** *n.* Iron shoe for horses; thing shaped like the letter U. — **Horse′whip′,** *n.* Whip for horses. — *v. t.* To strike with a horsewhip.
Horse′-chest′nut (hôrs′chĕs′nŭt), *n.* Large nut of a tree; the buckeye.
Horse′-rad′ish (hôrs′răd′ĭsh), *n.* A species of scurvy grass, with a pungent root.
Hor′ti-cul′ture (hôr′tĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* Cultivation of gardens. — **Hor′ti-cul′tur-al,** *a.* — **Hor′ti-cul′tur-ist,** *n.*
Ho-san′na (hō-zăn′nȧ), *n.* Praise to God.
Hose (hōz), *n.* Close-fitting breeches; stockings; flexible pipe for conveying water. — **Ho′sier** (hō′zhẽr), *n.* Dealer in hose. — ***Ho′sier-y,*** *n. Business of a hosier; stockings in general.*
Hos′pi-ta-ble (hŏs′pĭ-tȧ-b′l), *a.* Kind to strangers and guests. — **Hos′pi-tal′i-ty,** *n.*
Hos′pi-tal (hŏs′pĭ-tal), *n.* Place for treating the sick or infirm.
Host (hōst), *n.* One who affords entertainment; landlord.
Host (hōst), *n.* An army; multitude.
Hos′tage (hŏs′tâj), *n.* One given as a pledge or security.
Host′ess (hōst′ĕs), *n.* Female host; landlady.
Hos′tile (hŏs′tĭl), *a.* Belonging to an enemy; unfriendly; adverse. — **Hos-til′i-ty** (-tĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Hos′tler (hŏs′lẽr *or* ŏs′lẽr), *n.* One who takes care of horses; a groom.
Hot (hŏt), *a.* Having heat; fervid; eager; furious. — **Hot′bed′,** *n.* Place for raising early plants, or which favors rapid growth.
Ho-tel′ (hō-tĕl′), *n.* Inn; public house.
Hough (hŏk), *n.* Hock of an animal.
Hound (hound), *n.* Dog for hunting game. — *v. t.* To hunt; spur on.
Hour (our), *n.* A twenty-fourth part of a day, or 60 minutes; time of the day; appointed time. — **Hour′ly,** *a.* Happening every hour; continual. — *adv.* Frequently.
House (hous), *n.; pl.* Houses (houz′ĕz). Building for habitation or shelter; dwelling; family; body of men united in a legislative capacity; firm, or commercial establishment; hotel. — **House** (houz), *v. t.* To shelter. — *v. i.* To dwell. — **Hous′ing** (houz′ĭng), *n.* Shelter. — **House′less** (hous′lĕs), *a.* Destitute of shelter; homeless. — **House′hold′,** *n.* A family. — *a.* Domestic. — **House′hold′er,** *n.* Master of a family. — **House′keep′er,** *n.* One who occupies a house; woman having care of the family. — **House′keep′ing,** *n.* Care of domestic concerns. — *a.* Domestic. — **House′maid′,** *n.* Female servant. — **House′wife′** (hous′wīf′), *n.* Mistress of a family; (hŭz′ĭf′) case for sewing materials, etc.
Hous′ing (houz′ĭng), *n.* Cover for a horse's saddle; *pl.* trappings.
Hove (hōv), *imp.* of Heave.
Hov′el (hŏv′ĕl), *n.* A shed; mean cottage.
Hov′er (hŭv′ẽr), *v. i.* To flutter in the air; move to and fro, watchfully or irresolutely.
How (hou), *adv.* In what manner; by what means; to what extent; for what reason; in what condition. — **How-be′it,** *conj.* Nevertheless. — **How-ev′er, How′so-ev′er,** *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; at least. — *conj.* Nevertheless; yet; still.
Howl (houl), *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf; roar. — *n.* Cry of a dog or wolf; yell; wail.
Hub (hŭb), *n.* Nave of a wheel.
Hub′bub (hŭb′bŭb), *n.* Great noise; tumult.
Huck′a-back (hŭk′ȧ-băk), *n.* Linen cloth, with raised figures, used for towels.

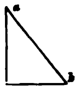
Huc'kle-ber'ry (hŭk'k'l-bĕr'ry̆), *n.* An American branching shrub, and its small, black, edible berry. Called also *whortleberry.*
Huck'ster (hŭk'stẽr), *n.* Retailer of small articles — *v. i.* To peddle.
Hud'dle (hŭd'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To crowd together — *n.* Crowd ; confusion.
Hue (hū), *n.* Color ; tint ; dye ; shade.
Hue (hū), *n.* Clamor ; shouting.
Huff (hŭf), *v t & i.* To puff up ; bully — *n.* Fit of anger ; rage. — **Huff'y,** *a*
Hug (hŭg), *v. t.* To embrace closely ; keep close to. — *n.* Clasp ; gripe.
Huge (hūj), *a.* Very large ; monstrous ; vast.
Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* Body of an old ship ; unwieldy object.
Hull (hŭl), *n.* Outer covering of a nut, grain, etc. ; husk ; body of a vessel — *v. t.* To strip off (hulls of) ; pierce (a ship's) hull.
Hum (hŭm), *v. i. & t.* To sing low ; drone ; buzz. — *n* Noise of bees, a revolving top, etc. ; a buzzing sound. — *interj.* Ahem ; hem ; sound (like *h'm*) of doubt.
Hu'man (hū'man), *a.* Belonging to man or mankind. — **Hu-mane'** (hū-mān'), *a.* Kind ; benevolent ; merciful. — **Hu-man'i-ty** (hū-măn'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Nature of man ; mankind ; benevolence. — **Hu'man-ize,** *v t. & i.* To render or become human or humane.
Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* Low ; modest ; meek. — *v. t.* To lower ; humiliate.
Hum'ble-bee' (hŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* Bumblebee.
Hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* Trickery ; hoax ; deceiver. — *v. t.* To impose on ; hoax.
Hum'drum' (hŭm'drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous.
Hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* Damp ; moist. — **Hu-mid'i-ty,** *n.*
Hu-mil'i-ate (hū-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To humble ; mortify. — **Hu-mil'i-a'tion,** *n.* — **Hu-mil'i-ty,** *n.* Modesty ; diffidence.
Hum'ming (hŭm'mĭng), *a.* Emitting a droning sound ; buzzing. — *n.* A hum.
Hum'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* Knoll ; hillock.
Hu'mor (hū'mẽr *or* ū'mẽr), *n.* Moisture ; animal fluid ; temper ; playful fancy ; pleasantry ; caprice. — *v. t.* To gratify ; favor. — **Hu'mor-ist,** *n.* One who shows humor. — **Hu'mor-ous,** *a.* Jocular ; witty.
Hump (hŭmp), *n.* Bunch ; hunch. — **Hump'-back',** *n.* A crooked back ; hunchback.
Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* Hump ; lump ; hunk ; push with fist or elbow — *v. t.* To push with a sudden jerk ; to crook, as the back. — **Hunch'back',** *n.* A humpback.
Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* Sum of ten times ten ; five score. — *a.* Ten times ten. — **Hun'dredth,** *a.* Next following the ninety-ninth ; forming one of a hundred parts. — *n.* One of a hundred equal divisions.

Hung (hŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of **Hang.**
Hun'ger (hŭn'gẽr), *n.* Craving for food ; strong desire. — *v. i.* To crave food ; long for. — *v. t.* To famish. — **Hun'gry,** *a.* Feeling hunger ; eager ; poor ; barren.
Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* Large lump ; chunk.
Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A miser ; niggard.
Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t. & i.* To chase (game) ; search diligently ; pursue. — *n.* Pursuit ; association of huntsmen. — **Hunt'er,** *n.* One who pursues wild animals ; dog or horse used in the chase. — **Hunt'ress,** *n.* Female hunter. — **Hunts'man,** *n.* One who hunts.
Hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* A texture of twigs or sticks ; crate ; sledge.
Hurl (hûrl), *v. t. & i.* To throw violently. — *n.* A hurling ; cast ; fling.
Hur-ra' (hụr-rä'), **Hur-rah',** *interj.* Shout of joy or exultation. [storm.
Hur'ri-cane (hûr'rĭ-kān), *n.* Violent wind
Hur'ry (hûr'ry̆), *v. t. & i.* To hasten. — *n.* Haste ; speed ; urgency ; bustle.
Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* To wound ; injure ; grieve. — *n.* Wound ; harm. — **Hurt'ful,** *a.*
Hus'band (hŭz'band), *n.* A married man. — *v. t.* To manage frugally ; cultivate (land) ; till. — **Hus'band-man,** *n.* Cultivator of the ground. — **Hus'band-ry,** *n.* Care of domestic affairs ; agriculture ; tillage.
Hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* To still ; calm. — *v. i.* To be still or silent. — *n.* Stillness ; quiet.
Husk (hŭsk), *n.* External covering of fruits or seeds. — *v. t.* To strip off the covering of.
Husk'y (hŭsk'y̆), *a.* Rough in tone ; hoarse.
Hus-sar' (hụz-zär'), *n.* Light cavalry soldier.
Hus'sy (hŭz'zy̆), *n.* A pert girl ; jade ; housewife, or bag containing thread, needles, etc.
Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* Place for the election of a member of Parliament.
Hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.* To handle roughly.
Hut (hŭt), *n.* Small house, hovel, or cabin.
Hutch (hŭch), *n.* Chest, box, etc., for storing things or confining animals.
Huz-za' (hụz-zä'), *interj.* Hurrah.
Hy'a-cinth (hī'ȧ-sĭnth), *n.* A flowering plant ; a gem, the red zircon.
Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd), *n.* Animal or plant partaking of two species. — *a.* Mongrel. [with many heads.
Hy'dra (hī'drȧ), *n.* Fabulous water serpent
Hy'drant (hī'drant), *n.* Pipe discharging water from an aqueduct ; water plug.
Hy-drau'lic (hī-drạ'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hydraulics. — **Hy-drau'lics,** *n.* Science of moving fluids.
Hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* A colorless, odorless gas, the lightest known element.
Hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rȧ-fy̆), *n.* Description and delineation of seas, rivers, etc.

Hy-drol'o-gy (hī-drŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of water.
Hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Instrument for determining the density of liquids.
Hy'dro-path'ic (hī'drō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy. — **Hy-drop'a-thist** (hī-drŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* — **Hy-drop'a-thy**, *n.* Water cure; treatment of disease by water.
Hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* Dread of water; disease from the bite of a rabid dog.
Hy'dro-stat'ic (hī'drō-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to hydrostatics. — **Hy'dro-stat'ics**, *n.* Science of fluids at rest.
Hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* Containing water; [watery.
Hy-e'na (hī-ē'nȧ), *n.* Carnivorous doglike animal of Asia and Africa.
Hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn), *n.* Science of health. — **Hy'gi-en'ic** (-jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* Sanatory.
Hymn (hĭm), *n.* Song of praise. — **Hym'nal** (hĭm'nal), *n.* Book of hymns.
Hy-per'bo-la (hī-pẽr'bō-lȧ), *n.* Curve formed by a section of a cone, at a greater angle with the base than that made by the side of the cone. [Exaggeration.
Hy-per'bo-le (hī-pẽr'bō-lē), *n.*


Hyperbola.

Hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* Printer's mark [-] to connect syllables or compound words. — *v. t.* To connect or separate (words, etc.) by a hyphen.
Hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Causing sleep. — *n.* Medicine or agent producing sleep; opiate; narcotic. — **Hyp'no-tism**, *n.* Form of sleep brought on artificially.
Hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ), *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits. — **Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac**, *a.* & *n.* Pertaining to hypochondria; producing melancholy. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.
Hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sȳ), *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity. — **Hyp'o-crite** (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* One guilty of hypocrisy. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic**, **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al**, *a.*
Hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs), **Hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'ē-nūs), *n.* Longest side of a right-angled triangle, or line that subtends the right angle.



ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* To pledge (property) for the security of one's creditors. — **Hy-poth'e-ca'tion**, *n.*
Hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* Supposition. — **Hy'po-thet'ic** (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk), **Hy'po-thet'ic-al**, *a.* Conditional; assumed.
Hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* A species of green tea.
Hys'sop (hĭs'sŭp), *n.* Aromatic plant, whose leaves have a pungent taste.
Hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A nervous affection, marked by uncontrollable laughing and crying, convulsive movements, etc. — **Hys-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), **Hys-ter'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to hysterics; convulsive; fitful. — **Hys-ter'ics**, *n.* Hysteria.

I.

I (ī), *pron.* used by a speaker of himself.
I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.* European mountain goat, having long, recurved horns; steinbok.

Alpine Ibex.

I'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* Wading bird, formerly reverenced in Egypt.
Ice (īs), *n.* Water frozen solid; concreted sugar; frozen cream. — *v. t.* To cover with ice or concreted sugar; convert into ice; freeze. — **Ice'-berg'**, *n.* Huge mass of ice floating on the ocean.
Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* Egyptian and Asiatic animal, destructive to eggs, snakes, etc.

Egyptian Ichneumon.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of fishes.
I'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* Pendent mass of ice.
I'cing (ī'sĭng), *n.* Covering of ice or like ice; frosting.
I'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kō-sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* Solid bounded by 20 sides or faces.
I'cy (ī'sȳ), *a.* Like ice; frosty; chilling.
I'd (īd). Contraction from *I would* or *I had.*
I-de'a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.* Mental image; notion; opinion. — **I-de'al**, *a.* Existing in idea, or in fancy only; unreal; fit for a model. —

n. Conception of perfection; model of excellence. — **I′de-al′i-ty,** *n.* Lively imagination; love of the beautiful. — **I-de′al-ize,** *v. t.* To raise to the highest conception.

I-den′tic-al (ī-dĕn′tĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Precisely the same; tautological. — **I-den′ti-fy,** *v. t. & i.* To make or become the same; prove to be the same. — **I-den′ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* — **I-den′ti-ty,** *n.* Sameness. [folly.

Id′i-o-cy (ĭd′ĭ-ō-sy̆), *n.* State of an idiot;

Id′i-om (ĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Peculiar expression; dialect. — **Id′i-o-mat′ic,** *a.* Conformed to the genius of a language.

Id′i-ot (ĭd′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* One destitute of intelligence; fool; simpleton. — **Id′i-ot′ic,** *a.* Like an idiot. [— *v. t.* To waste.

I′dle (ī′d'l), *a.* Unemployed; useless; lazy.

I′dol (ī′dŏl), *n.* An image; image of a false god; one greatly loved. — **I-dol′a-ter,** *n.*, **I-dol′a-tress,** *n. f.* Worshiper of idols; great admirer. — **I-dol′a-trous,** *a.* Given to idolatry. — **I-dol′a-try,** *n.* Worship of idols; excessive veneration for anything. — **I′dol-ize,** *v. t.* To make an idol of; love to adoration.

I′dyl (ī′dĭl), **I′dyll,** *n.* A pastoral poem.

If (ĭf), *conj.* In case that; whether.

Ig′ne-ous (ĭg′nē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of fire.

‖**Ig′nis fat′u-us** (ĭg′nĭs făt′ū-ŭs). Phosphorescent light seen at night; a decoy.

Ig-nite′ (ĭg-nīt′), *v. t. & i.* To kindle; light. — **Ig-ni′tion** (-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

Ig-no′ble (ĭg-nō′b'l), *a.* Base; shameful.

Ig′no-min′i-ous (ĭg′nō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Marked with ignominy; shameful; despicable. — **Ig′no-min-y,** *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.

Ig′no-ra′mus (ĭg′nō-rā′mŭs), *n.* An ignorant person; vain pretender to knowledge.

Ig′no-rant (ĭg′nō-r*a*nt), *a.* Destitute of knowledge; unaware. — **Ig′no-rance,** *n.*

Ig-nore′ (ĭg-nōr′), *v. t.* To be ignorant of; refuse to notice.

I-gua′na (ĭ-gwä′n*ȧ*), *n.* Large American tree-dwelling lizard.

Iguana.

I′lex (ī′lĕks), *n.* Evergreen tree; holly; holm oak.

Ill (ĭl), *a.* Evil; bad; sick; unwell; wrong; rude. — *n.* Evil; misfortune; pain; wickedness. — *adv.* With difficulty; not well.

Ill′-bred′ (ĭl′brĕd′), *a.* Not well-bred; rude.

Il-le′gal (ĭl-lē′g*a*l), *a.* Contrary to law. — **Il′le-gal′i-ty** (ĭl′lē-găl′ĭ-ty̆), *n.*

Il-leg′i-ble (ĭl-lĕj′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not readable. — **Il-leg′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Ill′-fa′vored (ĭl′fā′vẽrd), *a.* Wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

Il-lib′er-al (ĭl-lĭb′ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Mean; base.

Il-lic′it (ĭl-lĭs′ĭt), *a.* Unlawful.

Il-lim′it-a-ble (ĭl-lĭm′ĭt-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Vast.

Il-lit′er-ate (ĭl-lĭt′ẽr-*ȧ*t), *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; untaught. — **Il-lit′er-a-cy, Il-lit′er-ate-ness,** *n.*

Ill′-na′tured (ĭl′nā′tūrd), *a.* Cross; surly.

Ill′ness (ĭl′nĕs), *n.* Disease; sickness.

Il-log′ic-al (ĭl-lŏj′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of logic; contrary to sound reason.

Ill′-starred′ (ĭl′stärd′), *a.* Fated to ills.

Il-lude′ (ĭl-lūd′), *v. t.* To deceive; mock.

Il-lume′ (ĭl-lūm′), **Il-lu′mi-nate,** *v. t.* To enlighten; supply with light; adorn. — **Il-lu′mi-na′tion,** *n.*

Il-lu′sion (ĭl-lū′zhŭn), *n.* Unreal image; deception; error. — **Il-lu′sive** (-sĭv), **Il-lu′so-ry,** *a.* Deceiving by false appearances.

Il-lus′trate (ĭl-lŭs′trāt), *v. t.* To explain; ornament with pictures or figures. — **Il′lus-tra′tion** (ĭl′lŭs-trā′shŭn), *n.* Explanation; picture. — **Il-lus′tra-tive,** *a.*

Il-lus′tri-ous (ĭl-lŭs′trĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing luster, nobleness, etc.; famous; eminent.

Im′age (ĭm′*ȧ*j), *n.* Likeness; statue; idea. — *v. t.* To form an image of; represent. — **Im′age-ry,** *n.* Unreal show; rhetorical decoration.

Im-ag′i-na-ble (ĭm-*ȧ*j′ĭ-n*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined. — **Im-ag′i-na-ry,** *a.* Existing only in imagination; fanciful; unreal. — **Im-ag′i-na′tion,** *n.* Power to create mental images; fancy. — **Im-ag′i-na-tive,** *a.* Proceeding from the imagination; given to imagining; full of fancies. — **Im-ag′ine** (-ĭn), *v. t. & i.* To fancy; think; believe; scheme.

Im-bank′ (ĭm-băŋk′), *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank. — **Im-bank′ment,** *n.* A surrounding with a bank; mound of earth to defend against floods, etc. [Written also *embankment.*]

Im′be-cile (ĭm′bē-sĭl), *a.* Weak in body or mind; feeble; impotent. — *n.* A fool. — **Im′be-cil′i-ty,** *n.* [bed).

Im-bed′ (ĭm-bĕd′), *v. t.* To sink or lay (in a

Im-bibe′ (ĭm-bīb′), *v. t.* To drink in; absorb. [ter; exasperate.

Im-bit′ter (ĭm-bĭt′tẽr), *v. t.* To make bit-

Im-bod′y, *v. t.* To embody.

Im-bos′om (ĭm-bo͝oz′ŭm), *v. t.* To embrace.

Im′bri-cate (ĭm′brĭ-k*ȧ*t), **Im′bri-ca′ted,** *a.*

Bent and hollowed; overlapping each other, like shingles on a roof. — **Im′bri-ca′tion**, *n.*

Imbricate Scales.

Im-brogl′io (ĭm-brōl′yō), *n.* Intricate plot; misunderstanding.
Im-brue′ (ĭm-bru′), *v. t.* To soak; drench; steep.
Im-bue′ (ĭm-bū′), *v. t.* To tinge deeply; dye.
Im′i-tate (ĭm′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To copy. — **Im′i-ta′tion**, *n.* An imitating; likeness; resemblance. — **Im′i-ta-tive**, *a.* Inclined to imitate; formed after a pattern.
Im-mac′u-late (ĭm-măk′ū-lāt), *a.* Spotless; pure.
Im′ma-te′ri-al (ĭm′mȧ-tē′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Not consisting of matter; uncorporeal; unimportant.
Im′ma-ture′ (ĭm′mȧ-tūr′), *a.* Not mature; unripe; crude; premature.
Im-meas′ur-a-ble (ĭm-mĕzh′ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable.
Im-me′di-ate (ĭm-mē′dĭ-āt), *a.* At once; without delay; present.
Im′me-mo′ri-al (ĭm′mē-mō′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory; out of mind.
Im-mense′ (ĭm-mĕns′), *a.* Unlimited; very great; huge; enormous. — **Im-men′si-ty**, *n.*
Im-merse′ (ĭm-mĕrs′), *v. t.* To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); engage deeply. — **Im-mer′sion**, *n.*
Im′me-thod′ic-al (ĭm′mē-thŏd′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* [Disorderly.
Im′mi-grant (ĭm′mĭ-gr*a*nt), *n.* One who immigrates. — **Im′mi-grate**, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence. — **Im′mi-gra′tion**, *n.* An immigrating.
Im′mi-nent (ĭm′mĭ-n*e*nt), *a.* Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — **Im′mi-nence**, *n.*
Im′mo-bil′i-ty (ĭm′mō-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fixedness.
Im-mod′er-ate (ĭm-mŏd′ẽr-āt), *a.* Not moderate; excessive; unreasonable; intemperate.
Im-mod′est (ĭm-mŏd′ĕst), *a.* Immoderate; indelicate; indecent. — **Im-mod′es-ty**, *n.*
Im′mo-late (ĭm′mō-lāt), *v. t.* To sacrifice; kill (a victim). — **Im′mo-la′tion**, *n.*
Im-mor′al (ĭm-mŏr′*a*l), *a.* Not moral; wicked; dissolute. — **Im′mo-ral′i-ty**, *n.*
Im-mor′tal (ĭm-mŏr′t*a*l), *a.* Not mortal; eternal. — **Im′mor-tal′i-ty**, *n.* — **Im-mor′tal-ize**, *v. t.* To perpetuate; render famous.
Im′mor-telle′ (ĭm′mŏr-tĕl′), *n.* An unwithering flowering plant; everlasting.
Im-mov′a-ble (ĭm-mōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being moved; fast; unalterable. — **Im-mov′a-bil′i-ty**, **Im-mov′a-ble-ness**, *n.*
Im-mu′ni-ty (ĭm-mū′nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from charge, duty, etc.; a special privilege.
Im-mure′ (ĭm-mūr′), *v. t.* To imprison.
Im-mu′ta-ble (ĭm-mū′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unalterable.
Imp (ĭmp), *n.* A puny devil; little demon.
Im-pact′ (ĭm-păkt′), *v. t.* To drive close together. — **Im′pact**, *n.* Collision; shock.
Im-pair′ (ĭm-pâr′), *v. t.* To injure; weaken.
Im-pale′ (ĭm-pāl′), *v. t.* To fix on a stake.
Im-pal′pa-ble (ĭm-păl′pȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be felt or perceived by touch or by the mind.
Im-pan′el (ĭm-păn′ĕl), *v. t.* To form or enroll (a list of jurors).
Im-par′i-ty (ĭm-păr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Inequality.
Im-part′ (ĭm-pärt′), *v. t. & i.* To bestow a portion of; make known; disclose.
Im-par′tial (ĭm-pär′sh*a*l), *a.* Not prejudiced; just. — **Im-par′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Im-pass′a-ble (ĭm-pȧs′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed; impenetrable.
Im-pas′si-ble (ĭm-păs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of passion or pain; without sensation.
Im-pas′sion-ate (ĭm-păsh′ŭn-āt), *v. t.* To affect powerfully. — **Im-pas′sioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* Actuated by passion; animated; excited.
Im-pas′sive (ĭm-păs′sĭv), *a.* Impassible.
Im-pa′tient (ĭm-pā′sh*e*nt), *a.* Not patient; uneasy; hasty. — **Im-pa′tience**, *n.*
Im-peach′ (ĭm-pēch′), *v. t.* To charge with crime; censure; indict. — **Im-peach′ment**, *n.*
Im-pede′ (ĭm-pēd′), *v. t.* To hinder; obstruct. — **Im-ped′i-ment** (-pĕd′ĭ-m*e*nt), *n.*
Im-pel′ (ĭm-pĕl′), *v. t.* To urge forward.
Im-pend′ (ĭm-pĕnd′), *v. i.* To hang over; menace.
Im-pen′e-tra-ble (ĭm-pĕn′ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Not penetrable; inaccessible.
Im-pen′i-tent (ĭm-pĕn′ĭ-t*e*nt), *a.* Not penitent; obdurate. — *n.* A hardened sinner; reprobate. — **Im-pen′i-tence**, *n.*
Im-per′a-tive (ĭm-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressive of command; obligatory; binding.
Im′per-cep′ti-ble (ĭm′pẽr-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; insensible; very small or slow.
Im-per′fect (ĭm-pẽr′fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect; not complete; defective. — **Im′per-fec′tion**, *n.* Defect; fault; vice.
Im-pe′ri-al (ĭm-pē′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor; supreme. — **Im-pe′ri-al-ism**, *n.* Power of an emperor; spirit of empire.
Im-per′il (ĭm-pĕr′ĭl), *v. t.* To bring into danger.
Im-pe′ri-ous (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Commanding; arrogant; pressing.
Im-per′ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr′ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; indestructible.
Im-per′me-a-ble (ĭm-pẽr′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not pervious; not to be passed through; impenetrable. — **Im-per′me-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
Im-per′son-al (ĭm-pẽr′sŭn-*a*l), *a.* Not representing a person.
Im-per′son-ate (ĭm-pẽr′sŭn-āt), *v. t.* To as-

cribe qualities of a person to; personify. — **Im-per′son-a′tion, Im′per-son′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* — **Im-per′son-a′tor,** *n.* Actor; mimic.
Im-per′ti-nent, *a.* Not bearing on the subject; contrary to propriety; saucy; impudent; rude. — **Im-per′ti-nence,** *n.*
Im′per-turb′a-ble (ĭm′pẽr-tûrb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be agitated. — **Im′per-turb′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
Im-per′vi-ous (ĭm-pẽr′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Impassable.
Im-pet′u-ous (ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŭs), *a.* Rushing with violence; furious; hasty; passionate.
Im′pe-tus (ĭm′pē-tŭs), *n.* Momentum; force.
Im-pi′e-ty (ĭm-pī′ē-tȳ), *n.* Ungodliness; sin.
Im-pinge′ (ĭm-pĭnj′), *v. i.* To fall against; hit.
Im′pi-ous (ĭm′pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pious; profane.
Im-pla′ca-ble (ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be pacified; relentless; inexorable.
Im-plant′ (ĭm-plȧnt′), *v. t.* To plant; infix.
Im′ple-ment (ĭm′plē-ment), *n.* Instrument.
Im′pli-cate (ĭm′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To involve; show to be concerned. — **Im′pli-ca′tion,** *n.*
Im-plic′it (ĭm-plĭs′ĭt), *a.* Fairly to be understood; implied; unquestioning; complete.
Im-plore′ (ĭm-plōr′), *v. t.* To beseech; beg.
Im-ply′ (ĭm-plī′), *v. t.* To signify; include.
Im-pol′i-cy (ĭm-pŏl′ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Bad policy.
Im′po-lite′ (ĭm′pō-līt′), *a.* Not polite; uncivil.
Im-pol′i-tic (ĭm-pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Indiscreet; inexpedient.
Im-pon′der-a-ble (ĭm-pŏn′dẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not having sensible weight.
Im-por′ous (ĭm-pōr′ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid.
Im-port′ (ĭm-pōrt′), *v. t.* To bring in from abroad; mean; denote; concern. — **Im′port,** *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment. — **Im-por′tance,** *n.* Consequence; significance. — **Im-por′tant,** *a.* — **Im′por-ta′tion,** *n.* An importing; goods imported.
Im-por′tu-nate (ĭm-pôr′tū-nāt), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation. — **Im′por-tune′** (ĭm′pôr-tūn′), *v. t.* To request urgently; tease. — **Im′por-tu′ni-ty,** *n.*
Im-pose′ (ĭm-pōz′), *v. t.* To lay on; place; deposit. — *v. i.* To deceive. — **Im-pos′ing,** *a.* Impressive; misleading. — *n.* Preparation of forms of type for printing. — **Im′po-si′tion** (ĭm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An imposing, inflicting, etc.; burden; tax; fraud.
Im-pos′si-ble (ĭm-pŏs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not possible; impracticable. — **Im-pos′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
Im′post (ĭm′pōst), *n.* Tribute; duty; tax on imports; top of a pier, wall, etc., on which the weight of a wall rests.
Im-pos′tor (ĭm-pŏs′tẽr), *n.* One who imposes upon others; rogue; pretender. — **Im-pos′ture,** *n.* Fraud; imposition.
Im′po-tent (ĭm′pō-tent), *a.* Not having adequate power. — *n.* One feeble or infirm. — **Im′po-tence, Im′po-ten-cy,** *n.*
Im-pov′er-ish (ĭm-pŏv′ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* To make poor; exhaust the fertility of.
Im-prac′ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk′tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not practicable; not easily managed.
Im′pre-cate (ĭm′prē-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke (a curse) upon; swear at. — **Im′pre-ca′tion,** *n.*
Im-preg′na-ble (ĭm-prĕg′nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be taken by assault; invincible.
Im-preg′nate (ĭm-prĕg′nāt), *v. t.* To fertilize; imbue. — **Im′preg-na′tion,** *n.* Mixture of parts; infusion; saturation.
Im-press′ (ĭm-prĕs′), *v. t.* To press; stamp; imprint; take for public service. — **Im′press,** *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; influence. — **Im-press′i-ble,** *a.* Sensitive. — **Im-pres′sion** (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Stamp; print; edition; indistinct notion; effect. — **Im-press′ive,** *a.* Producing an impression; effective.
Im-print′ (ĭm-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To impress; stamp (letters on paper, by means of types); fix (on the mind or memory). — **Im′print,** *n.* Anything printed; name of the printer or publisher, etc., on the title-page of a book.
Im-pris′on (ĭm-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* To put into a prison; confine. — **Im-pris′on-ment,** *n.*
Im-prob′a-ble (ĭm-prŏb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely. — **Im-prob′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
Im-promp′tu (ĭm-prŏmp′tū), *adv.* & *a.* Offhand; without study.
Im-prop′er (ĭm-prŏp′ẽr), *a.* Not proper; unfit; indecent. — **Im′pro-pri′e-ty,** *n.*
Im-prove′ (ĭm-pro͞ov′), *v. t.* To make better; employ to good purpose; mend. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Im-prove′ment,** *n.*
Im-prov′i-dent (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-dent), *a.* Not provident; careless. — **Im-prov′i-dence,** *n.*
Im-pru′dent (ĭm-pru̧′dent), *a.* Injudicious; incautious; rash. — **Im-pru′dence,** *n.*
Im′pu-dent (ĭm′pū-dent), *a.* Bold; shameless; insolent. — **Im′pu-dence,** *n.*
Im-pugn′ (ĭm-pūn′), *v. t.* To call in question; oppose.
Im′pulse (ĭm′pŭls), *n.* An impelling; force communicated; impression. — **Im-pul′sion,** *n.* A driving onward. — **Im-pul′sive,** *a.* Impelling; actuated by impulse.
Im-pu′ni-ty (ĭm-pū′nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from punishment or loss; security.
Im-pure′ (ĭm-pūr′), *a.* Not pure; foul; obscene. — **Im-pu′ri-ty,** *n.*
Im-pute′ (ĭm-pūt′), *v. t.* To charge; attribute. — **Im′pu-ta′tion** (ĭm′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.*
In (ĭn), *prep.* Within; inside of; present. — *adv.* Not out; inside.
In′a-bil′i-ty (ĭn′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of ability.
In′ac-cess′i-ble (ĭn′ăk-sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached.
In-ac′cu-rate (ĭn-ăk′kū-rāt), *a.* Not accu-

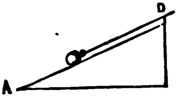
rate; erroneous; not exact. — **In-ac'cu-ra-cy** (-rȧ-sȳ), *n.* Fault; error.
In-ac'tion (ĭn-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest. — **In-ac'tive**, *a.* Idle; dull; lazy. — **In'ac-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*
In-ad'e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not sufficient. — **In-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwȧ-sȳ), *n.*
In'ad-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ăd-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not proper to be admitted or allowed.
In'ad-vert'ent (ĭn'ăd-vẽrt'*e*nt), *a.* Careless; inattentive; negligent. — **In'ad-vert'ence, In'ad-vert'en-cy**, *n.*
In-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* Empty; void of sense.
In-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; dull.
In'a-ni'tion (ĭn'ȧ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Inanity; exhaustion from want of food.
In-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Emptiness; frivolity.
In-ap'pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ăp'plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not suited to the purpose; inappropriate.
In'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ăp-prē'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Too small to be valued.
In'ap-pro'pri-ate (ĭn'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable.
In-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

Inarching.

In'ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Not distinct, or with distinction of syllables; not jointed.
In-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-är'ti-fĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Not artificial or made by art; artless; simple; natural.
In'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* Seeing that; since.
In'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention; heedlessness; neglect. — **In'at-ten'tive**, *a.* Negligent; remiss.
In-au'di-ble (ĭn-ą'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Noiseless.
In-au'gu-ral (ĭn-ą'gū-r*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *a.* An inaugural address. — **In-au'gu-rate**, *v. t.* To cause to begin; induct; consecrate; dedicate. — **In-au'gu-ra'tion**, *n.*
In'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Unfavorable.
In'born' (ĭn'bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate.
In-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be calculated; beyond calculation.
In'can-des'cent (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'*s*ent), *a.* White; glowing with heat. — **In'can-des'cence**, *n.*
In'can-ta'tion (ĭn'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Singing or recital of formulas; enchantment.
In-ca'pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Wanting power; insufficient.
In'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To disable; disqualify. — **In'ca-pac'i-ty**, *n.*
In-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sẽr-āt), *v. t.* To imprison. — **In-car'cer-a'tion**, *n.*
In-car'nate (ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To clothe with flesh. — *a.* Embodied in human form. — **In'car-na'tion**, *n.*
In-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.* To inclose in a case.
In-cau'tious (ĭn-ką'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; indiscreet; imprudent.
In-cen'di-a-ry (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ā-rȳ), *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to a house or excites strife. — *a.* Inflammatory; seditious.
In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *v. t.* To perfume with incense. — *n.* Perfume from burning spices, gums, etc.
In-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* To inflame to anger; provoke.
In-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* Motive; stimulus.
In-cep'tion (ĭn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Beginning; commencement. — **In-cep'tive**, *a.* Beginning; indicating beginning.
In-cer'ti-tude (ĭn-sẽr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Uncertainty.
In-ces'sant (ĭn-sĕs'*s*ant), *a.* Unceasing.
Inch (ĭnch), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot.
In'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* Recently begun; incomplete. — **In-cho'a-tive**, *a.* Inceptive.
In'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dens), *n.* Direction in which a body, ray of light or heat, etc., falls on a surface. — **In'ci-dent**, *a.* Falling on; happening accidentally; casual. — *n.* Circumstance; chance. — **In'ci-den'tal**, *a.* Accidental; casual.
In-cip'i-ent (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-*e*nt), *a.* Beginning. — **In-cip'i-ence, In-cip'i-en-cy**, *n.*
In-cise' (ĭn-sīz'), *v. t.* To cut in; carve. — **In-cised'**, *a.* Cut in; having deep notches. — **In-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting into a substance; cut; gash. — **In-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Cutting; sharp; acute; sarcastic. — **In-ci'sor** (-zẽr), *n.* A cutter; fore tooth.
In-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.* To stimulate; urge; animate. — **In-cite'ment**, *n.* Incentive.

Incised Leaf.

In'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rudeness.
In-clem'ent (ĭn-klĕm'*e*nt), *a.* Unmerciful; severe; stormy. — **In-clem'en-cy**, *n.*
In-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To lean; be disposed. — *n.* Slope. — **Inclined plane.** Plane that makes an oblique angle with the horizon; one of the mechanical powers. — **In'cli-na'tion**, *n.*



AD Inclined Plane.

In-close′ (ĭn-klōz′), *v. t.* To surround; shut in. — **In-clo′sure** (-klō′zhŭr), *n.*

In-clude′ (ĭn-klūd′), *v. t.* To confine within; contain; embrace. — **In-clu′sion** (-klū′-zhŭn), *n.* — **In-clu′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Inclosing; comprehending.

In-cog′ (ĭn-kŏg′), **In-cog′ni-to** (-nĭ-tō), *a.* & *adv.* Unknown; in disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; assumption of a feigned character.

In′co-her′ent (ĭn′kō-hēr′ent), *a.* Not coherent; loose; inconsistent.

In′com-bus′ti-ble (ĭn′kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Not to be burned or consumed by fire.—**In′com-bus′ti-ble-ness, In′com-bus′ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In′come (ĭn′kŭm), *n.* Gain from labor or property; revenue; receipts.— **In′com′ing,** *a.* Coming in; accruing.

In′com-men′su-ra-ble (ĭn′kŏm-mĕn′shụ-rȧ-b′l), **In′com-men′su-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Not admitting of a common measure; insufficient.

In′com-mode′ (ĭn′kŏm-mōd′), *v. t.* To inconvenience; annoy. — **In′com-mo′di-ous,** *a.*

In′com-mu′ni-ca-ble (ĭn′kŏm-mū′nĭ-kȧ-b′l), *a.* Not to be imparted. — **In′com-mu′ni-ca-tive,** *a.* Reticent; unsocial.

In-com′pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-b′l), *a.* Matchless; transcendent.

In′com-pat′i-ble (ĭn′kŏm-păt′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Not compatible; irreconcilably opposed.

In-com′pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm′pē-tent), *a.* Wanting in capacity, qualifications, etc.; unfit. — **In-com′pe-tence, In-com′pe-ten-cy,** *n.*

In′com-plete′ (ĭn′kŏm-plēt′), *a.* Unfinished; imperfect; defective.

In-com′pre-hen′si-ble (ĭn-kŏm′prē-hĕn′sĭ-b′l), *a.* Not to be understood; inconceivable.— **In-com′pre-hen′si-ble-ness, In-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In′con-ceiv′a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sēv′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not conceivable; incomprehensible.

In′con-clu′sive (ĭn′kŏn-klū′sĭv), *a.* Not decisive; not settling a question.

In-con′gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn′grụ-ŭs), *a.* Inconsistent; unsuited; unfit. — **In′con-gru′i-ty,** *n.*

In-con′se-quent (ĭn-kŏn′sē-kwĕnt), *a.* Not logical; inconsistent. — **In-con′se-quen′tial** (-kwĕn′shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; of little moment.

In′con-sid′er-a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sĭd′ēr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant.

In′con-sid′er-ate (ĭn′kŏn-sĭd′ēr-āt), *a.* Not considerate; thoughtless; rash.

In′con-sist′ent (ĭn′kŏn-sĭs′tent), *a.* At variance; incompatible; changeable.— **In′con-sist′ence, In′con-sist′en-cy,** *n.*

In′con-sol′a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-sōl′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not to be consoled; disconsolate.

In-con′stant (ĭn-kŏn′stant), *a.* Not constant; variable; fickle. — **In-con′stan-cy,** *n.*

In′con-test′a-ble (ĭn′kŏn-tĕst′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Indisputable; undeniable.

In-con′ti-nent (ĭn-kŏn′tĭ-nent), *a.* Licentious; lewd.— **In-con′ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* Without restraint; at once; suddenly. — **In-con′ti-nence, In-con′ti-nen-cy,** *n.*

In-con′tro-ver′ti-ble (ĭn-kŏn′trō-vẽr′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Too clear to be disputed; indisputable.

In′con-ven′ient (ĭn′kŏn-vēn′yent), *a.* Not fit; inopportune.—**In′con-ven′ience,** *n.* Annoyance; trouble. — *v. t.* To incommode.

In-cor′po-rate (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* Not consisting of matter; spiritual; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor′po-rate (ĭn-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* Incorporated; corporate; made into one body; combined. — *v. t.* & *i.* To combine into one mass; unite; blend. — **In-cor′po-ra′tion,** *n.*

In′cor-po′re-al (ĭn′kŏr-pō′rē-al), *a.* Not corporeal or consisting of matter; spiritual.

In′cor-rect′ (ĭn′kŏr-rĕkt′), *a.* Wrong.

In-cor′ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr′rĭ-jĭ-b′l), *a.* Not to be corrected. — *n.* A hardened criminal. — **In-cor′ri-gi-ble-ness, In-cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In′cor-rupt′ (ĭn′kŏr-rŭpt′), *a.* Free from corruption; pure. — **In′cor-rupt′i-ble,** *a.* Not to be corrupted; inflexibly just.— **In′cor-rupt′i-ble-ness, In′cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In-crease′ (ĭn-krēs′), *v. i.* & *t.* To enlarge; improve. — **In′crease,** *n.* Growth; produce; offspring; addition.

In-cred′i-ble (ĭn-krĕd′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed. — **In-cred′i-ble-ness, In-cred′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-cred′u-lous (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical. — **In-cred′u-lous-ness, In′cre-du′li-ty,** *n.*

In′cre-ment (ĭn′krē-ment), *n.* Increase; growth.

In-crust′ (ĭn-krŭst′), *v. t.* To cover with a crust. — **In′crus-ta′tion,** *n.*

In′cu-bate (ĭn′kū-bāt), *v. i.* To sit on (eggs for hatching). — **In′cu-ba′tion,** *n.* Development. — **In′cu-ba′tor,** *n.* Apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

In′cu-bus (ĭn′kū-bŭs), *n.* Nightmare; oppressive influence.

In-cul′cate (ĭn-kŭl′kāt), *v. t.* To impress; instill. — **In′cul-ca′tion,** *n.*

In-cul′pate (ĭn-kŭl′pāt), *v. t.* To blame; censure. — **In′cul-pa′tion,** *n.*

In-cum′bent (ĭn-kŭm′bent), *a.* Lying, or resting, upon; imposed as duty; indispensable. — *n.* One in possession of office. — **In-cum′ben-cy,** *n.*

In-cum′ber (ĭn-kŭm′bẽr), *v. t.* To encumber. — **In-cum′brance,** *n.* Clog; check.

In-cur′ (ĭn-kûr′), *v. t.* To become liable to.

In-cur′a-ble (ĭn-kūr′ȧ-b′l), *a.* Not curable; irrecoverable; irretrievable.

In-cur'sion (ĭn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* Invasion; raid.
In-cur'vate (ĭn-kûr'vāt), *v. t.* To bend. — *a.* Curved inward. — **In'cur-va'tion,** *n.*
In-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* To bring into debt; place under obligation. — **In-debt'ed,** *a.* Placed under obligation; owing restitution.
In-de'cent (ĭn-dē'sent), *a.* Not fit to be seen or heard; immodest. — **In-de'cen-cy,** *n.*
In'de-ci'sion (ĭn'dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; irresolution. — **In'de-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Not decisive; hesitating.
In'de-clin'a-ble (ĭn'dē-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not varied by terminations.
In'de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety. — **In'de-co'rous,** *a.*
In-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* In reality; in fact.
In'de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of fatigue; unwearied.
In'de-fen'si-ble (ĭn'dē-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be defended or justified.
In'de-fin'a-ble (ĭn'dē-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined, explained, or limited.
In-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Not defined; not precise or certain.
In-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be blotted out, forgotten, etc. — **In-del'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
In-del'i-cate (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive; indecent. — **In-del'i-ca-cy,** *n.*
In-dem'ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* To secure against loss; make good. — **In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Reimbursement. — **In-dem'ni-ty,** *n.* Exemption from loss; compensation.
In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To notch; bind out by indenture or contract; begin (a line of print) further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph. — *n.* A notch. — **In'den-ta'tion,** *n.* A cut; depression. — **In-den'ture,** *n.* An indenting; written agreement between contracting parties. — *v. t.* To bind by indentures.
In'de-pend'ent (ĭn'dē-pĕnd'ent), *a.* Not subject to control of others; free; easy. — **In'de-pend'ence,** *n.*
In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.* That which points out; table of contents; forefinger; exponent. — *v. t.* To provide with an index.
In'di-an (ĭn'dĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to India (in Asia), to the West Indies (islands of the Atlantic), or to the aborigines of America; made of Indian corn. — *n.* Inhabitant of the Indies; aboriginal inhabitant of America. — **Indian corn.** Maize; an edible American grain.
In'di-a rub'ber (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ rŭb'bẽr). Caoutchouc.
In'di-cate (ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To point out; show. — **In'di-ca'tion,** *n.* Mark; sign. — ***In-dic'a-tive*** (ĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pointing out; giving knowledge.
In'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of INDEX.
In-dict' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To charge with crime; present for trial. — **In-dict'ment,** *n.*
In-dif'fer-ent (ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* Not making a difference; passable; disinterested. — **In-dif'fer-ence,** *n.*
I-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Native to a country or climate.
In'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jent), *a.* Destitute of property; poor. — **In'di-gence,** *n.*
In'di-gest'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not easily converted into products fit to be absorbed. — **In'di-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Want of due digestion; dyspepsia.
In-dig'nant (ĭn-dĭg'nant), *a.* Affected with indignation; feeling wrath or contempt. — **In'dig-na'tion,** *n.* Resentment; anger. — **In-dig'ni-ty,** *n.* Contempt; insult.
In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.* A deep blue color; blue coloring matter obtained from plants.
In'di-rect' (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Not straightforward; dishonest. — **In'di-rec'tion,** *n.*
In'dis-creet' (ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Injudicious; rash; hasty. — **In'dis-cre'tion** (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Imprudence.
In'dis-crete' (ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discrete or separated.
In'dis-crim'i-nate (ĭn'dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Not making distinction; promiscuous; confused.
In'dis-pen'sa-ble (ĭn'dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Absolutely necessary.
In'dis-pose' (ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To disqualify; disincline; disorder slightly. — **In'dis-posed',** *a.* Unwell. — **In-dis'po-si'tion,** *n.*
In-dis'pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unquestionable; certain.
In-dis'so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sō-lū-b'l), *a.* Not to be dissolved; perpetually obligatory. — **In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness, In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
In'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* Obscure.
In-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To compose; write.
In'di-vid'u-al (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-al), *a.* Single; peculiar to a single person or thing. — *n.* Single person or thing. — **In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty,** *n.* Separate nature or existence.
In'di-vis'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not separable into parts; not to be exactly divided.
In-doc'tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles.
In'do-lent (ĭn'dō-lent), *a.* Indulging in ease; lazy. — **In'do-lence,** *n.*
In-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Not to be subdued or tamed; invincible.
In'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Being in the house; domestic. — **In'doors'** (ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house.
In-dorse' (ĭn-dôrs'), *v. t.* To write (one's name) upon the back of (a paper); support; sanction. — **In-dorse'ment,** *n.*
In-du'bi-ta-ble (ĭn-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Too plain to admit of doubt; evident.

In-duce′ (ĭn-dūs′), *v. t.* To lead in; prevail on; cause. — **In-duce′ment,** *n.*

In-duct′ (ĭn-dŭkt′), *v. t.* To bring in; introduce; put in possession of. — **In-duc′tion,** *n.* Introduction; reasoning from particulars to generals. — **In-duct′ive,** *a.* Leading or drawing; derived by induction.

In-dulge′ (ĭn-dŭlj′), *v. t.* To gratify; allow; favor. — **In-dul′gent,** *a.* Prone to indulge or humor; compliant. — **In-dul′gence,** *n.*

In′du-rate (ĭn′dū-rāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To harden. — *a.* Hardened; obdurate. — **In′du-ra′tion,** *n.*

In-dus′tri-al (ĭn-dŭs′trĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to industry. — **In-dus′tri-ous,** *a.* Diligent. — **In′dus-try,** *n.* Habitual diligence.

In-e′bri-ate (ĭn-ē′brĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make drunk; stupefy. — *n.* Habitual drunkard; sot. — **In-e′bri-a′tion, In′e-bri′e-ty,** *n.*

In-ef′fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf′fȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable; unutterable.

In′ef-fect′ive (ĭn′ĕf-fĕk′tĭv), **In′ef-fec′tu-al** (-tū-*a*l), **In-ef′fi-ca′cious** (-ĕf′fĭ-kā′shŭs), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; fruitless; weak. — **In-ef′fi-ca′cious-ness, In-ef′fi-ca-cy** (-ĕf′fĭ-kȧ-sy̆), *n.*

In′ef-fi′cient (ĭn′ĕf-fĭsh′*e*nt), *a.* Effecting nothing; slack; remiss.

In-el′e-gant (ĭn-ĕl′ē-g*a*nt), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in taste. — **In-el′e-gance,** *n.*

In-el′i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being chosen. — **In-el′i-gi-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In′e-qual′i-ty (ĭn′ē-kwŏl′ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Diversity; want of levelness; inadequacy.

In-ert′ (ĭn-ẽrt′), *a.* Inactive; dull.

In-er′ti-a (ĭn-ẽr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Tendency of matter when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue moving.

In-es′ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Above all price; invaluable.

In-ev′i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Unavoidable; not to be resisted.

In′ex-cus′a-ble (ĭn′ĕks-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unpardonable.

In′ex-haust′i-ble (ĭn′ĕgz-ąst′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be exhausted or emptied.

In-ex′o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕks′ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding.

In′ex-pe′di-ent (ĭn′ĕks-pē′dĭ-*e*nt), *n.* Unfit; improper.

In′ex-pe′ri-ence (ĭn′ĕks-pē′rĭ-*e*ns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of skill.

In-ex′pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of no atonement; implacable.

In-ex′pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be explained or accounted for.

In′ex-press′i-ble (ĭn′ĕks-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable; untold.

In-ex′tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extricated or disentangled.

In-fal′li-ble (ĭn-făl′lĭ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to mistake; certain. — **In-fal′li-ble-ness, In-fal′li-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In′fa-mous (ĭn′fȧ-mŭs), *a.* Of ill report; scandalous; base. — **In′fa-my,** *n.* Public disgrace; extreme vileness.

In′fan-cy (ĭn′f*a*n-sy̆), *n.* State of being an infant; first age of anything; minority. — **In′fan-tile, In′fan-tine,** *a.* Pertaining to young children. — **In′fant,** *n.* Young child; person not of full age; minor. — *a.* Pertaining to young children.

In′fan-try (ĭn′f*a*n-try̆), *n.* Foot soldiers.

In-fat′u-ate (ĭn-făt′ū-āt), *v. t.* To make foolish; mislead. — **In-fat′u-a′tion,** *n.*

In-fect′ (ĭn-fĕkt′), *v. t.* To taint with disease; poison; defile. — **In-fec′tion,** *n.* An infecting; a prevailing disease. — **In-fec′tious,** *a.* Pestilential; easily diffused or spread.

In′fe-lic′i-ty (ĭn′fē-lĭs′ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Unhappiness; misery; unfortunate condition or act. — **In′fe-lic′i-tous** (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

In-fer′ (ĭn-fẽr′), *v. t.* To conclude; deduce; imply. — **In′fer-ence,** *n.* — **In′fer-en′tial,** *a.*

In-fe′ri-or (ĭn-fē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Lower in place or excellence; subordinate. — *n.* One younger, or of lower station, than another. — **In-fe′ri-or′i-ty** (-ŏr′ĭ-ty̆), *n.*

In-fer′nal (ĭn-fẽr′n*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the regions of the dead, or hell; diabolical; malicious.

In-fer′tile (ĭn-fẽr′tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile; barren. — **In′fer-til′i-ty,** *n.*

In-fest′ (ĭn-fĕst′), *v. t.* To trouble; annoy.

In′fi-del (ĭn′fĭ-d*e*l), *a.* Not believing the Scriptures or Christianity. — *n.* An unbeliever; atheist; skeptic. — **In′fi-del′i-ty,** *n.* Want of faith; unfaithfulness; treachery.

In′fi-nite (ĭn′fĭ-nĭt), *a.* Unlimited; boundless. — *n.* Infinite extent or magnitude; a very great number. — **In′fi-nite-ness, In-fin′i-ty** (-fĭn′ĭ-ty̆), *n.* — **In′fin-i-tes′i-mal** (ĭn′fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′ĭ-m*a*l), *a.* Infinitely small. — *n.* A quantity less than any assignable quantity. — **In-fin′i-tive,** *a.* Unlimited; not restricted. — **In-fin′i-tude,** *n.* Infinite extent; immensity; countless number.

In-firm′ (ĭn-fẽrm′), *a.* Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; imbecile. — **In-firm′a-ry,** *n.* Hospital; place for the infirm or sick. — **In-firm′i-ty,** *n.* Debility; imperfection.

In-fix′ (ĭn-fĭks′), *v. t.* To fix deep; implant.

In-flame′ (ĭn-flām′), *v. t.* To set on fire; kindle; irritate; anger. — *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. — **In-flam′ma-ble** (-flăm′mȧ-b'l), *a.* Easily set on fire. — **In-flam′ma-ble-ness, In-flam′ma-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **In′flam-ma′tion,** *n.* A setting on fire; redness and swelling of part of the body. — **In-flam′ma-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to excite inflammation, passion, etc.; seditious.

In-flate′ (ĭn-flāt′), *v. t.* To swell; puff up. — **In-fla′tion,** *n.*

In-flect′ (ĭn-flĕkt′), *v. t.* To bend; vary (a noun or verb) in its terminations; modulate (the voice). — **In-flec′tion,** *n.* Bend; fold; variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

In-flex′i-ble (ĭn-flĕks′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Not to be bent; rigid; stubborn. — **In-flex′i-ble-ness, In-flex′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

In-flex′ion, *n.* Same as Inflection, *n.*

In-flict′ (ĭn-flĭkt′), *v. t.* To impose (a fine, punishment, etc.); apply. — **In-flic′tion,** *n.*

In′flo-res′cence (ĭn′flō-rĕs′s*e*ns), *n.* A flowering; axis of flower buds.

In′flu-ence (ĭn′flū-*e*ns), *n.* Authority; bringing about of an effect; power arising from station, character, wealth, etc. — *v. t.* To control; lead; direct. — **In′flu-en′tial** (-ĕn′-sh*a*l), *a.* Exerting influence; potent.

In′flu-en′za (ĭn′flū-ĕn′zȧ), *n.* Violent catarrh; grippe.

In′flux (ĭn′flŭks), *n.* A flowing in.

In-fold′ (ĭn-fōld′), *v. t.* To wrap up; inclose.

In-form′ (ĭn-fôrm′), *v. t.* To tell; instruct. — *v. i.* To give information; betray. — **In-form′ant, In-form′er,** *n.* — **In′for-ma′tion,** *n.* News; knowledge.

In-form-al (ĭn-fôrm′*a*l), *a.* Not in the usual form; without ceremony. — **In′for-mal′i-ty,** *n.* Lack of form; informal act.

In-frac′tion (ĭn-frăk′shŭn), *n.* Breach.

In-fre′quent (ĭn-frē′kw*e*nt), *a.* Seldom happening. — **In-fre′quence, In-fre′quen-cy,** *n.*

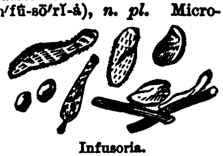
In-fringe′ (ĭn-frĭnj′), *v. t. & i.* To break (contracts); transgress. — **In-fringe′ment,** *n.*

In-fu′ri-ate (ĭn-fū′rĭ-āt), *a.* Enraged; mad; raging. — *v. t.* To render furious; enrage.

In-fuse′ (ĭn-fūz′), *v. t.* To pour in (liquid); instill (principles or qualities); steep in a liquid without boiling. — **In-fu′sion,** *n.* An infusing; suggestion; liquid obtained by steeping an insoluble substance in water.

In-fu′si-ble (ĭn-fū′zĭ-b′l), *a.* Not easy to fuse, melt, or dissolve.

In′fu-so′ri-a (ĭn′fū-sō′rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Microscopic animals found in fluids, and multiplying by gemmation.



Infusoria.

In-gen′ious (ĭn-jēn′yŭs), *a.* Having genius or faculty for invention; skillful; well adapted. — **In′ge-nu′i-ty,** *n.*

In-gen′u-ous *(ĭn-jĕn′ū-ŭs), a.* **Free** from *reserve or dissimulation;* **frank;** fair.

In-glo′ri-ous (ĭn-glō′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not glorious; shameful; disgraceful.

In′got (ĭn′gŏt), *n.* Mass or wedge of metal.

In-graft′ (ĭn-grȧft′), *v. t.* To insert (a scion in a stock); set deeply and firmly.

In′grain′ (ĭn′grān′), *a.* Dyed in the grain: thoroughly inwrought. — *v. t.* To work (color) into the natural texture.

In′grate′ (ĭn′grāt′), *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-gra′ti-ate (ĭn-grā′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To introduce to favor.

In-grat′i-tude (ĭn-grăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness.

In-gre′di-ent (ĭn-grē′dĭ-*e*nt), *n.* Component part of a compound or mixture; element.

In′gress (ĭn′grĕs), *n.* Entrance; access.

In-hab′it (ĭn-hăb′ĭt), *v. t.* To live in. — *v. i.* To dwell; abide. — **In-hab′it-a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **In-hab′it-ant, In-hab′it-er,** *n.*

In-hale′ (ĭn-hāl′), *v. t.* To draw into the lungs; inspire. — **In′ha-la′tion,** *n.*

In′har-mon′ic (ĭn′hār-mŏn′ĭk), **In′har-mo′ni-ous** (-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Discordant.

In-here′ (ĭn-hēr′), *v. i.* To be fixed in. — **In-her′ence,** *n.* Existence in something else. — **In-her′ent,** *a.* Innate; native.

In-her′it (ĭn-hĕr′ĭt), *v. t.* To take by inheritance; receive by birth; have by nature. — *v. i.* To have as an inheritance or property. — **In-her′it-ance,** *n.*

In-hos′pi-ta-ble (ĭn-hŏs′pĭ-tȧ-b′l), *a.* Not disposed to welcome guests; desert; wild. — **In-hos′pi-ta-ble-ness, In-hos′pi-tal′i-ty,** *n.*

In-hu′man (ĭn-hū′m*a*n), *a.* Cruel; savage. — **In′hu-man′i-ty,** *n.*

In-im′i-cal (ĭn-ĭm′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Having the disposition of an enemy; hostile; repugnant.

In-im′i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭm′ĭ-tȧ-b′l), *a.* Not to be imitated; surpassingly excellent; unique.

In-iq′ui-ty (ĭn-ĭk′wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Wickedness; sin; crime. — **In-iq′ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

In-i′tial (ĭn-ĭsh′*a*l), *a.* First; beginning. — *n.* First letter of a word.

In-i′ti-ate (ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To begin; instruct in rudiments; introduce. — **In-i′ti-a′tion,** *n.* Ceremony of introduction. — **In-i′ti-a-tive,** *a.* Serving to initiate. — *n.* Introductory step; right to introduce a new measure. — **In-i′ti-a-to-ry,** *a.* Introductory.

In-ject′ (ĭn-jĕkt′), *v. t.* To throw in; force into. — **In-jec′tion,** *n.*

In-join′ (ĭn-join′), *v. t.* Enjoin.

In′ju-di′cious (ĭn′jū-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Unwise; rash.

In-junc′tion (ĭn-jŭnk′shŭn), *n.* An enjoining; order; precept.

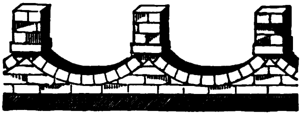
In′jure (ĭn′jūr), *v. t.* To harm; hurt; damage. — **In-ju′ri-ous,** *a.* Not just; hurtful. — **In′ju-ry,** *n.* Mischief; damage.

In-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of rights; wrong.
Ink (ĭnk), *n.* Colored fluid, used in writing, printing, etc. — *v. t.* To put ink upon.
Ink'ling (ĭnk'lĭng), *n.* Intimation; hint.
Ink'y (ĭnk'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ink; black; soiled with ink. [ink.
Ink'stand' (ĭnk'stănd'), *n.* Vessel to hold
In'land (ĭn'land), *a.* Remote from the sea; domestic. — *n.* Interior part of a country.
In-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.* To insert (pieces of ivory, wood, metal, etc.) in a groundwork of other material.
In'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* Passage into an inclosed place; bay in the shore of the sea, river, etc. [Internally; in the heart; secretly.
In'ly (ĭn'lȳ), *a.* Internal; interior. — *adv.*
In'mate' (ĭn'māt'), *n.* Dweller in the same house; resident in a hospital, convent, etc.
In'most' (ĭn'mōst'), *a.* Furthest in; innermost. [travelers; tavern; hotel.
Inn (ĭn), *n.* House for entertainment of
In'nate (ĭn'nāt *or* ĭn-nāt'), *a.* Inborn; native.
In'ner (ĭn'nẽr), *a.* Further in; interior. — **In'ner-most'**, *a.* Furthest inward; inmost.
In'ning (ĭn'nĭng), *n.* Time of being in; turn of a player at the bat in baseball, or of a political party, etc., in power.
In'no-cent (ĭn'nō-sent), *a.* Not harmful; free from guilt; pure; blameless. — *n.* One free from guilt or harm; idiot; simpleton. — **In'no-cence**, *n.*
In-noc'u-ous (ĭn-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Harmless.
In'no-vate (ĭn'nō-vāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To introduce as a novelty. — **In'no-va'tion**, *n.*
In'nu-en'do (ĭn'nū-ĕn'dō), *n.* Hint; allusion.
In-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭn-nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being numbered; countless.
In'nu-tri'tion (ĭn'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition. — **In'nu-tri'tious**, **In-nu'tri-tive** (ĭn-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not nourishing.
In-oc'u-late (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To bud; insert (a bud) in another plant, for propagation; communicate (disease) by inserting infectious matter in one's flesh. — *v. i.* To graft; communicate disease. — **In-oc'u-la'tion**, *n.*
In'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Harmless.
In-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not operating; producing no effect.
In-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Unseasonable; inconvenient.
In-or'di-nate (ĭn-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Excessive.
In'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Without organized structure; unorganized.
In'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* Judicial inquiry; official examination; a coroner's jury.
In-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ē-tūd), *n.* Disturbance.
In-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* To ask; investigate. — **In-quir'y**, *n.* Search for truth; question; research.
In'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Judicial inquiry; inquest; tribunal for punishing heretics.
In-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; prying; curious.
In-quis'i-tor (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Inquirer; one of the Court of Inquisition. — **In-quis'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Impudently or tyrannically inquisitive; searching.
In'road' (ĭn'rōd'), *n.* Sudden invasion.
In-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; demented. — **In-san'i-ty**, *n.*
In-sa'ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā'shȧ-b'l), **In-sa'ti-ate**, *a.* Not to be satisfied or appeased. — **In'sa-ti'e-ty** (ĭn'sȧ-tī'ē-tȳ), *n.*
In-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.* To write or engrave; dedicate; draw (one figure) within another. — **In-scrip'tion**, *n.*
In-scru'ta-ble (ĭn-skru̥'tȧ b'l), *a.* Incapable of being understood; undiscoverable.
In'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* Small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body divided into sections. — **In'sec-tiv'o-rous**, *a.* Feeding on insects.
In'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* Not safe; exposed to danger or loss. — **In'se-cu'ri-ty**, *n.*
In-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* Senseless; foolish. [feeling; dull; numb; hard.
In-sen'si-ble (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Without
In-sep'a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be disjoined.
In-sert' (ĭn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To put into; introduce. — **In-sert'ing**, *n.* A setting in; trimming, etc., set into garments. — **In-ser'tion**, *n.*
In'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* Thing set in; insertion.
In'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *prep.* & *adv.* Within. — *a.* Contained; internal. — *n.* Part within; *pl.* the inward parts; entrails; bowels.
In-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lying in wait; sly; treacherous; deceptive.
In'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* Sight of the interior; acute observation.
In-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor; distinguishing signs.
In'sig-nif'i-cant (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* Without effect; trivial; contemptible.
In'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sẽr'), *a.* Deceitful; false. — **In'sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
In-sin'u-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To introduce gently or artfully; hint; work one's self into favor. — **In-sin'u-a'tion**, *n.*
In-sip'id (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* Lacking taste, life, or animation; dull; flat. — **In'si-pid'i-ty**, **In-sip'id-ness**, *n.* [urgent.
In-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.* To be persistent or
In-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.* To snare; entrap.
In'so-lent (ĭn'sō-lent), *a.* Offensive; rude. — **In'so-lence**, *n.*

In-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not to be dissolved by a liquid; not to be explained. — **In-sol'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
In-sol'vent (ĭn-sŏl'vent), *a.* Unable to pay one's debts. — **In-sol'ven-cy**, *n.*
In'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So that.
In-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To view narrowly; examine critically. — **In-spec'tion**, *n.*
In-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. i.* To draw in breath; blow gently. — *v. t.* To breathe into; infuse; affect, as with superior or supernatural influence. — **In'spi-ra'tion**, *n.*
In-spir'it (ĭn-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To animate; cheer.
In-spis'sate (ĭn-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* To thicken (fluids) by evaporation. — *a.* Thick; inspissated.
In-sta'ble (ĭn-stā'b'l), *a.* Mutable; inconstant. — **In'sta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
In-stall' (ĭn-stạl'), *v. t.* To set in a seat; instate in office, rank, etc. — **In-stall'ment**, *n.* An installing; part of a sum of money paid at a particular period.
In'stance (ĭn'stans), *n.* The being instant or pressing; occurrence; solicitation; example; case. — *v. t.* To mention as an example. — **In'stant**, *a.* Pressing; urgent; quick; current. — *n.* A moment. — **In'stant-ly**, ‖**In-stan'ter**, *adv.* Immediately; at once. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous**, *a.* Done in an instant.
In-state' (ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* To set; establish.
In-stead' (ĭn-stĕd'), *adv.* In place of.
In'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* Upper side of the foot.
In'sti-gate (ĭn'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To urge forward; set on; impel. — **In'sti-ga'tion**, *n.*
In-still' (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.* To pour in by drops; infuse by degrees; insinuate; inculcate. — **In'stil-la'tion**, **In-still'ment**, *n.*
In-stinct' (ĭn-stĭnkt'), *a.* Urged from within; moved; imbued; quick. — **In'stinct**, *n.* Unreasoning prompting to action; natural impulse. — **In-stinc'tive**, *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning.
In'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To set up; establish; found; begin. — *n.* Thing instituted; established law; principle. — **In'sti-tu'tion**, *n.* Establishment; education; enactment; organized society; system of rules.
In-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To teach; inform; direct; command. — **In-struct'er**, **In-struct'or**, *n. m.*, **In-struct'ress**, *n. f.* — **In-struc'tion**, *n.* A teaching; information; advice. — **In-struct'ive**, *a.*
In'stru-ment (ĭn'strụ-ment), *n.* Tool; musical implement; legal writing; agent. — **In'stru-men'tal**, *a.* Conducive to an end; pertaining to musical instruments. — **In'stru-men-tal'i-ty**, *n.* Agency.
In'sub-or'di-nate (ĭn'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Unruly; mutinous. — **In'sub-or'di-na'tion**, *n.*
In-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'fēr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable; intolerable.
In'suf-fi'cient (ĭn'sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; incapable. — **In'suf-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*
In'su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water. — **In'su-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being insular. — **In'su-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To detach; separate (from other bodies) by nonconductors of heat or electricity. — **In'su-la'tion**, *n.*
In'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* Affront; abuse. — **In-sult'**, *v. t.* To treat offensively.
In-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be overcome or surmounted; invincible.
In'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭp-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be supported or borne; intolerable.
In-sure' (ĭn-shụr'), *v. t. & i.* To make sure; secure against loss. — **In-sur'ance**, *n.*
In-sur'gent (ĭn-sûr'jent), *a.* Opposing authority; insubordinate. — *n.* A rebel.
In'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sûr-mount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be surmounted; insuperable.
In'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* Rising against authority; sedition; rebellion. — **In'sur-rec'tion-al**, **In'sur-rec'tion-a-ry**, *a.*
In-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* Unharmed.
In-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
In'te-ger (ĭn'tē-jẽr), *n.* A whole number. — **In'te-gral**, *a.* Complete; entire; not fractional. — *n.* Whole number; entire thing. — **In'te-grate**, *v. t.* To make entire; give the total. — **In-teg'ri-ty**, *n.* Wholeness; virtue.
In-teg'u-ment (ĭn-tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* Covering.
In'tel-lect (ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* Power to comprehend; understanding. — **In'tel-lec'tu-al**, *a.* Belonging to the understanding; mental.
In-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jens), *n.* Intellect; information communicated; advice; news. — **In-tel'li-gent**, *a.* Endowed with understanding; well informed.
In-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood; plain; clear.
In-tem'per-ate (ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-āt), *a.* Excessive; inordinate; addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors. — **In-tem'per-ance**, *n.*
In-tend' (ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To fix the mind upon; design; mean. — **In-tend'ant**, *n.* Superintendent; overseer.
In-tense' (ĭn-tĕns'), *a.* Tightly drawn; ardent; keen; earnest. — **In-tense'ness**, **In-ten'si-ty**, *n.* — **In-ten'si-fy**, *v. t. & i.* To render or become intense, or more intense. — **In-ten'sive**, *a.* Giving force or emphasis.
In-tent' (ĭn-tĕnt'), *a.* Having the mind bent on an object; fixed closely; diligent. — *n.* Design; meaning; aim. — **In-ten'tion**, *n.* Close application; object intended; design; aim. — **In-ten'tion-al**, *a.* Designed.

In-ter′ (ĭn-tẽr′), *v. t.* To deposit in the earth; bury. — **In-ter′ment**, *n.*
In′ter-act′ (ĭn′tẽr-ăkt′), *n.* Short act, between others, in a play. — *v. i.* To act upon each other.
In′ter-cede′ (ĭn′tẽr-sēd′), *v. i.* To act between; interpose; mediate.
In′ter-cept′ (ĭn′tẽr-sĕpt′), *v. t.* To stop on its passage; obstruct.
In′ter-ces′sion (ĭn′tẽr-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* An interceding; mediation.
In′ter-change′ (ĭn′tẽr-chānj′), *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; exchange. — *v. i.* To succeed alternately. — **In′ter-change′**, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; commerce. — **In′ter-change′a-ble**, *a.*
In′ter-course (ĭn′tẽr-kōrs), *n.* Mutual dealings; commerce; familiarity; acquaintance.
In′ter-de-pend′ence (ĭn′tẽr-dē-pĕnd′*e*ns), *n.* Mutual dependence.
In′ter-dict′ (ĭn′tẽr-dĭkt′), *v. t.* To forbid; prohibit. — **In′ter-dict′**, **In′ter-dic′tion**, *n.*
In′ter-est (ĭn′tẽr-ĕst), *v. t.* To excite attention in; concern; affect. — *n.* Special attention; sympathy; share; advantage; premium paid for use of money. — **In′ter-est-ed**, *a.* Having an interest; liable to be affected. — **In′ter-est-ing**, *a.* Engaging curiosity; exciting interest; pleasing.
In′ter-fere′ (ĭn′tẽr-fēr′), *v. i.* To clash; interpose; meddle. — **In′ter-fer′ence**, *n.*
In′ter-im (ĭn′tẽr-ĭm), *n.* The mean time.
In-te′ri-or (ĭn-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Being within; inner; inland. — *n.* Internal part; inside.
In′ter-ject′ (ĭn′tẽr-jĕkt′), *v. t.* To insert. — **In′ter-jec′tion**, *n.* A throwing between; word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express emotion.
In′ter-lace′ (ĭn′tẽr-lās′), *v. t.* To unite, as by lacing together; intermix.
In′ter-lard′ (ĭn′tẽr-lärd′), *v. t.* To mix in; diversify by mixture; interpose.
In′ter-line′ (ĭn′tẽr-līn′), *v. t.* To write between the lines of. — **In′ter-lin′e-al** (-lĭn′ē-*a*l), **In′ter-lin′e-ar** (-ẽr), *a.* Inserted between other lines. — **In′ter-lin′e-a′tion**, *n.* An interlining; passage inserted between lines before written.
In′ter-lo-cu′tion (ĭn′tẽr-lō-kū′shŭn), *n.* Dialogue; conference. — **In′ter-loc′u-ter** (-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
In′ter-lope′ (ĭn′tẽr-lōp′), *v. i.* To traffic without a license; intrude.
In′ter-lude (ĭn′tẽr-lūd), *n.* An entertainment between acts of a play; instrumental music played between parts of a song.
In′ter-mar′ry (ĭn′tẽr-măr′rȳ), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between members (of a family, etc.).
In′ter-med′dle (ĭn′tẽr-mĕd′d'l), *v. i.* To meddle in affairs of others; interfere.
In′ter-me′di-al (ĭn′tẽr-mē′dĭ-*a*l), **In′ter-me′di-a-ry**, **In′ter-me′di-ate**, *a.* Lying between extremes; intervening; interjacent. — **In′ter-me′di-ate**, *v. i.* To interpose.
In-ter′ment (ĭn-tẽr′m*e*nt), *n.* Burial.
In-ter′mi-na-ble (ĭn-tẽr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Without termination; endless; infinite.
In′ter-min′gle (ĭn′tẽr-mĭn′g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To mingle or mix together.
In′ter-mis′sion (ĭn′tẽr-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Cessation for a time; stop; rest.
In′ter-mit′ (ĭn′tẽr-mĭt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To stop for a time; suspend. — **In′ter-mit′tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* Disease which subsides at certain intervals; fever and ague.
In′ter-mix′ (ĭn′tẽr-mĭks′), *v. t.* & *i.* To intermingle.
In-ter′nal (ĭn-tẽr′n*a*l), *a.* Inward; interior; domestic.
In′ter-na′tion-al (ĭn′tẽr-năsh′ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Existing between different nations.
In-ter′po-late (ĭn-tẽr′pō-lāt), *v. t.* To insert (a spurious passage) in a book, etc. — **In-ter′po-la′tion**, *n.*
In′ter-pose′ (ĭn′tẽr-pōz′), *v. t.* & *i.* To thrust in between; interfere. — **In′ter-po-si′tion** (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*
In-ter′pret (ĭn-tẽr′prĕt), *v. t.* To explain the meaning of; expound; make clear. — **In-ter′pre-ta′tion**, *n.* Explanation; sense.
In-ter′ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr′rō-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To question. — **In-ter′ro-ga′tion**, *n.* Inquiry; mark [?] indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question. — **In′ter-rog′a-tive**, *a.* Denoting a question. — *n.* Word used in asking questions. — **In′ter-rog′a-to-ry**, *n.* Question. — *a.* Containing a question.
In′ter-rupt′ (ĭn′tẽr-rŭpt′), *v. t.* To break into or between; interfere with; break the order of. — **In′ter-rup′tion**, *n.*
In′ter-sect′ (ĭn′tẽr-sĕkt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To cut into; cross. — **In′ter-sec′tion**, *n.* An intersecting; point or line where two lines or planes cut each other.
In′ter-sperse′ (ĭn′tẽr-spẽrs′), *v. t.* To scatter or set here and there.
In-ter′stice (ĭn-tẽr′stĭs), *n.* Empty space between things closely set.
In′ter-val (ĭn′tẽr-v*a*l), *n.* Space between things; time between events.
In′ter-vene′ (ĭn′tẽr-vēn′), *v. i.* To come between; undertake an action for another. — **In′ter-ven′tion** (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.*
In′ter-view (ĭn′tẽr-vū), *n.* Formal meeting; conference; conversation to elicit information. — *v. t.* To question or converse with.
In′ter-weave′ (ĭn′tẽr-wēv′), *v. t.* To weave together; connect closely.

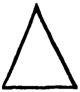
In-tes'tate (ĭn-tĕs'tāt), *a.* Without having made a valid will; not bequeathed.
In-tes'tine (ĭn-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* Internal; domestic. — *n.* Entrail; *pl.* bowels.— **In-tes'ti-nal,** *a.*
In'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *a.* Close; familiar. — *n.* Familiar associate. — **In'ti-ma-cy,** *n.*
In'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To suggest indirectly; hint. — **In'ti-ma'tion,** *n.*
In-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make timid; abash; terrify.—**In-tim'i-da'tion,** *n.*
In'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* To the inside of; within.
In-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be borne; insufferable. — **In-tol'er-ant,** *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion; not able or willing to endure. — **In-tol'er-ance,** *n.*
In-tomb' (ĭn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To bury.
In'to-na'tion (ĭn'tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sounding the tones of the musical scale; quality of tone; a modulating the voice musically.— **In-tone',** *v. i. & t.* To chant.
In-tox'i-cate (ĭn-tŏks'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make drunk; excite to delirium. — **In-tox'i-ca'tion,** *n.* Drunkenness; frenzy.
In-tract'a-ble (ĭn-trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not easily governed; stubborn; unruly.
In-tran'si-tive (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not passing over; — said of verbs not requiring an object to complete the sense.
In-trench' (ĭn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* To surround with a trench; fortify. — *v. i.* To invade; encroach. — **In-trench'ment,** *n.*
In-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* Fearless; bold.— **In'tre-pid'i-ty,** *n.*
In'tri-cate (ĭn'trĭ-kāt), *a.* Involved; complicated. — **In'tri-ca-cy** (-kȧ-sȳ), *n.*
In-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *n.* Complicated plot; artifice; conspiracy. — *v. i.* To scheme; carry on a love affair. [real.
In-trin'sic (ĭn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* Inward; true;
In'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring in; make known; begin. — **In'tro-duc'tion,** *n.* — **In'tro-duc'tive, In'tro-duc'to-ry,** *a.*
In-trude' (ĭn-trṳd'), *v. i. & t.* To thrust in; encroach. — **In-tru'sion,** *n.* Entrance without right. — **In-tru'sive,** *a.*
In-trust' (ĭn-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confide.
In'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Immediate knowledge; quick insight.— **In'tu-i'tion-al, In-tu'i-tive,** *a.*
In-twine' (ĭn-twīn'), **In-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To twist into, or together; wreathe.
In-un'date (ĭn-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* To overflow; deluge; flood. — **In'un-da'tion,** *n.*
In-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t. & i.* To accustom; serve to the use of.
In'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Uselessness.
In-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.* To attack; violate.
In-val'id *(ĭn-văl'ĭd), a.* Of no force or cogency; weak; void. — **In'va-lid** (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd), *a.* In ill health; infirm. — *n.* One weak or indisposed. — **In-val'i-date,** *v. t.* To destroy the validity of. — **In'va-lid'i-ty,** *n.*
In-val'u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Beyond assignable value; inestimable; priceless.
In-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Uniform.
In-va'sion (ĭn-vā'zhŭn), *n.* Hostile inroad.
In-vec'tive (ĭn-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* Violent censure; harsh accusation. — *a.* Satirical; abusive.
In-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.* To rail against.
In-vei'gle (ĭn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* To entice.
In-vent' (ĭn-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To discover; find out; contrive. — **In-vent'er, In-vent'or,** *n.* — **In-ven'tion,** *n.* A finding out; contrivance; falsehood. — **In-vent'ive,** *a.*
In'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rȳ), *n.* List of articles; catalogue.
In-verse' (ĭn-vẽrs'), *a.* Opposite; reciprocal; contrary. — **In-ver'sion,** *n.* Complete change of order; reversed position. — **In-vert',** *v. t.* To turn over. — **In-vert'ed,** *a.* Changed in order; reversed; upside down.



Inverted Arches.

In-ver'te-brate (ĭn-vẽr'tē-brāt), *a.* Without a backbone. — *n.* Invertebrate animal.
In-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To endow; give; lay siege to; place (property) so that it will yield a profit. — *v. i.* To make an investment. — **In-vest'i-ture,** *n.* A giving possession. — **In-vest'ment,** *n.*
In-ves'ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To follow up; search into. — **In-ves'ti-ga'tion,** *n.*
In-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-āt), *a.* Firmly established; obstinate; confirmed; old.
In-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Likely to incur hatred, or provoke envy; hateful.
In-vig'or-ate (ĭn-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To strengthen. — **In-vig'or-a'tion,** *n.* [able.
In-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Unconquer-
In-vi'o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be violated; sacred. — **In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **In-vi'o-late,** *a.* Unhurt; unbroken.
In-vis'i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be seen. — **In-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
In-vite' (ĭn-vīt'), *v. t.* To ask; summon; attract. — **In'vi-ta'tion,** *n.*
In'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke. — **In'vo-ca'tion,** *n.*
In'voice' (ĭn'vois'), *n.* Priced list of merchandise. — *v. t.* To make a priced list of.

In-voke′ (ĭn-vōk′), *v. t.* To call for; implore.
In-vol′un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl′ŭn-tā-rȳ), *a.* Not having will or power of choice; not done willingly.
In′vo-lu′tion (ĭn′vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* An involving.
In-volve′ (ĭn-vŏlv′), *v. t.* To roll up; complicate; contain; embarrass; raise (a mathematical quantity) to any assigned power.
In-vul′ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl′nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of receiving injury.
In′ward (ĭn′wẽrd), *a.* Placed within; interior. — *n.* That which is within; *pl.* inner parts of the body; viscera. — **In′ward, In′wards,** *adv.* Toward the interior; into the mind or thoughts.
I-o′ta (ī-ō′tȧ), *n.* Smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*; very small quantity; jot.
I-ras′ci-ble (ī-răs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily provoked.
Ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath. — **I-rate′** (ī-rāt′), **Ire′ful** (īr′fụl), *a.* Angry; wroth.
I′ris (ī′rĭs), *n.* Rainbow; colored circle round the pupil of the eye; genus of plants, including the flower-de-luce.
I′rish (ī′rĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* People or language of Ireland.
Irk (ẽrk), *v. t.* To weary. — **Irk′some,** *a.*
I′ron (ī′ŭrn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metallic elements; instrument made of iron; *pl.* chains; manacles. — *a.* Made of or like iron in hardness, strength, etc. — *v. t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron; shackle; furnish with iron.
I′ron-y (ī′rŭn-ȳ), *n.* Sarcasm; ridicule which exposes faults by seeming to defend them. — **I-ron′ic** (ī-rŏn′ĭk), **I-ron′ic-al,** *a.*
Ir-ra′di-ate (ĭr-rā′dĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To illuminate.
Ir-ra′tion-al (ĭr-răsh′ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Void of reason; absurd; foolish.
Ir-rec′on-cil′a-ble (ĭr-rĕk′ŏn-sī′lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be reconciled; implacable; inconsistent.
Ir′re-cov′er-a-ble (ĭr′rē-kŭv′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be recovered or regained; incurable.
Ir′re-deem′a-ble (ĭr′rē-dēm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be redeemed or paid off.
Ir′re-du′ci-ble (ĭr′rē-dū′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be reduced, or brought into different form.
Ir′re-fut′a-ble (ĭr′rē-fūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be refuted or disproved.
Ir-reg′u-lar (ĭr-rĕg′ū-lẽr), *a.* Not according to common form or established principles; not straight; not uniform. — **Ir-reg′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Ir-rel′e-vant (ĭr-rĕl′ē-v*a*nt), *a.* Not relevant or applicable. — **Ir-rel′e-van-cy,** *n.*
Ir′re-li′gion (ĭr′rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* Want of religion; impiety. — **Ir′re-li′gious** (-lĭj′ŭs), *a.*
Ir′re-me′di-a-ble (ĭr′rē-mē′dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, or redressed.
Ir-rep′a-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be recovered or regained.
Ir′re-press′i-ble (ĭr′rē-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be repressed; uncontrollable.
Ir′re-proach′a-ble (ĭr′rē-prōch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be reproached justly; upright.
Ir′re-sist′i-ble (ĭr′rē-zĭst′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be successfully resisted; overpowering.
Ir-res′o-lute (ĭr-rĕz′ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; vacillating; undecided; unsteady.
Ir′re-spec′tive (ĭr′rē-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* Not having respect or regard; independent.
Ir′re-spon′si-ble (ĭr′rē-spŏn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; innocent; untrustworthy.
Ir′re-triev′a-ble (ĭr′rē-trēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired; incurable.
Ir-rev′er-ent (ĭr-rĕv′ẽr-*e*nt), *a.* Not reverent; wanting in respect.
Ir-rev′o-ca-ble (ĭr-rĕv′ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be recalled or revoked.
Ir′ri-gate (ĭr′rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To moisten; water (land) by causing a stream to flow over it. — **Ir′ri-ga′tion,** *n.*
Ir′ri-ta-ble (ĭr′rĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being irritated; easily inflamed or provoked; fretful; peevish. — **Ir′ri-ta-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **Ir′ri-tate,** *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in (skin or flesh); fret; increase the violence of; excite anger in; provoke; exasperate. — **Ir′ri-ta′tion,** *n.*
Ir-rup′tion (ĭr-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* Inroad; sudden invasion.
Is (ĭz), *3d pers. sing.* of BE.
I′sin-glass (ī′zĭn-glȧs), *n.* Gelatin from air bladders of sturgeons; mica in thin sheets.
Is′lam (ĭz′lȧm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed; Mohammedanism.
Is′land (ī′l*a*nd), *n.* Land surrounded by water.
Isle (īl), **Isl′et** (ī′lĕt), *n.* Little island.
I′so-late (ī′sō-lāt), *v. t.* To detach; insulate. — **I′so-la′tion,** *n.*
I-sos′ce-les (ī-sŏs′sē-lēz), *a.* Having only two legs equal; — said of a triangle.
I′so-therm (ī′sō-thẽrm), *n.* Imaginary line over the earth's surface through points of like temperature. — **I′so-ther′mal,** *a.* Having equal temperature.


Isosceles Triangle.

Is′ra-el-ite (ĭz′rā-ĕl-īt), *n.* Descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew.
Is′sue (ĭsh′ū), *n.* A flowing or sending out; quantity emitted at one time; result or end; offspring; discharge; point in controversy. — *v. i.* To pass out; end; terminate. — *v. t.* To send out; deliver for use.
Isth′mus (ĭs′mŭs), *n.* Neck of land connecting larger bodies.
It (ĭt), *pron.*; *pl.* (same as *he* and *she*) THEY, THEIR or THEIRS, THEM. The same thing.

I-tal′ian (ĭ-tăl′yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* Inhabitant of Italy; language of the Italians. — **I-tal′ic**, *a.* Relating to Italy, or to a kind of type in which the letters *slope toward the right.* — *n.* An italic letter. — **I-tal′i-cize** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To print in italics.

Itch (ĭch), *v. i.* To feel uneasiness in the skin, inclining one to scratch the part; to long. — *n.* Contagious disease, caused by a parasite under the skin; craving.

I′tem (ī′tĕm), *adv.* Also. — *n.* An article; separate particular in an account. — **I′tem-ize**, *v. t.* To state in items or by particulars.

It′er-ate (ĭt′ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To do again; repeat. — **It′er-a′tion**, *n.*

I-tin′er-ant (ī-tĭn′ĕr-*a*nt), *a.* Passing about; wandering. — *n.* One who travels from place to place. — **I-tin′er-ate**, *v. i.* To travel, esp. for preaching, lecturing, etc.

It-self′ (ĭt-sĕlf′), *pron.* The very thing; — the neuter reciprocal pronoun.

I′vo-ry (ī′vō-rȳ), *n.* Hard, white substance constituting the tusks of the elephant. — *a.* Made of, or like, ivory; white.

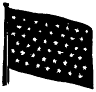
I′vy (ī′vȳ), *n.* Evergreen climbing plant.

Iz′zard (ĭz′zẽrd), *n.* Old name for the letter *z.*

J.

Jab′ber (jăb′bẽr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly; chatter; gabble. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk; gibberish.

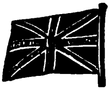
Jack (jăk), *n.* A mechanical contrivance of various kinds; engine; male of certain animals; small flag.



American Jack.

Jack′al′ (jăk′ąl′), *n.* Carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, related to the dog and wolf.

Jack′a-napes′ (jăk′ȧ-nāps′), *n.* Monkey; ape; impertinent fellow.



English Jack.

Jack′ass′ (jăk′ȧs′), *n.* Male ass; dolt; blockhead.

Jack′daw′ (jăk′dą′), *n.* Small European bird allied to the crows.

Jack′et (jăk′ĕt), *n.* Short, close coat.

Jack′knife′ (jăk′nīf′), *n.* Strong pocket knife.

Jade (jād), *n.* Hard stone used for ornaments.

Jade (jād), *n.* A poor horse; mean woman. — *v. t.* To tire out; weary; harass.

Jag (jăg), *n.* Small load (of hay, grain, or ore). — *v. t.* To load or carry (hay, etc.).

Jag (jăg), *n.* Notch; barb; fragment. — *v. t.* To notch. — **Jag′ged**, **Jag′gy**, *a.* Notched; uneven.

Ja-guar′ (jȧ-gwär′), *n.* The American tiger.

Jail (jāl), *n.* Prison. — *v. t.* To imprison. — **Jail′er**, *n.* Keeper of a prison.

Jal′ap (jăl′*a*p), *n.* Mexican cathartic root.

Jam (jăm), *n.* Preserve of boiled fruit.

Jam (jăm), *v. t. & i.* To press; squeeze tight. — *n.* Mass crowded together; crush.

Jamb (jăm), *n.* Sidepiece of a door, etc.

Jan′gle (jăn′g′l), *v. i.* To sound harshly; wrangle; prate. — *n.* Discordant sound.

Jan′i-tor (jăn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Doorkeeper; porter.

Jan′ty (jän′tȳ), *a.* Jaunty.

Jan′u-a-ry (jăn′ū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* First month of the year.

Ja-pan′ (jȧ-păn′), *n.* Work varnished in the Japanese manner; lacquer. — *v. t.* To black and gloss (metals, furniture, boots, etc.). — **Jap′a-nese′** (jăp′ȧ-nēz′), *a.* Pertaining to Japan. — *n.* A native, the people, or the language, of Japan.

Jar (jär), *v. i.* To rattle; vibrate harshly; clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* To shake; shock. — *n.* Rattling vibration; clash; discord.

Jar (jär), *n.* Vessel of earth or glass.

Jar′gon (jär′gŏn), *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk; slang. — *v. i.* To talk unintelligibly.

Jas′mine (jăs′mĭn), *n.* Climbing plant bearing fragrant flowers.

Jas′per (jăs′pẽr), *n.* Opaque, impure quartz.

Jaun′dice (jän′dĭs), *n.* A disease, causing yellowness of eyes, skin, etc. — **Jaun′diced** (-dĭst), *a.* Affected with jaundice; prejudiced.

Jaunt (jänt), *v. i.* To ramble. — *n.* Short journey.

Jaun′ty (jän′tȳ), *a.* Airy; showy; finical.

Jave′lin (jăv′lĭn), *n.* Light spear; dart.

Jaw (ją), *n.* Bone in which the teeth are fixed; *pl.* mouth of a passage; movable parts of a vise.

Jay (jā), *n.* Small bird akin to the crow.

Jeal′ous (jĕl′ŭs), *a.* Suspicious of rivalship; envious. — **Jeal′ous-y**, *n.*

Jean (jān), *n.* Twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer (jēr), *v. i. & t.* To sneer. — *n.* Mockery.

Je-ho′vah (jē-hō′vȧ), *n.* Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Jel′ly (jĕl′lȳ), *n.* Something gelatinous; solution of gelatin, gum, etc.; juice of fruits or meat boiled and hardened.

Jen′ny (jĕn′nȳ), *n.* Machine for spinning.

Jeop′ard (jĕp′ẽrd), **Jeop′ard-ize**, *v. t.* To risk; endanger. — **Jeop′ard-y**, *n.* Danger.

Jerk (jĕrk), *v. t.* To dry (strips of meat) in the sun.

Jerk (jĕrk), *v. t.* To throw quickly; pull, twitch, etc. — *v. i.* To move by starts. — *n.* Sudden thrust or twitch; unsteady motion. — **Jerk'y**, *a.*

Jer'sey (jĕr'zȳ), *n.* Fine yarn of wool; jacket of woolen cloth; one of a breed of cattle from the Island of Jersey.

Jes'sa-mine (jĕs'sȧ-mĭn), *n.* The plant, jasmine.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* A joke; fun. — *v. i.* To joke.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* Lignite, of velvet black color, wrought into toys, jewelry, etc.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* Sudden rush (of water, flame, etc.). — *v. i.* & *t.* To shoot forward; project; jut.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tȳ), *n.* A pier.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tȳ), *a.* Black as jet; intensely black.

Jew (jū), *n.* A Hebrew, or Israelite.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl), *n.* Precious stone; gem; object very highly valued. — *v. t.* To adorn with jewels. — **Jew'el-er**, *n.* One who deals in jewels, etc. — **Jew'el-ry**, *n.* Jewels in general; art or trade of a jeweler.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs), *n.* A Hebrew woman. — **Jew'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; Israelitish. — **Jew's'-harp'**, *n.* Musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a vibrating metal tongue.

Jew's-Harp.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* Triangular sail of a ship, extended from mast-head to bowsprit; projecting beam of a crane.

Jib (jĭb), *v. i.* To balk; — said of horses.

Jibe (jīb), *v. t.* To shift (a sail) from one side of a vessel to the other. — *v. i.* To change a ship's course; agree; harmonize.

Jif'fy (jĭf'fȳ), *n.* A moment; instant.

Jig (jĭg), *n.* Brisk musical movement; quick dance; small machine or tool.

Jig'gle (jĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To shake up and down.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* A coquette; a flirt. — *v. t.* & *i.* To deceive in love.

Jin'gle (jĭn̲'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To rattle; clink; tinkle. — *n.* Clinking sound; rhyme.

Job (jŏb), *n.* Piece of work.

Jock'ey (jŏk'ȳ), *n.* Rider in a race; dealer in horses; one who cheats in trade. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cheat; trick.

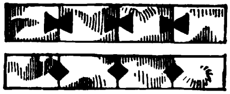
Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* Given to jokes; sportive. — **Jo-cose'ness**, **Jo-cos'i-ty** (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Jocose. — **Joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* Gay; light-hearted.

Jog (jŏg), *v. t.* & *i.* To push with the elbow; urge gently; walk slowly. — *n.* A nudge.

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To shake slightly; join (timbers, etc., by joggles), to prevent sliding apart. — *n.* Joint between pieces of timber, stone, etc., in which a notch or tooth prevents their sliding past each other.



Joggles.

Join (join), *v. t.* To bring together; unite; couple; link. — *v. i.* To be in contact; league; unite. — **Join'er**, *n.* One who joins; mechanic who does woodwork in buildings. — **Join'er-y**, *n.* Work of a joiner.

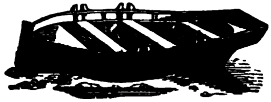
Joint (joint), *n.* Place where things are joined; junction. — *a.* Joined; united; shared; held in common. — *v. t.* To fit together; articulate; separate the joints of; disjoint. — **Joint'ly**, *adv.* Together.

Joist (joist), *n.* Small timber supporting boards of a floor or laths of ceiling.

Joke (jōk), *n.* Jest. — *v. t.* & *i.* To rally.

Jol'ly (jŏl'lȳ), *a.* Full of life; merry; handsome. — **Jol'li-ness**, **Jol'li-ty** (-lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Jol'ly-boat' (jŏl'lȳ-bōt'), *n.* Ship's small boat.



Jolly-Boat.

Jolt (jōlt), *v. i.* & *t.* To shake with sudden jerks. — *n.* Shock or shake.

Jon'quil (jŏn̲'kwĭl), **Jon'quille**, *n.* Bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil.

Jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t.* & *i.* To push; crowd; hustle. — *n.* Conflict; interference.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* An iota; point; tittle. — *v. t.* To set down; make a memorandum of.

Jounce (jouns), *v. t.* & *i.* To shake. — *n.* A jolt.

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* Account of daily transactions; diary; newspaper; portion of a shaft which turns in a bearing. — **Jour'nal-ism**, *n.* The keeping a journal; a writing for journals. — **Jour'nal-ist**, *n.*

Jour'ney (jûr'nȳ), *n.* Travel from place to place; voyage; trip. — *v. i.* To travel. — **Jour'ney-man**, *n.* Worker by the day.

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-al), *a.* Gay; jolly. — **Jo'vi-al-ness**, **Jo'vi-al-ty**, **Jo'vi-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Jowl (jōl), *n.* The cheek; jaw.

Joy (joi), *n.* Gladness; gayety; mirth. — *v. i.* To rejoice; exult. — **Joy'ful**, **Joy'ous**, *a.* — **Joy'less**, *a.*

Ju′bi-lant (jū′bĭ-l*a*nt), *a.* Uttering songs of triumph. — **Ju′bi-la′tion,** *n.* Triumph; rejoicing. — **Ju′bi-lee,** *n.* Jewish year of release; any public festivity.

Ju-da′ic (jṳ-dā′ĭk), **Ju-da′ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. — **Ju′da-ism,** *n.* Jewish doctrines and rites.

Judge (jŭj), *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; umpire; connoisseur; expert. — *v. i.* To pass sentence; determine; distinguish. — *v. t.* To determine; sentence; think; reckon. — **Judg′ment,** *n.* A judging; opinion; taste; punishment; sentence; retribution.

Ju′di-ca-tive (jū′dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge. — **Ju′di-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Dispensing justice. — *n.* Court of justice; distribution of justice. — **Ju′di-ca-ture,** *n.* Jurisdiction.

Ju-di′cial (jṳ-dĭsh′*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to courts; inflicted as a penalty. — **Ju-di′cia-ry** (-dĭsh′ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Passing judgment. — *n.* Branch of government having judicial power; judges collectively. — **Ju-di′cious** (-dĭsh′ŭs), *a.* According to sound judgment; wise; sagacious.

Jug (jŭg), *n.* Large, narrow-mouthed bottle.

Jug′gle (jŭg′g'l), *v. i.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; practice artifice. — *v. t.* To trick. — *n.* Trick; imposture. — **Jug′gler-y,** *n.* Trickery; legerdemain.

Ju′gu-lar (jū′gṳ-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the neck or throat. — *n.* Large vein which returns blood from the head to the heart.

Juice (jūs), *n.* Sap; watery part of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances. — **Juice′less,** *a.* Dry. — **Jui′cy** (jū′sȳ), *a.* Abounding with juice.

Ju′jube (jū′jṳb), *n.* Sweet and edible fruit of several Mediterranean trees.

Ju-ly′ (jṳ-lī′), *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jum′ble (jŭm′b'l), *v. t. & i.* To mix or unite confusedly. — *n.* Confused mixture; small, sweet cake.

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* A loose jacket; bodice.

Jump (jŭmp), *v. i.* To spring; skip; jolt. — *v. t.* To overleap. — *n.* Leap; spring.

Junc′tion (jŭnk′shŭn), *n.* A joining; union; place where roads meet. — **Junc′ture,** *n.* Line or point at which two bodies join; joint; emergency.

June (jūn), *n.* Sixth month of the year.

Jun′gle (jŭn′g'l), *n.* Dense growth of brushwood, grasses, vines, etc.; thicket.

Jun′ior (jūn′yẽr), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* A younger person; one of lower standing. — **Jun-ior′i-ty** (-yŏr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ju′ni-per (jū′nĭ-pẽr), *n.* Evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* Pieces of old cordage; rubbish; hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* A Chinese ship.

Junk.

Jun′ket (jŭn′kĕt), *n.* Sweetmeat; entertainment. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; banquet.

Jun′ta (jŭn′tȧ), *n.* Spanish council of state.

Jun′to (jŭn′tō), *n.* Council to deliberate on affairs of government or politics; faction; cabal.

Ju′pi-ter (jū′pĭ-tẽr), *n.* Jove, mythological son of Saturn, and supreme deity of the ancient Romans; the largest of the planets.

Ju-rid′ic (jṳ-rĭd′ĭk), **Ju-rid′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a judge; used in courts of law.

Ju′ris-dic′tion (jū′rĭs-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* Legal authority.

Ju′rist (jū′rĭst), *n.* A civil lawyer.

Ju′ry (jū′rȳ), *n.* Body of men sworn to decide according to evidence given them; committee for adjudging prizes. — **Ju′ror, Ju′ry-man,** *n.* Member of a jury.

Just (jŭst), *a.* Conformed to truth; equitable; proper. — *adv.* Precisely; barely.

Jus′tice (jŭs′tĭs), *n.* The giving everyone his due; equity; rectitude; civil officer commissioned to hold courts and administer justice.

Jus′ti-fi′a-ble (jŭs′tĭ-fī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Defensible; excusable. — **Jus′ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* A justifying; vindication. — **Jus′ti-fy,** *v. t.* To prove to be just; vindicate; excuse; pardon.

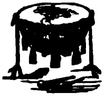
Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* To shoot forward; project. — *n.* Projection.

Jute (jūt), *n.* Fiber of an East India plant, used in making mats, cordage, paper, etc.

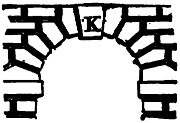
Ju′ve-nile (jū′vĕ-nĭl), *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth. — *n.* A youth. — **Ju′ve-nil′i-ty,** *n.*

K.

Kail (kāl), *n.* Kale; colewort.
Kai′ser (kī′zẽr), *n.* Emperor of Germany.
Kale (kāl), *n.* Cabbage having no close head.
Ka-lei′do-scope (kȧ-lī′dō-skōp), *n.* Optical toy, reflecting colors and symmetrical forms.
Kal′so-mine (kăl′sō-mīn), *n.* & *v.* Calcimine.
Ka-nack′a (kȧ-năk′ȧ), **Ka-na′ka** (-nä′kȧ), *n.* & *a.* Native of the Sandwich Islands.
Kan′ga-roo′ (kăn′gȧ-rōō′), *n.* Australian jumping quadruped.
Ka′o-lin (kā′ō-lĭn), *n.* Pure white clay used [for making porcelain.
Ka′ty-did′ (kā′tȳ-dĭd′), *n.* Insect resembling the grasshopper.
Kay′ak (kā′ăk), *n.* A Greenland boat made of sealskins stretched upon a frame.
Keel (kēl), *n.* Principal timber in the bottom of a ship; projecting ridge along the middle of a surface. — *v. i.* To turn up the keel; show the bottom.
Keen (kēn), *a.* Eager; sharp; acute.
Keep (kēp), *v. t.* To preserve; maintain; celebrate. — *v. i.* To last; stay; dwell. — *n.* Support; stronghold. — **Keep′ing**, *n.* A holding; custody; harmony. — **Keep′sake′**, *n.* Something kept for the giver's sake; memento.
Keg (kĕg), *n.* Small cask or barrel.
Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* Ashes of seaweed, used in manufacturing glass and iodine; large blackish seaweed.
Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* Celt. — **Kelt′ic**, *a.* Celtic.
Ken (kĕn), *v. t.* To know; see. — *n.* View; knowledge.
Ken′nel (kĕn′nĕl), *n.* House for dogs; pack of hounds; hole of a beast; haunt.
Kept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Keep.
Ke-ram′ic (kē-răm′ĭk), *a.* Ceramic.
Ker′chief (kẽr′chĭf), *n.* Cloth covering the head or neck.
Ker′nel (kẽr′nĕl), *n.* Little grain or corn; seed of a pulpy fruit; the central part.
Ker′o-sene′ (kĕr′ō-sēn′), *n.* Coal oil, produced from petroleum.
Ker′sey (kẽr′zȳ), *n.* Coarse woolen cloth.
Ker′sey-mere (kẽr′zȳ-mēr), *n.* Cassimere.
Ketch′up (kĕch′ŭp), *n.* Catchup, a sauce.
Ket′tle (kĕt′t'l), *n.* Metallic vessel, for boiling water, etc. — **Ket′tle-drum′**, *n.* Drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment; informal afternoon party.


Kettledrum.

Key (kē), *n.* Ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; low island; wharf; quay.
Key (kē), *n.* Instrument to fasten and open locks, wind watches, adjust mechanism, etc.; solution; index; pitch; tone. — *v. t.* To fasten or tighten with keys or wedges. — **Key′board′**, *n.* Range of the keys of an organ, piano, typewriter, etc. — **Key′hole′**, *n.* Hole in a lock, etc, for receiving a key. — **Key′note′**, *n.* Fundamental note of a musical scale or piece; clew. — **Key′stone′**, *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the top of an arch or vault, which binds the work.



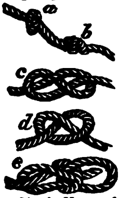
K Keystone.

‖**Khe′dive′** (kā′dēv′), *n.* Viceroy; title of the Turkish governor of Egypt.
Kick (kĭk), *v. t.* & *i.* To strike with the foot. — *n.* Blow with the foot; recoil of a gun.
Kid (kĭd), *n.* Young goat; leather; glove made of kid's skin.
Kid′nap′ (kĭd′năp′), *v. t.* To steal and secrete (a man, woman, or child).
Kid′ney (kĭd′nȳ), *n.* One of two glands which secrete urine.
Kill (kĭl), *v. t.* To deprive of life; destroy.
Kiln (kĭl), *n.* Large oven for hardening or drying anything; pile of brick for burning.
Ki′lo (kē′lō), **Kil′o-gram** (kĭl′ō-grăm), *n.* Metric weight of 1,000 grams.
Kil′o-li′ter (kĭl′ō-lē′tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity, equal to a cubic meter.
Kil′o-me′ter (kĭl′ō-mē′tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters.
Kil′o-stere′ (kĭl′ō-stẽr′), *n.* Metric measure of solidity, containing 1,000 cubic meters.
Kilt (kĭlt), *n.* Short petticoat worn by the Scottish Highlanders.
Kin (kĭn), *n.* & *a.* Kindred.
Kind (kīnd), *a.* Benevolent; good; loving. — *n.* Race; species; nature; manner.
Kin′der-gar′ten (kĭn′dẽr-gär′tĕn), *n.* School for training young children.
Kin′dle (kĭn′d'l), *v. t.* To set on fire; light; rouse; provoke. — *v. i.* To take fire; grow warm.
Kind′ly (kīnd′lȳ), *a.* Benevolent; gentle. — [*adv.* With good will.
Kin′dred (kĭn′drĕd), *n.* Relation by birth or marriage; kin; relations. — *a.* Related.
Kine (kīn), *n.*, *pl.* of Cow.
King (kĭng), *n.* A sovereign; monarch; playing card having the picture of a king; piece in certain games.
King′dom (kĭng′dŭm), *n.* Dominion of a

king; extensive scientific division or department.
King′fish′er (kĭng′fĭsh′ẽr), *n.* Bird, feeding on fish, insects, etc.
King′ly (kĭng′ly̆), *a.* Royal; befitting a king. — *adv.* Royally.
Kink (kĭnk), *n.* Twist in a rope or thread; crotchet; whim. — *v. i.* To twist spontaneously. — **Kink′y,** *a.* Full of kinks; snarled; queer.
Kins′folk′ (kĭnz′fōk′), *n.* Relations. — **Kins′man,** *n. m.*, **Kins′wom′an,** *n. f.* One related by blood. — **Kin′ship,** *n.* Family relationship.
Ki-osk′ (kē-ŏsk′), *n.* Turkish open summer house or pavilion.
Kip (kĭp), *n.* Hide of a young beef creature, or leather made from it.
Kirk (kẽrk), *n.* Church (in Scotland).
Kir′mess (kẽr′mĕs), *n.* Festival; fair.
Kis′met (kĭs′mĕt), *n.* Destiny; fate.
Kiss (kĭs), *v. t. & i.* To salute with the lips. — *n.* Salute with the lips pressed together; small confection.
Kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.
Kit (kĭt), *n.* A small violin.
Kit (kĭt), *n.* A large bottle; tub; box for tools.
Kitch′en (kĭch′ĕn), *n.* Room for cooking, etc.
Kite (kīt), *n.* Bird of the hawk kind; rapacious person; frame covered with paper, for flying in the air.
Kit′ten (kĭt′t′n), *n.* Young cat.
Klep′to-ma′ni-a (klĕp′tō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Propensity to steal. — **Klep′to-ma′ni-ac,** *n.*
Knack (năk), *n.* A toy; skill; trick.
Knag (năg), *n.* Knot in wood; peg; prong.
Knap′sack′ (năp′săk′), *n.* Portable case to contain necessaries for soldiers, travelers, etc.

Knapsack.

Knar (när), **Knarl** (närl), *n.* Knot in wood; gnarl.
Knave (nāv), *n.* Rascal; playing card marked with the figure of a soldier. — **Knav′er-y,** *n.* Dishonesty; trickery. — **Knav′ish,** *a.* Fraudulent.
Knead (nēd), *v. t.* To work (materials of bread, cake, etc.) into a well-mixed mass.
Knee (nē), *n.* Joint between leg and thigh. — **Knee′cap′, Knee′pan′,** *n.* The patella.
Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* To bend the knee; fall on the knees.
Knell (nĕl), *n.* Stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral or death; death signal.
Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Kneel.
Knew (nū), *imp.* of Know.
Knick′er-bock′ers (nĭk′ẽr-bŏk′ẽrz), *n. pl.* Short breeches; smallclothes.
Knick′knack′ (nĭk′năk′), *n.* Trifle or toy; bawble; gewgaw.
Knife (nīf), *n.* Instrument for cutting. — *v. t.* To prune; stab.
Knight (nīt), *n.* A man on whom a certain rank has been conferred; champion; piece in the game of chess. — *v. t.* To dub or create a knight. — **Knight′hood,** *n.* Character or condition of a knight; knights collectively. — **Knight′ly,** *a.* Becoming in a knight. — *adv.* In a manner becoming in a knight.
Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* To form into knots; tie; form by interlooping thread by means of needles; draw together; contract. — *v. i.* To weave by making knots; unite closely; grow together, — said of broken bones, etc. **Knit′ting,** *n.* Work of a knitter; network formed by knitting; union (of bones, etc.) formed by knitting.
Knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of Knife.
Knob (nŏb), *n.* Knot; protuberance; bunch.
Knock (nŏk), *v. t. & i.* To strike; dash; clash. — *n.* Stroke; blow; rap.
Knoll (nōl), *n.* Knell.
Knoll (nōl), *n.* Top of a hill; hillock.
Knot (nŏt), *n.* A tie; a fastening together of cords by various modes of tying; lump or loop in a tied thread, rope, ribbon, etc.; bond of union; joint in a plant; nautical mile. — *v. t.* To form a knot; unite closely; perplex. — *v. i.* To form knots or joints. — **Knot′ted, Knot′ty,** *a.* Having many knots; intricate; perplexed.



a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bowline Knot.

Knout (nout), *n.* A Russian whip.
Know (nō), *v. t. & i.* To understand; perceive clearly; recognize. — **Know′ing,** *p. a.* Skillful; well informed; artful; cunning.
Knowl′edge (nŏl′ĕj), *n.* A knowing; apprehension; learning; scholarship; practical skill; enlightenment.
Knuc′kle (nŭk′k′l), *n.* Joint of a finger; kneejoint. — *v. i.* To submit; yield.
Ko′balt (kō′bōlt), *n.* Cobalt.
Ko′ran (kō′ran *or* kō-rän′), *n.* Sacred writings of the Mohammedans.
Kou′miss (kōō′mĭs), *n.* Liquor made by fermenting milk.
Kraal (kräl *or* kral), *n.* South African village or hut; inclosure for elephants.
Kre′o-sote (krē′ō-sōt), *n.* Creosote.
Ku′miss (ku′mĭs), *n.* Koumiss.

L.

La (lä), *n.* Syllable indicating the 6th tone of the musical scale.

La'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* Slip of paper, etc., affixed to anything to indicate its contents, ownership, destination, etc. — *v. t.* To affix a label to; mark.

La'bi-al (lā'bĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — *n.* Letter (*b, p, v, f, m*, or *w*), formed chiefly with the lips.

La'bor (lā'bẽr), *n.* Work; toil. — *v. i.* & *t.* To work. — **La-bo'ri-ous** (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Diligent in labor; tiresome.

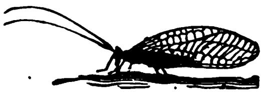
Lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ô-rȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* Place for operations in chemistry, pharmacy, etc.

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* Place full of intricate passages; maze.

Lace (lās), *n.* String; cord; fabric of fine threads. — *v. t.* To fasten or adorn with lace. — *v. i.* To fasten with a lace or string.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To tear; rend. — **Lac'er-a'tion**, *n.*

Lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* Insect having lacelike wings.



Lacewing.

Lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-m*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to tears. — **Lach'ry-mose'**, *a.* Tearful.

Lack (lăk), *v. t.* & *i.* To want. — *n.* Need.

Lack'a-day' (lăk'ȧ-dā'), *interj.* Alas. — **Lack'a-dai'si-cal** (-dā'zĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental.

Lack'er, *n.* Lacquer.

Lack'ey (lăk'ȳ), *n.* A footman.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Brief; concise.

Lac'quer (lăk'ẽr), *n.* Varnish made from shellac. — *v. t.* To varnish.

La-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'), *n.* An Indian and Canadian game of ball.

Lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck. — **Lac'te-al**, *a.* Like milk; milky; conveying chyle. — *n.* Lymphatic vessel conveying chyle. — **Lac-tom'e-ter**, *n.* Instrument for testing purity of milk.

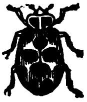
Lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; stripling.

Lad'der (lăd'dẽr), *n.* Frame of steps for climbing; means of rising.

Lade (lād), *v. t.* To load; put (a burden) on or in; dip. — **Lad'ing** (lād'ĭng), *n.* Load; cargo; burden.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* Cup with a long handle. — *v. t.* To convey in a ladle; dip.

La'dy (lā'dȳ), *n.* Mistress; woman of gentle birth or breeding; wife. — **La'dy-bird'**, **La'dy-bug'**, *n.* Small beetle of brilliant colors. — **La'dy-like'**, *a.* Becoming a lady; well-bred; delicate. — **La'dy-love'**, *n.* Sweetheart. — **La'dy-ship**, *n.* Rank of a lady; — a title.



Ladybird or Lady bug. Slightly enlarged.

Lag (lăg), *a.* Slow; tardy. — *v. i.* To loiter; delay.

Lag'gard (lăg'gẽrd), *a.* Slow; sluggish. — *n.* Sluggard; loiterer.

La-goon' (lȧ-gōōn'), **La-gune'**, *n.* Marsh; shallow pond; lake in a coral island.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the laity. — *n.* A layman.

Laid, *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Lay**.

Lain, *p. p.* of **Lie**.

Lair (lâr), *n.* Bed of a wild beast.

Laird (lârd), *n.* Scottish landholder.

La'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake (lāk), *n.* Body of water surrounded by land.

Lake (lāk), *n.* Deep red coloring matter.

La'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* A superior Buddhist priest.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* Young of the sheep. — **Lamb'kin**, *n.* A small lamb.

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* Playing on the surface; gleaming.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bẽr-kĭn), *n.* Pendent scarf; drapery above a window, etc.

Lame (lām), *a.* Crippled; imperfect; not satisfactory. — *v. t.* To cripple.

La-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To weep; mourn; deplore. — *n.* Grief; lamentation. — **Lam'en-ta-ble**, *a.* Pitiable; low; poor. — **Lam'en-ta'tion**, *n.*

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* Thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf.

Lamp (lămp), *n.* Vessel with oil and wick, for producing artificial light. — **Lamp'-black'**, *n.* Soot from burning substances, — used in making ink, etc.

Lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* Personal satire.

Lam'prey (lăm'prȳ), *n.* An eel-like fish.

Lance (lȧns), *n.* Long spear; soldier armed with a spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with a lance or lancet; throw (a lance). — **Lan'cet**, *n.* Surgical instrument for opening tumors, veins, etc.; narrow, pointed window.

Lanch (lȧnch), *v. t.* To throw; dart.

Land (lănd), *n.* Earth; ground; soil; floor;

king ; exte
ment.
King'fish'e
on fish, i
King'ly (k
king. — c
Kink (kĭn
crotchet
neously
snarled :
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man, *n*
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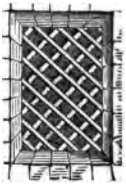
(French, Spanish, Italians, etc.) using languages of Latin derivation. — *n.* Citizen of Latium; language of ancient Romans.

Lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Breadth; scope; distance north or south of the equator.

Lat'ter (lăt'tẽr), *a.; compar.* of LATE. More late or recent; second of two; modern. — **Lat'ter-ly**, *adv.* Lately; of late.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* Network of crossbars; window blind.



Lattice.

Laud (lad), *n.* Honor; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate. — **Laud'a-ble**, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable.

Lau'da-num (la'dȧ-nŭm), *n.* Tincture of opium, used medicinally.

Lau-da'tion (la-dā'shŭn), *n.* Commendation.

Laud'a-to-ry (lad'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Expressing praise.

Laugh (läf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by expressions of face and voice. — *v. t.* To ridicule; deride. — *n.* Expression of mirth. — **Laugh'a-ble**, *a.* Droll; ludicrous. — **Laugh'ter**, *n.* A laughing.

Launch (länch), *v. t.* To slide (a ship, etc.) into water; throw (a dart). — *v. i.* To expatiate. — *n.* Sliding of a ship into water; large open boat.

Laun'der (län'dẽr), *v. t.* To wash, or wash and iron (clothes). — **Laun'der-er**, *n. m.*, **Laun'dress** (-drĕs), *n. f.* One who does up clothes. — **Laun'dry**, *n.* A washing; place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate (la'rē-ât), *a.* Crowned with laurel. — *n.* A poet laureate, or poet having a certain honorary title.

Lau'rel (la'rĕl), *n.* Evergreen shrub, from whose aromatic leaves honorary crowns were made; *pl.* honor; fame.

La'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* To wash; bathe. — **Lav'a-to-ry** (lăv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. — *n.* Place for washing; lotion.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* Aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant oil; purplish color of its flowers.

La'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* Vessel for washing in.

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* Expending profusely or foolishly; prodigal; extravagant. — *v. t.* To expend prodigally; squander.

Law (la), *n.* Rule of order or conduct; will of God; regulation; legal science. — **Law'ful**, *a.* Agreeable to law; legal; rightful. — **Law'less**, *a.* Not restrained by laws; unauthorized.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Open space between woods; ground covered with grass, carefully kept.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Fine linen or cambric.

Law'suit' (la'sūt'), *n.* Legal action.

Law'yer (la'yẽr), *n.* One versed in law; attorney; counselor; barrister.

Lax (lăks), *a.* Not firm or rigid; slack. — **Lax'ness, Lax'i-ty**, *n.*

Lay, *imp.* of LIE.

Lay (lā), *v. t.* To put; place; contrive (a snare, plan, etc.); produce (eggs); bet. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs; bet; take position. — *n.* A row; stratum; layer; wager.

Lay (lā), *a.* Pertaining to the laity (not to the clergy); unprofessional; laic.

Lay (lā), *n.* A song; ballad; melody.

Lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* One that lays or is laid; stratum; bed; shoot of a plant.

Lay'man (lā'man), *n.* One of the laity; one not belonging to a learned profession.

La'zy (lā'zȳ), *a.* Idle; indolent; slothful.

Lea (lē), *n.* A meadow; plain.

Leach (lēch), *n.* Wood ashes, from which water has imbibed the alkali. — *v. t.* To wash (ashes, etc.); dissolve out.

Lead (lēd), *v. t. & i.* To go before; guide; surpass. — *n.* Guidance; direction.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* A soft, heavy metal. — *v. t.* To cover or fit with lead. — **Lead'en**, *a.* Made of lead; dull in color; heavy; sluggish.

Leaf (lēf), *n.* Breathing organ of a plant, growing from its stem; thin flat object; sheet; plate. — *v. i.* To produce leaves. — **Leaf'let**, *n.* Little leaf. — **Leaf'y**, *a.* Full of leaves.

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole, Footstalk, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

League (lēg), *n.* Combination of parties; national compact; alliance. — *v. i.* To confederate.

League (lēg), *n.* Measure of three miles.

Leak (lēk), *n.* Crack; entrance or escape of water. — *v. i.* To let water, etc., in or out. — **Leak'age**, *n.* A leaking. — **Leak'y**, *a.* Permitting water, etc., to leak in or out; tattling; not close.

Lean (lēn), *v. i. & t.* To incline; bend.

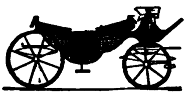
Lean (lēn), *a.* Wanting in flesh; thin; gaunt. — *n.* Muscle of flesh, without fat.

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* To spring; bound. — *v. t.* To jump over. — *n.* Jump; space passed by leaping. — **Leap year**. Bissextile; every fourth year, containing 366 days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t. & i.* To acquire (information, skill, etc.). — **Learn'ed**, *a.* Having learning; knowing; skillful. — **Learn'ing**, *n.* Knowledge; scholarship.

real estate. — *v. t.* To set on shore; debark. — *v. i.* To go on shore. — **Land′ed,** *a.* Having land; consisting in land. — **Land′ing,** *n.* A going or setting on shore; level place between flights of a staircase. — **Land′la′dy,** *n. f.*, **Land′lord′,** *n. m.* Owner of land or houses leased to tenants; keeper of a hotel, lodging house, etc. — **Land′less,** *a.* Owning no land. — **Land′mark′,** *n.* Mark designating boundaries of land; object raised on shore as a beacon to seamen.

Lan′dau (lăn′dą), *a.* Four-wheeled coach, whose top may be thrown back. — **Lan′dau-let′,** (-lĕt′), *n.* Small landau.



Landau.

Land′scape (lănd′-skāp), *n.* View of a portion of country.

Land′slide′ (lănd′slīd′), **Land′slip′** (-slĭp′), *n.* A sliding down of land from a mountain.

Lane (lān), *n.* A narrow road.

Lan′guage (lăn̲′gwāj), *n.* Speech; tongue.

Lan′guid (lăn̲′gwĭd), *a.* Feeble; weary. — **Lan′guid-ness, Lan′guor** (lăn̲′gwẽr), *n.*

Lan′guish (lăn̲′gwĭsh), *v. i.* To become languid; pine; wither; droop; faint.

Lank (lăn̲k), *a.* Loose; slender; weak.

Lan′tern (lăn′tẽrn), *n.* Transparent case inclosing a light.

Lantern.

Lan′yard (lăn′yẽrd), *n.* Cord for fastening things or firing cannon.

Lap (lăp), *v. i.* To feed or drink by licking. — *v. t.* To lick up.

Lap (lăp), *n.* Skirt covering the knees when one sits; part of the body thus covered; extent to which one object lies over another. — *v. t.* To lay over or on; wrap round; infold. — *v. i.* To be turned over or upon. — **Lap′dog′,** *n.* Small dog fondled in the lap.

La-pel′ (lȧ-pĕl′), *n.* Part of a coat which laps over.

Lapse (lăps), *n.* A gliding or gradual falling; slip; error. — *v. i.* To slip; pass to another; become void.

Lap′wing′ (lăp′wĭng′), *n.* Wading bird of the Plover family.

Lar′board′ (lär′bōrd′), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship (as one on board faces the bow); port.

Lar′ce-ny (lär′sē-nў), *n.* Theft.

Larch (lärch), *n.* Deciduous, conebearing tree.

Lard (lärd), *n.* Fat of swine. — *v. t.* To smear or mix with lard; grease. — **Lard′er,** *n.* Place for storing food; pantry.

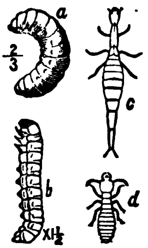
Large (lärj), *a.* Of great size; big; ample.

Lar′i-at (lăr′ĭ-ăt), *n.* A lasso.

Lark (lärk), *n.* A jolly time. — *v. i.* To frolic.

Lark (lärk), *n.* Singing bird of many species. — *v. i.* To catch larks. — **Lark′spur′,** *n.* Plant with showy blue flowers.

Lar′va (lär′vȧ), **Larve** (lärv), *n.* Insect in the caterpillar, grub, or maggot state.



Larvæ of Insects.

a Larva of Carpenter Bee; *b* Larva of Currant Borer; *c* Larva of a Beetle (*Acilius*); *d* Larva of White Ant (*Termes*).

Lar′ynx (lăr′ĭn̲ks), *n.* Trachea or windpipe.

Lash (lăsh), *n.* Thong of a whip; stroke with a whip, or of sarcasm; cut; hair growing from the eyelid; eyelash. — *v. t. & i.* To strike; satirize; bind with a cord.

Lass (lȧs), *n.* Young woman; girl.

Las′si-tude (lăs′sĭ-tūd), *n.* Languor; weariness.

Las′so (lăs′sō), *n.* Noose, for catching horses, etc. — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso.

Last (lȧst), *a.; superl.* of LATE. Following all the rest; final; utmost. — *adv.* The last time; finally.

Last (lȧst), *v. i.* To continue; endure; hold out. — **Last′ing,** *a.* Durable; permanent. — *n.* Continuance; woolen stuff for shoes.

Last (lȧst), *n.* Load; weight or measure.

Last (lȧst), *n.* Mold for shaping shoes.

Latch (lăch), *n.* Catch for holding a door closed. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten by a latch. — **Latch′et,** *n.* String fastening a shoe.

Late (lāt), *a.* Coming after others, or after the proper time; tardy; deceased; recent. — *adv.* After the proper time; lately; far in the night, day, etc. — **Late′ly,** *adv.* Recently.

La′tent (lā′tent), *a.* Not visible or apparent. — **La′ten-cy,** *n.*

Lat′er (lāt′ẽr), *a.; compar.* of LATE.

Lat′er-al (lăt′ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining or attached to the side.

Lat′est (lāt′ĕst), *a.; superl.* of LATE.

Lath (lȧth), *n.; pl.* LATHS (lȧthz). Thin, narrow board, to support tiles or plastering. — **Lath** (lȧth), *v. t.* To cover with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* Machine for shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.

Lath′er (lăth′ẽr), *n.* Froth of soap and water; foam; sweat. — *v. i.* To foam. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather.

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, to the language of old Rome, or to nations

(French, Spanish, Italians, etc.) using languages of Latin derivation. — *n.* Citizen of Latium; language of ancient Romans.

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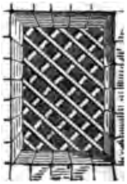
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Lau-da'tion (la-dā'shŭn), *n.* Commendation.

Laud'a-to-ry (lad'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Expressing praise.

Laugh (läf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by expressions of face and voice. — *v. t.* To ridicule; deride. — *n.* Expression of mirth. — **Laugh'a-ble**, *a.* Droll; ludicrous. — **Laugh'ter**, *n.* A laughing.

Launch (länch), *v. t.* To slide (a ship, etc.) into water; throw (a dart). — *v. i.* To expatiate. — *n.* Sliding of a ship into water; large open boat.

Laun'der (län'dẽr), *v. t.* To wash, or wash and iron (clothes). — **Laun'der-er**, *n. m.*, **Laun'dress** (-drĕs), *n. f.* One who does up clothes. — **Laun'dry**, *n.* A washing; place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate (la'rē-āt), *a.* Crowned with laurel. — *n.* A poet laureate, or poet having a certain honorary title.

Lau'rel (la'rĕl), *n.* Evergreen shrub, from whose aromatic leaves honorary crowns were made; *pl.* honor; fame.

La'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* To wash; bathe. — **Lav'a-to-ry** (lăv'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. — *n.* Place for washing; lotion.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* Aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant oil; purplish color of its flowers.

La'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* Vessel for washing in.

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* Expending profusely or foolishly; prodigal; extravagant. — *v. t.* To expend prodigally; squander.

Law (la), *n.* Rule of order or conduct; will of God; regulation; legal science. — **Law'ful**, *a.* Agreeable to law; legal; rightful. — **Law'less**, *a.* Not restrained by laws; unauthorized.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Open space between woods; ground covered with grass, carefully kept.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Fine linen or cambric.

Law'suit' (la'sūt'), *n.* Legal action.

Law'yer (la'yẽr), *n.* One versed in law; attorney; counselor; barrister.

Lax (lăks), *a.* Not firm or rigid; slack. — **Lax'ness**, **Lax'i-ty**, *n.*

Lay, *imp.* of LIE.

Lay (lā), *v. t.* To put; place; contrive (a snare, plan, etc.); produce (eggs); bet. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs; bet; take position. — *n.* A row; stratum; layer; wager.

Lay (lā), *a.* Pertaining to the laity (not to the clergy); unprofessional; laic.

Lay (lā), *n.* A song; ballad; melody.

Lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* One that lays or is laid; stratum; bed; shoot of a plant.

Lay'man (lā'man), *n.* One of the laity; one not belonging to a learned profession.

La'zy (lā'zȳ), *a.* Idle; indolent; slothful.

Lea (lē), *n.* A meadow; plain.

Leach (lēch), *n.* Wood ashes, from which water has imbibed the alkali. — *v. t.* To wash (ashes, etc.); dissolve out.

Lead (lēd), *v. t. & i.* To go before; guide; surpass. — *n.* Guidance; direction.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* A soft, heavy metal. — *v. t.* To cover or fit with lead. — **Lead'en**, *a.* Made of lead; dull in color; heavy; sluggish.

Leaf (lēf), *n.* Breathing organ of a plant, growing from its stem; thin flat object; sheet; plate. — *v. i.* To produce leaves. — **Leaf'let**, *n.* Little leaf. — **Leaf'y**, *a.* Full of leaves.

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole, Footstalk, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

League (lēg), *n.* Combination of parties; national compact; alliance. — *v. i.* To confederate.

League (lēg), *n.* Measure of three miles.

Leak (lēk), *n.* Crack; entrance or escape of water. — *v. i.* To let water, etc., in or out. — **Leak'age**, *n.* A leaking. — **Leak'y**, *a.* Permitting water, etc., to leak in or out; tattling; not close.

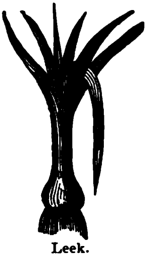
Lean (lēn), *v. i. & t.* To incline; bend.

Lean (lēn), *a.* Wanting in flesh; thin; gaunt. — *n.* Muscle of flesh, without fat.

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* To spring; bound. — *v. t.* To jump over. — *n.* Jump; space passed by leaping. — **Leap year**. Bissextile; every fourth year, containing 366 days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t. & i.* To acquire (information, skill, etc.). — **Learn'ed**, *a.* Having learning; knowing; skillful. — **Learn'ing**, *n.* Knowledge; scholarship.

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* To let for hire; take a lease of. — *n.* A letting of lands, etc., to another; contract for such letting.
Leash (lēsh), *n.* Thong for holding hawks, hounds, etc.; a brace and a half; three creatures of a kind.
Least (lēst), *a.; superl.* of LITTLE. Smallest — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.
Leath′er (lĕth′ẽr), *n.* Dressed skin of an animal. — **Leath′ern**, *a.* Made of leather. — **Leath′er-y**, *a.* Like leather; tough.
Leave (lēv), *n.* Liberty granted; permission; parting of friends; farewell.
Leave (lēv), *v. t.* To withdraw from; abandon; bequeath. — *v i.* To cease; go away.
Leave (lēv), *v. i.* To send out leaves; leaf.
Leav′en (lĕv′′n), *n.* Mass of sour dough, to ferment other dough and make it light. — *v. t.* To excite fermentation in; imbue.
Leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.
Leav′ings (lēv′ĭngz), *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; refuse; offal.
Lec′ture (lĕk′tūr), *n.* A reading; discourse on any subject; formal reproof. — *v. t. & i.* To instruct by discourses; reprove.
Led, *imp. & p. p.* of LEAD.
Ledge (lĕj), *n.* A shelf; ridge of rocks; stratum; small molding. [book of accounts.
Ledg′er (lĕj′ẽr), *n.* Bookkeeper's principal
Lee (lē), *n.* Sediment of liquor; dregs.
Lee (lē), *n.* Place defended from the wind; shelter; quarter the wind blows towards.
Leech (lēch), *n.* A physician; aquatic sucking worm, used for abstraction of blood.
Leech (lēk), *n.* Border or edge of a sail.
Leek (lēk), *n.* Pot herb having succulent leaves rising from a bulb.


Leek.

Leer (lēr), *n.* Distortion of the face; indirect, sinister glance. — *v. i.* To look obliquely, in contempt, defiance, or sly allurement.
Lee′ward (lē′wẽrd *or* lū′ẽrd), *a.* Pertaining to the side toward which the wind blows. — *n.* The lee. — *adv.* Towards the lee.
Left (lĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAVE.
Left (lĕft), *a.* In the direction, or on the side, opposed to the *right* of the body. — *n.* Side opposite to the right. — **Left′-hand′**, *a.* Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right. — **Left′-hand′ed**, *a.* Using *the left hand* or arm more than the right; *clumsy; sinister; malicious.*

Leg (lĕg), *n.* Limb of an animal supporting the body; support.
Leg′a-cy (lĕg′ȧ-sy̆), *n.* Gift by will; bequest.
Le′gal (lē′gal), *a.* According to law; lawful; authorized. — **Le′gal-ize**, *v. t.* To authorize. — **Le-gal′i-ty** (lē-găl′ĭ-ty̆), *n.*
Leg′ate (lĕg′āt), *n.* Envoy; the pope's ambassador to a foreign state.
Leg′a-tee′ (lĕg′ȧ-tē′), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. — ‖**Leg′a-tor′** (-tôr′), *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; testator.
Le-ga′tion (lē-gā′shŭn), *n.* A commissioning one person to act for another; embassy.
Leg′end (lĕj′ĕnd), *n.* Story of a remarkable or incredible kind; inscription. — **Leg′end-a-ry**, *a.*
Leg′er-de-main′ (lĕj′ẽr-dē-mān′), *n.* Juggler's trick; sleight of hand.
Leg′gin (lĕg′gĭn), **Leg′ging** (-gĭng), *n.* A cover for the leg; long gaiter.
Leg′i-ble (lĕj′ĭ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being read.
Le′gion (lē′jŭn), *n.* Body of foot soldiers; great number; multitude.
Leg′is-late (lĕj′ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* To make laws. — **Leg′is-la-tive**, *a.* Giving laws; done by enacting. — **Leg′is-la′tion**, *n.* A legislating. — **Leg′is-la′ture**, *n.* Body of men empowered to make and repeal laws.
Le-git′i-mate (lē-jĭt′ĭ-māt), *a.* According to law; lawfully begotten; genuine; real. — **Le-git′i-mate** (-māt), **Le-git′i-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To make lawful; legalize. — **Le-git′i-mate-ness**, **Le-git′i-ma-cy** (-mȧ-sy̆), *n.*
Leg′ume (lĕg′ūm), *n.* Pod of a plant, splitting into two valves; *pl.* fruit of plants of the pea kind; pulse. — **Le-gu′mi-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; bearing legumes.

Legume.

Lei′sure (lē′zhūr), *n.* Vacant time; opportunity; ease. — *a.* Unoccupied. — **Lei′sure-ly**, *a.* Deliberate; slow. — *adv.* Slowly.
Lem′on (lĕm′ŭn), *n.* Fruit like the orange, containing acid pulp; tree producing it. — **Lem′on-ade′**, *n.* Lemon juice mixed with sweetened water. [allied to the monkeys.
Le′mur (lē′mŭr), *n.* Nocturnal mammal
Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* To grant on condition of receiving back again; loan.
Length (lĕngth), *n.* Extent from end to end; longest measure. — **Length′en** (lĕngth′′n), *v. t.* To extend; elongate; protract. — *v. i.* To grow longer. — **Length′wise′**, *adv.* In the direction of the length. — **Length′y**, *a.* Somewhat long; prolix.
Le′ni-ent (lē′nĭ-ent), *a.* Softening; mild. — **Le′ni-ence**, **Le′ni-en-cy**, **Len′i-ty**, *n.*
Lens (lĕnz), *n.* Glass with curved surfaces

which change the direction of rays of light, and magnify objects, or modify vision.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEND.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* Fast of forty days before Easter.

Len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* Small plant of the bean kind.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* Like a lion.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ĕrd), *n.* Spotted Indian and African mammal of the cat kind.

Lep'er (lĕp'ĕr), *n.* One affected with leprosy.

Lep'ro-sy (lĕp'rō-sy̆), *n.* Cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots. — **Lep'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Less (lĕs), *a.; compar.* of LITTLE. Smaller; not so great. — *adv.* Not so much. — *n.* A smaller portion; the inferior; the younger.

Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* One who holds a lease.

Less'en (lĕs''n), *v. t.* & *i.* To diminish.

Less'er (lĕs'ĕr), *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.

Les'son (lĕs's'n), *n.* Something to be read or learned; lecture; reproof; rebuke.

Les'sor (lĕs'sŏr *or* lĕs-sôr'), *n.* One who leases or gives a lease.

Lest (lĕst), *conj.* That not; for fear that.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* To give leave; permit; lease.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* To impede. — *n.* Hindrance.

Le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), *a.* Given to lethargy; drowsy. — **Leth'ar-gy** (lĕth'ȧr-jy̆), *n.* Morbid drowsiness; dullness.

Let'ter (lĕt'tĕr), *n.* Character representing a sound, in writing or printing; written communication; epistle; exact meaning; *pl.* learning. — *v. t.* To form letters on.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* A salad plant.

Le'vant (lē'vant), *a.* Rising; risen from rest.

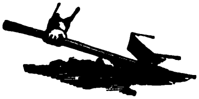
Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* Eastern countries of the Mediterranean Sea. — *v. i.* To decamp; run away.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē), *n.* Morning assembly of visitors.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē), *n.* Embankment to prevent inundation.

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* Even; flat; horizontal. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make even; aim. — *n.* A plane; flat surface; equality; instrument for finding a horizontal line. — **Lev'el-er, Lev'el-ler,** *n.*

Le'ver (lē'vēr *or* lĕv'ĕr), *n.* One of the mechanical powers, being a bar turning on a fulcrum, to apply power. — **Lev'er-age,** *n.* Action of a lever; power gained by using a lever.



Lever.

Le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ȧ-than), *n.* Large aquatic animal; a whale.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* One of the Hebrew tribe of Levi. — **Le-vit'ic-al** (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the Levites.

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Lightness; frivolity.

Lev'y (lĕv'y̆), *n.* A levying or taking for public service (troops, taxes, etc.); seizure of property. — *v. t.* To collect.

Lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lĕks'ĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fy̆), *n.* The making of dictionaries. — **Lex'i-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* Maker of a dictionary. — **Lex'i-con,** *n.* Vocabulary or book containing the words in a language, with definition of each; dictionary.

Li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Obliged; responsible; exposed.

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* One guilty of falsehood.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* Defamatory writing; satire; statement of one's cause of action and relief desired. — *v. t.* To defame; proceed against by filing a libel. — **Li'bel-ous, Li'bel-lous,** *a.* Defamatory.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ĕr-al), *a.* Free; generous. — *n.* Advocate of freedom; reformer. — **Lib'er-al'i-ty,** *n.* Munificence; a donation; catholicism; candor; impartiality. — **Lib'er-ate,** *v. t.* To free; release. — **Lib'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ĕr-ty̆), *n.* Freedom; leave.

Li-bra'ri-an (lī-brā'rĭ-an), *n.* One in charge of a library. — **Li'bra-ry,** *n.* A collection of books; apartment for holding books.

Lice (līs), *n., pl.* of LOUSE.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* Permission; liberty; excess of freedom. — *v. t.* To permit; authorize. — **Li-cen'tious** (lī-sĕn'shŭs), *a.* Unrestrained by law; dissolute; immoral.

Li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* Flowerless plant, having no distinction of leaf and stem.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* To pass the tongue over; lap. — *n.* Stroke of the tongue, a brush, etc.; place where cattle can lick salt.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* To flog; whip. — *n.* Quick stroke; slap.

Lic'o-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* Plant having a sweet medicinal root.

Lid (lĭd), *n.* Cover; eyelid.

Lie (lī), *n.* Alkaline salt. See LYE.

Lie (lī), *n.* Intentional falsehood. — *v. i.* To utter falsehood.

Lie (lī), *v. i.* To rest horizontally; be situated; remain; sleep.

Lief (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly.

Liege (lēj), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* Vassal; liegeman; lord or superior; sovereign.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn), *n.* Legal claim attaching upon any property.

Lieu (lū), *n.* Place; room; stead.

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ant), *n.* Deputy; officer next below a captain. — **Lieu-ten'an-cy,** *n.*

Lieve (lēv), *a.* Lief.

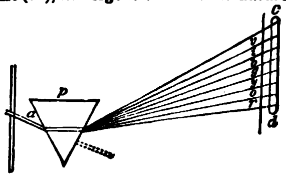
Life (līf), *n.* Existence; vitality; time during which one lives; conduct; energy. —

Life'less, *a.* Without life or spirit; dead; torpid; dull; heavy. — **Life'like'**, *a.* Resembling life; vivid. — **Life'time'**, *n.*

Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* To raise; exalt; steal. — *n.* A raising or rising; an elevator.

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* Anything that ties or unites; bond. — **Lig'a-ture**, *n.* Band; bandage; stiffness.

Light (līt), *n.* Agent or force in nature by



Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors.

a Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

which we see; illumination; appearance. — *a.* Bright; whitish. — *v. t.* To set fire to; illuminate. — *v. i.* To take fire; kindle; brighten. — **Light'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To light; flash; clear; brighten. — **Light'house'**, *n.* Tower sustaining a light to guide seamen; beacon. — **Light'ning**, *n.* Discharge of atmospheric electricity.

Light (līt), *a.* Having little weight; active; slight; not dense; loose. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. — *v. i.* To happen to find; settle. — **Light'en**, *v. t.* To make lighter; cheer. — **Light'er**, *n.* A barge for unloading ships. — *v. t.* To unload in lighters. — **Light'-head'ed**, *a.* Disordered in the head; heedless. — **Light'-heart'ed**, *a.* Cheerful; merry. — **Light'-mind'ed**, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady. — **Lights**, *n. pl.* Lungs.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* Like wood; woody. — **Lig'nite**, *n.* Mineral coal; brown coal.

‖**Lig'num-vi'tæ** (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* Tropical American tree, having very hard wood.

Like (līk), *a.* Equal; similar. — *n.* A copy; liking; fancy. — *adv.* In a like manner; probably. — *v. t.* To enjoy. — *v. i.* To be pleased; choose; come near; escape narrowly. — **Like'li-hood**, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality. — **Like'ly**, *a.* Probable; credible; promising. — *adv.* Probably. — **Lik'en**, *v. t.* To represent as like; compare. — **Like'ness**, *n.* Resemblance; portrait. — **Like'wise'**, *conj.* Also; moreover; too.

Li'lac* (lī'lak), *n. *A flowering shrub; purplish color.*

Lil'y (lĭl'ȳ), *n.* Bulbous plant and its flower.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* Edge; extremity of the body; arm or leg; branch of a tree.

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.* Easily bent; flexible. — *v. t.* To render flexible.

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* Forward part of a gun [carriage.

Lime (līm), *n.* A shade tree; linden.

Lime (līm), *n.* Birdlime, a sticky substance spread to catch birds. — *v. t.* To smear, also to insnare (birds), with birdlime.

Lime (līm), *n.* Fruit allied to the lemon.

Lime (līm), *n.* White caustic earth obtained by calcining limestone or shells, and used in plaster, mortar, etc. — *v. t.* To treat or manure with lime; cement. — **Lime'-kiln'** (līm'kĭl'), *n.* Furnace for burning limestone or shells to make lime. — **Lime'-stone'**, *n.* Stone which yields lime.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* Border; boundary. — *v. t.* To set bounds to; confine; restrain. — **Lim'i-ta'tion**, *n.* — **Lim'it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; infinite.

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* To walk lamely. — *n.* A [halt.

Limp (lĭmp), *a.* Lacking stiffness; flimsy.

Lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* Shell fish of many kinds.

Lim'pid (lĭm'pĭd), *a.* Clear; transparent. — **Lim-pid'i-ty**, **Lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* Pin to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axletree.

Lin'den (lĭn'den), *n.* A shade tree.

Line (līn), *v. t.* To cover the inner surface of; put inside of.

Line (līn), *n.* A thread; string; mark; verse in poetry; mathematical dimension of length; series of public conveyances (stages, cars, ships, etc.); boundary; feature; the equator. — *v. t.* To mark with lines; repeat (poetry) line by line.

Lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-āj), *n.* Race; progeny; descendants from a common progenitor.

Lin'e-al (lĭn'ē-al), *a.* Composed of lines; descending in direct line; hereditary.

Lin'e-a-ment (lĭn'ē-ȧ-ment), *n.* Outline; feature; form; mark.

Lin'e-ar (lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* Pertaining to lines; [straight.

Lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *n.* Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp; underclothing. — *a.* Made of linen.

Ling (lĭng), *n.* Sea fish resembling the cod.

Lin'ger (lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.* To delay; stop. — **Lin'ger-ing**, *a.* Slow; tardy. — *n.* Delay.

Lin'gual (lĭn'gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue. — *n.* Letter (as *t*, *d*, *th*) pronounced chiefly with the tongue. — **Lin'guist**, *n.* One skilled in languages.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* Soft ointment.

Lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* Inner covering.

Link (lĭnk), *n.* A torch. — **Link'man**, *n.*

Link (lĭnk), *n.* Ring of a chain; part of a connected series; length of 7.92 inches. — *v. t. & i.* To connect.

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* Small singing bird.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* Flaxseed.

Lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'sȳ-wo͝ol'sȳ), *a.* Made of linen and wool. — *n.* Cloth thus mixed.

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* Flax; scraped linen used for dressing wounds.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* Horizontal piece spanning a door, window, or other opening.

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* Rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa; an object of curiosity. — **Li'on-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female of the lion.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of anything; speech.

Li-qua'tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* A melting; the separating an easily fusible metal from one more refractory.

Liq'ue-fy (lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t. & i.* To melt; dissolve. — **Liq'ue-fac'tion,** *n.*

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Flowing like water; gliding easily. — *n.* A flowing substance; fluid; a letter (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*) having a flowing sound. — **Li-quid'i-ty,** *n.*

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make clear; settle; pay. — **Liq'ui-da'tion,** *n.*

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A liquid; alcoholic or spirituous fluid; strong drink.

Liq'uor-ice, *n.* Licorice.

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* To pronounce sibilant letters imperfectly (sounding *s* and *z* as *th*); make imperfect efforts. — *n.* A lisping.

List (lĭst), *n.* Outer edge of cloth; border; catalogue; fillet. — *v. t.* To cover with list (cloth); enroll; enlist.

List (lĭst), *n.* Line inclosing a piece of ground; *pl.* field inclosed for a combat.

List (lĭst), *v. t. & i.* To listen; hearken (to).

List (lĭst), *v. i.* To lean or incline; desire. — *n.* Slant or inclination to one side.

Lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v. t.* To attend closely; hearken; obey.

List'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* Not listening; languid; indolent.

Lit (lĭt), *imp. & p. p.* of Light.

Lit'a-ny (lĭt'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* A solemn prayer.

Li'ter (lē'tẽr), **Li'tre,** *n.* Metric measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter.

Lit'er-al (lĭt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* According to the letter; real; word for word; expressed by letters.

Lit'er-a-ry (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to letters or literature.

Lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* Learning; acquaintance with books; literary productions.

Lithe (līth), *a.* Easily bent; flexible. — **Lithe'some,** *a.* Pliant; nimble.

Lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alkaline metal, — the lightest solid element known.

Lith'o-graph (lĭth'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* To trace on stone, and print on paper. — *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — **Lith'o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to lithography. — **Li-thog'ra-phy** (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* A taking impressions from designs upon stone.

Lit'i-gant (lĭt'ĭ-gant), *a.* Disposed to litigate. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — **Lit'i-gate,** *v. t. & i.* To contest in law. — **Lit'i-ga'tion,** *n.* Suit at law.

Lit'ter (lĭt'tẽr), *n.* A bed in which a person may be carried; bed of straw for animals; rubbish; number of small animals born at once. — *v. t.* To supply with litter; disorder; give birth to (pigs, puppies, etc.).

Lit'tle (lĭt't'l), *a.* Small; brief; slight; mean. — *n.* A small quantity, space, etc. — *adv.* Slightly.

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* To have life; dwell; last; feed. — *v. t.* To spend (one's life); act in conformity to.

Live (līv), *a.* Having life; active; containing fire; bright.

Live'li-hood (līv'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Means of maintaining existence; support of life.

Live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'), *a.* Whole; entire.

Live'ly (līv'lȳ), *a.* Brisk; active; smart; prompt; gleeful. — *adv.* With strong resemblance to life.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who lives; a resident.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* Largest gland of the body, which secretes the bile.

Liv'er-y (lĭv'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A delivering possession; peculiar dress of an association, of servants, etc.; allowance of food. — *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

Lives (līvz), *n., pl.* of Life.

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* Black and blue; discolored.

Liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *a.* Having life; active. — *n.* Subsistence; benefice; those who are alive.

Liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A four-footed, scaly reptile.

Green Lizard.

Lla'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* South American camel.

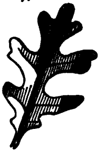
Lo (lō), *interj.* Look; see; behold.

Loach (lōch), *n.* Brook fish, allied to the minnow.

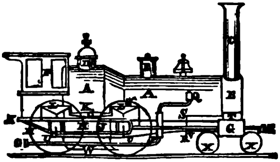
Load (lōd), *n.* Burden; weight; cargo; charge of a firearm. — *v. t.* To furnish with cargo; encumber; charge with powder, etc.

Lead'star' (lōd'stär'), **Lode'star',** *n.* Star that leads; guiding star. — **Load'stone',** **Lode'stone',** *n.* Magnetic iron ore.

Loaf (lōf), *n.* Thick lump or mass (of bread, sugar, cake, etc.).
Loaf (lōf), *v. i.* To lounge; loiter.
Loam (lōm), *n.* Rich crumbly soil.— **Loam'y,** *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam.
Loan (lōn), *n.* A lending; thing lent. — *v. t. & i.* To lend.
Loath (lōth), *a.* Unwilling; reluctant. — **Loathe** (lōth), *v. t.* To dislike greatly; detest. — **Loath'ing,** *n.* Abhorrence. — **Loath'some,** *a.* Detestable; disgusting.
Loaves (lōvz), *n., pl.* of Loaf.
Lo'bate (lō'bāt), **Lo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Consisting of lobes; lobed.
Lob'by (lŏb'bȳ), *n.* Small hall or waiting-room; men who frequent a hall of legislation for business with the legislators. — *v. i.* To solicit members of a legislative body to favor particular measures. — *v. t.* To advocate (a measure) by influencing legislators.


Lobate Leaf.

Lobe (lōb), *n.* Projection of a roundish form. — **Lobed** (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate.
Lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* Edible marine crustacean.
Lob'ule (lŏb'ūl), *n.* Small lobe; subdivision of a lobe.
Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* Pertaining or limited to a spot or definite district. — **Lo'cal-ism,** *n.* Affection for a particular place; local custom or idiom. — **Lo-cal'i-ty,** *n.* Existence in a place; situation; limitation to a district or place. — **Lo'cal-ize,** *v. t.* To fix in, or restrict to, a definite place.— **Lo'cate,** *v. t.* To place; designate the place or bounds of. — **Lo'cal-i-za'tion, Lo-ca'tion,** *n.* A placing.
Loch (lŏk), *n.* Scottish name for a lake.
Lock (lŏk), *n.* Tuft of hair; flock of wool.
Lock (lŏk), *n.* Fastening for a door, drawer, etc.; barrier in a canal, to change the water level; part of a gun which explodes the charge; gripe. — *v. t.* To fasten or confine, as with a lock; close fast; inclose. — *v. i.* To become fast; unite. — **Lock'er,** *n.* Case that may be closed with a lock.—**Lock'jaw',** **Locked'-jaw'** (lŏkt'ja̤'), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw, suspending its motion; tetanus. — **Lock'out',** *n.* Employer's closing of a factory, to bring workmen to terms, by suspending wages. — **Lock'smith',** *n.* Maker of locks. — **Lock'up',** *n.* Place of detention for arrested persons.
Lock'et (lŏk'ĕt), *n.* Catch to fasten a necklace; case worn as an ornament.
Lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* A moving *from place to* place. — **Lo'co-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* *Changing place; producing* motion. — *n.* Self-propelling wheel carriage used to draw cars, etc.


Locomotive.

AA Boiler; *B* Smoke Box; *C* Chimney; *E* Sand Box; *F* Cab; *G* Cylinder; *OP* Feed Pipe; *T* Steam Chest; *UU* Parallel Rod; *VG* Piston Rod; *W* Ash Pan.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* Insect resembling the grasshopper; locust tree, a large North American tree, having fragrant flowers.
Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Speech; discourse. [etc.
Lode (lōd), *n.* Water course; metallic vein,
Lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* A loadstar.
Lodge (lŏj), *n.* Shelter; hut; meeting place of a society. — *v. t. & i.* To rest for the night; settle. — **Lodg'ing,** *n.* Place of residence or rest; harbor; cover. — **Lodg'ment,** *n.* A lodging; room; position secured and held.
Loft (lŏft), *n.* Elevation; room or space under a roof; gallery. — **Loft'y,** *a.* Exalted.
Log (lŏg), *n.* Undressed piece of wood; record of a ship's speed; statement. — *v. i.* To cut timber. — *v. t.* To record (progress made) in a ship's log book.
Log'ger-head' (lŏg'gẽr-hĕd'), *n.* Dunce; numskull; large sea turtle.
Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Science of exact reasoning. — **Log'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining or according to the rules of logic. — **Lo-gi'cian,** *n.*
Log'wood' (lŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* Red, heavy wood of a South American tree; bloodwood.
Loin (loin), *n.* Part of an animal above the hip.
Loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* To be slow; linger; lag.
Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* To lie at ease. — *v. t.* To thrust out (the tongue).
Lo'ment (lō'ment), *n.* Elongated pod of a plant, whose transverse cells each contain a seed.

Loment.

Lone (lōn), *a.* Solitary; single. — **Lone'ly,** *a.* Retired; secluded. — **Lone'some,** *a.* Depressed by solitude.
Long (lŏng), *a.* Extended far in space or time; of great length; distant; tedious. —

adv. To, at, or through, a great extent. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly. — **Long′ing,** *n.* Earnest desire; craving.

Lon-gev′i-ty (lŏn-jĕv′ĭ-tў), *n.* Length of life.

Lon′gi-tude (lŏn′jĭ-tūd), *n.* Length; distance east and west. — **Lon′gi-tu′di-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to length; running lengthwise.

Long′ prim′er (lŏng′ prĭm′ẽr). A size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

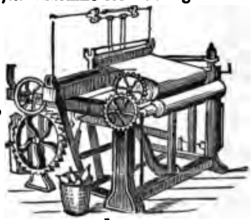
This is *long primer type.*

Long′-suf′fer-ing (lŏng′sŭf′fẽr-ĭng), *a.* Bearing injuries for a long time; patient. — *n.* Long endurance.

Long′-wind′ed (lŏng′wĭnd′ĕd), *a.* Long in speaking; tedious.

Look (lŏŏk), *v. i.* To behold; watch; expect; appear; seem. — *n.* Aspect; view; watch. — **Look′out′,** *n.* Careful watch. — **Look′ing-glass′,** *n.* A mirror.

Loom (lōōm), *n.* Machine for weaving thread into cloth; part of an oar between blade and handle.



Loom.

Loom (lōōm), *v. i.* To appear above the surface; rise. — *n.* Indistinct appearance.

Loon (lōōn), *n.* Rogue; rascal.

Loon (lōōn), *n.* Diving sea bird.

Loop (lōōp), *n.* Fold of a string; noose; eye; curve. — *v. t.* To make a loop of or in; fasten with a loop. — **Loop′er,** *n.* Instrument to form loops; bodkin; caterpillar. — **Loop′hole′,** *n.* Opening in walls for firing at an enemy; aperture; means of escape.

Loose (lōōs), *a.* Unbound; free from obligation; not tight, close, or compact; not exact; vague; not strict; dissolute. — *v. t.* To free; relieve; undo; unfasten. — *v. i.* To set sail; leave port. — **Loos′en,** *v. t.* To make loose; relax.

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* To cut short. — *v. i.* To fall downward. — *n.* Anything cut off, or which falls over. — **Lop′eared′** (-ērd′), *a.* Having ears that hang down. — **Lop′sid′ed,** *a.* Leaning to one side.

Lo-qua′cious (lō-kwā′shŭs), *a.* Given to continual talking. — **Lo-qua′cious-ness, Lo-quac′i-ty** (-kwăs′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Lord (lôrd), *n.* A superior; ruler; English nobleman; the Supreme Being. — *v. i.* To domineer. — **Lord′ly,** *a.* Stately. — **Lord′ship,** *n.* State of being a lord; authority.

Lore (lōr), *n.* Knowledge; counsel.

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* Lost; forsaken.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* To be separated from unwillingly; forfeit; waste; miss; ruin; fail to obtain. — *v. i.* To forfeit anything.

Loss (lŏs), *n.* A losing; failure; privation; damage. — **Lost** (lŏst), *a.* Parted from unwillingly; wasted; perplexed; ruined; not visible. [— *v. t.* To allot; share.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* Hazard; chance; part; portion.

Loth (lōth), *a.* Loath.

Lo′tion (lō′shŭn), *n.* A washing; liquid preparation for washing; healing application.

Lot′ter-y (lŏt′tẽr-ў), *n.* Distribution of prizes by lot.

Loud (loud), *a.* Making a great sound; boisterous; vehement. — *adv.* With noise.

Lough (lŏk), *n.* A loch; lake.

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* To spend time lazily; loll. — *n.* Idle stroll; couch; sofa.

Louse (lous), *n.* Wingless insect, sucking blood of men and beasts. — **Lous′y** (louz′ў), *a.* Infested with lice.

Lout (lout), *n.* Clownish fellow. — **Lout′ish,** *a.* Rude; awkward.

Love (lŭv), *n.* Warm affection; devotion; courtship; charity; person beloved. — *v. t.* To be fond of; delight in. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; be in love. — **Lov′a-ble,** *a.* Amiable. — **Love′ly,** *a.* Charming; delightful.

Low (lō), *a.* Deep; not high; humble; cheap; mean; vulgar; base. — *adv.* In a low position, manner, voice, etc.; cheaply; meanly. [made by animals.

Low (lō), *v. i.* To bellow as an ox. — *n.* Noise

Low′bred′ (lō′brĕd′), *a.* Rude; impolite; vulgar. [threaten a storm; look sullen.

Low′er (lou′ẽr), *v. i.* To be dark and gloomy;

Low′er (lō′ẽr), *a.* *Compar.* of Low, *a.* — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become lower; let down; sink. — **Low′er-most′,** *a.* Lowest.

Low′land (lō′land), *n.* Low or level country; — opp. to *highland.*

Low′ly (lō′lў), *adv.* Meanly; meekly. — *a.* Humble; meek.

Loy′al (loi′al), *a.* Faithful to lawful government, a lover, or a friend. — **Loy′al-ty,** *n.*

Loz′enge (lŏz′ĕnj), *n.* A rhomb; diamond-shaped figure; small cake of sugar, etc., medicated or flavored.

Lozenge.

Lub′ber (lŭb′bẽr), *n.* Clumsy fellow; clown. — **Lub′ber-ly,** *a.* Gawky.

Lu′bri-cate (lū′brĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery. — **Lu′bri-ca′tor,** *n.*

Lu′cent (lū′sent), *a.* Shining; bright.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* Shining; clear; distinct; reasonable. — **Lu'cid-ness, Lu-cid'i-ty**, *n.*
Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* The planet Venus, as morning star; Satan; a friction match.
Luck (lŭk), *n.* Chance; fate; fortune. — **Luck'less**, *a.* Without luck; hapless. — **Luck'y**, *a.* Favored; auspicious.
Lu'cra-tive (lū'krȧ-tĭv), *a.* Gainful; profitable. — **Lu'cre** (lū'kẽr), *n.* Gain; profit.
Lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* Comic; droll.
Luff (lŭf), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn toward the wind.
Lug (lŭg), *n.* The ear; handle; loop. — *v. t.* To pull; drag. — **Lug'gage**, *n.* Anything heavy to carry; a traveler's baggage.
Lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Doleful; sad.
Luke'warm' (lūk'wa̤rm'), *a.* Moderately warm; not ardent; indifferent.
Lull (lŭl), *v. t. & i.* To quiet; calm; subside. — *n.* Power of soothing; quiet after storm. **Lull'a-by**, *n.* Song to quiet a babe.
Lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the small of the back.
Lum'bar (lŭm'bẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the loins.
Lum'ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* Things useless or thrown aside; timber sawed for use. — *v. t.* To fill with lumber; clutter. — *v. i.* To move heavily; cut logs for market. — **Lum'ber-er, Lum'ber-man**, *n.* One employed in getting logs from the forest. — **Lum'ber-ing**, *a.* Clumsy. — *n.* A procuring lumber or timber.
Lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nȧ-rў), *n.* Body that gives light. — **Lu'mi-nous**, *a.* Shining.
Lump (lŭmp), *n.* Shapeless mass of matter. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass; take in the gross.
Lu'na-cy (lū'nȧ-sў), *n.* Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania.
Lu'nar (lū'nẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the moon; measured by revolutions of the moon.
Lu'na-tic (lū'nȧ-tĭk), *a.* Affected by lunacy; mad. — *n.* An insane person.
Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. — *v. i.* To take a lunch. — **Lunch'eon** (lŭnch'ŭn), *n.* Food taken between meals.
Lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.
Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* Sudden push. — *v. i.* To thrust.
Lurch (lûrch), *n.* Sudden roll of a ship to one side. — *v. i.* To roll; sway.
Lurch (lûrch), *v. i.* To lie in ambush; lurk; dodge.
Lure (lūr), *n.* Enticement; decoy. — *v. i. & t.* To entice; attract.
Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* Ghastly pale; wan.
Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* To lie in wait; keep out of sight.
Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sweet or rich; fulsome.
Lush (lŭsh), *a.* Full of juice or succulence.
Lust (lŭst), *n.* Longing desire; appetite. — *v. i.* To long; have inordinate desires.
Lus'ter (lŭs'tẽr), **Lus'tre**, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy. — **Lus'trous**, *a.* Shining.
Lust'y (lŭst'ў), *a.* Exhibiting lust; robust.
Lute (lūt), *n.* Stringed musical instrument, of the guitar kind.
Lute (lūt), *n.* Composition of clay, etc., for sealing joints or coating bodies exposed to great heat. — *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.
Lux-u'ri-ant (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ant), *a.* Exuberant in growth; profusely abundant.
Lux-u'ri-ate (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-āt), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge to excess; delight greatly.
Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shu̦-rў), *n.* Indulgence in eating, dress, etc.; sensuality; delicacy; gratification. — **Lux-u'ri-ous** (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*
Ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.* Place for instruction by lectures; high school; seminary.
Lye (lī), *n.* Solution of alkaline salt from wood ashes.
Ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *a.* Disposed to lie; false.
Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* Water; transparent fluid; alkaline fluid in animal bodies. — **Lym-phat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, lymph. — *n.* Absorbent vessel for conveying lymph and discharging it into the veins.
Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* To punish without law.
Lynx (lĭnks), *n.* Nocturnal cat-like animal. — **Lynx'-eyed'**, *a.* Having acute sight.
Lyre (līr), *n.* Stringed instrument. — **Lyr'ic** (lĭr'ĭk), **Lyr'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp; fitted to be sung. — **Lyr'ic**, *n.* A song; verse employed in lyric poetry.

M.

Ma (mä), *n.* Child's word for *mother*.
Ma'am (mäm), *n.* Madam.
Mac-ad'am-ize (*măk-ăd'am-īz*), *v. t.* *To face (a road) with broken stones.*
Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n.* A food preparation of wheat paste in tubes; a fop.
Ma-caw' (mȧ-ka̤'), *n.* South American parrot.
Mace (mās), *n.* Small Chinese weight.

Mace (mās), *n.* Club; staff; rod.
Mace (mās), *n.* Spice from the coat of the nutmeg.
Ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* Engine; mechanism to transmit force and motion. — **Ma-chin'er-y**, *n.* Machines collectively; means by which anything is kept in action. — **Ma-chin'ist**, *n.* Constructor of machines and engines.
Mack'er-el (măk'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* An Atlantic food fish.
Mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* Waterproof outer garment.
Mad (măd), *a.* Crazy; rabid; enraged; angry. — *v. t.* To make mad. — **Mad'den**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad. — **Mad'man**, *n.* A lunatic.
Mad'am (măd'*a*m), *n.* A gentlewoman; — form of address to a matron. — ‖**Ma-dame'** (mȧ-dȧm'), *n.* My lady; — French title for a married lady.
Mad'der (măd'dẽr), *n.* Plant used in dyeing red.
Made, *imp. & p. p.* of Make, *v. t.*
‖**Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧ'd'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.; pl.* Mesdemoiselles (mā'-). Young woman; miss; girl; — used esp. in address.
Mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr), *n.* Reef coral.
Mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* Storehouse; room for powder; chamber for cartridges in a gun; pamphlet periodically published.
Mag'got (măg'gŭt), *n.* Larval form of a fly; grub; worm. — **Mag'got-y**, *a.*
Mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* Pretended supernatural arts; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment. — **Mag'ic, Mag'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to magic; extraordinary; startling. — **Ma-gi'cian** (mȧ-jĭsh'*a*n), *n.* One skilled in magic.
Mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a master; authoritative; lofty.
Mag'is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trȧ-sȳ), *n.* Office of a magistrate; collective body of magistrates. — **Mag'is-trate**, *n.* Public civil officer; justice of the peace.
Mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Great of mind; above what is mean or ungenerous; honorable. — **Mag'na-nim'i-ty**, *n.*
Mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* A noble; grandee.
Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* Light earthy substance, used medicinally. — **Mag-ne'si-um**, *n.* Metallic base of magnesia, which burns with an intense white light.
Mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* Loadstone; bar of steel or iron having the properties of the loadstone of attracting iron and pointing to the pole. — **Mag-net'ic, Mag-net'ic-al**, *a.* Like a magnet; attractive. — **Mag'net-ism**, *n.* A being magnetic; science of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction. — **Mag'net-ize**, *v. t. & i.* To give or receive magnetic properties; attract.
Mag-nif'i-cent (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sent), *a.* Grand; splendid. — **Mag-nif'i-cence**, *n.*
Mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make greater; exaggerate; praise. — **Mag'ni-fi'er**, *n.*
Mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Bulk; size.
Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* American and Asiatic tree having large fragrant flowers.
Mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* Chattering bird resembling the jay.
Mag'uey (măg'wā), *n.* The century plant.
Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* South American tree, and its hard, reddish brown wood.
Ma-hom'ed-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕd-*a*n), etc. See Mohammedan.
Maid (mād), *n.* An unmarried woman; virgin; female servant. — **Maid'en**, *n.* A maid. — *a.* Fresh; new; pure. — **Maid'en-ly**, *a.* Gentle; modest. — **Maid'en-hair'**, *n.* An American fern. — **Maid'serv'ant**, *n.*
Mail (māl), *n.* Coat of steel; armor. — *v. t.* To arm or defend with mail.
Mail (māl), *n.* A bag; pouch for holding letters and papers; conveyance transporting the mail. — *v. t.* To send (letters, etc.) through the mail or post office; post.
Maim (mām), *v. t.* To mutilate; disable. — *n.* Privation of a limb or member; injury.
Main (mān), *n.* Strength; force; chief part; the great sea; a continent; principal duct or pipe. — *a.* Chief; leading; capital. — **Main'land'**, *n.* Continent; principal land; — opposed to *island*. — **Main'mast'**, *n.* Principal mast in a vessel. — **Main'sail'**, *n.* Principal sail of a vessel. — **Main'spring'**, *n.* Most important spring of a watch or other mechanism; efficient cause; most powerful motive. — **Main'stay'**, *n.* Ship's stay, extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop; main support.
Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* To hold or keep; defend; support; vindicate; allege. — *v. i.* To assert. — **Main'te-nance**, *n.* Support.
Maize (māz), *n.* Large American grass, used for forage and food; Indian corn.
Ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Possessing majesty; august; grand; stately; elevated. — **Maj'es-ty** (măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.* Grandeur; title of a king or queen, emperor or empress.
Ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* Military officer next above a captain; person of full age. — **Ma-jor'i-ty** (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The greater number; more than half; legal age; rank of a major.
Make (māk), *v. t.* To create; produce; effect; compel; form; arrive at. — *n.* Structure; texture; form. — **Make'-be-lieve'** (māk'bē-lēv'), *n.* Mere pretense; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.
Mal'a-chite (măl'ȧ-kīt), *n.* An ore of copper.

Mal′a-dy (măl′ȧ-dȳ), *n.* Sickness; illness.
Mal-ap′ro-pos′ (măl-ăp′rō-pō′), *a.* Unsuitable. — *adv.* Unsuitably.
Ma-la′ri-a (mȧ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Air tainted by noxious exhalations; morbid condition causing fever and ague, etc. — **Ma-la′ri-al, Ma-la′ri-ous,** *a.*
Mal′con-tent′ (măl′kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* Discontented.
Male (māl), *a.* Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. — *n.* A male animal.
Mal′e-dic′tion (măl′ē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* Curse.
Mal′e-fac′tor (măl′ē-făk′tẽr), *n.* One guilty of crime; criminal; felon; convict.
Ma-lev′o-lent (mȧ-lĕv′ō-lent), *a.* Malignant.
Mal′for-ma′tion (măl′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* Irregular formation of parts.
Mal′ice (măl′ĭs), *n.* Disposition to injure others; spite; ill will. — **Ma-li′cious** (mȧ-lĭsh′ŭs), *a.*
Ma-lign′ (mȧ-līn′), *a.* Having evil disposition toward others; pernicious. — *v. t.* To traduce; vilify. — **Ma-lig′nant** (-lĭg′nant), *a.* Malicious; heinous; tending to cause death. — *n.* One of evil intentions. — **Ma-lig′nan-cy, Ma-lig′ni-ty,** *n.*
Mall (mąl), *n.* Heavy wooden beetle; game played with mallets (*malls*) and balls; place where this game is played; shaded walk. — *v. t.* To beat with a mall.
Mal′lard (măl′lẽrd), *n.* A drake; large American and European wild duck.
Mal′le-a-ble (măl′lē-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being extended by beating or pressure.
Mal′let (măl′lĕt), *n.* Wooden hammer.
Mal′low (măl′lō), **Mal′lows,** *n.* Plant having mucilaginous qualities.
Mal-prac′tice (măl-prăk′tĭs), *n.* Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.
Malt (mąlt), *n.* Grain, steeped and dried for use in brewing.
Mal-treat′ (măl-trēt′), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse. — **Mal-treat′ment,** *n.*
Mam-ma′ (mȧ-mä′ *or* mä′mȧ), *n.* Mother.
Mam′ma (măm′mȧ), *n.* Glandular organ secreting milk; breast. — **Mam′mal,** *n.* Animal of the highest class of vertebrates, in which the female suckles its young. — ‖**Mam-ma′li-a** (-mā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Class of animals, comprehending mammals.
Mam′mon (măm′mŭn), *n.* Riches; wealth.
Mam′moth (măm′mŏth), *n.* An extinct elephant, of enormous size. — *a.* Huge.
Man (măn), *n.* The human race; human being; adult male person; piece with which a game is played. — *v. t.* To supply with men; fortify.
Man′a-cle *(măn′ȧ-k′l), n.* Handcuff; shackle. — *v. t. To shackle.*
Man′age (măn′āj), *v. t.* To direct; control; contrive; transact. — *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs. — **Man′age-a-ble,** *a.* Tractable; docile. — **Man′age-ment,** *n.* Conduct; government; direction; care; intrigue.
Man′da-rin′ (măn′dȧ-rēn′), *n.* Chinese public officer; small kind of orange.
Man′date (măn′dāt), *n.* Official or authoritative command. — **Man′da-to-ry,** *a.*
Man′di-ble (măn′dĭ-b′l), *n.* Jaw; lower jaw.
Man′drake (măn′drāk), *n.* Narcotic plant; the May apple.
Man′drel (măn′drĕl), *n.* Bar of metal holding work in position in a lathe.
Man′drill (măn′drĭl), *n.* Large West African baboon.

Mandrill.

Mane (mān), *n.* Long hair on the neck of the horse, lion, etc.
Ma-nege′ (mȧ-nāzh′), *n.* Art of horsemanship.
Ma-neu′ver (mȧ-nōō′vẽr), **Ma-nœu′vre,** *n.* Management; military or naval evolution; stratagem. — *v. i. & t.* To manage skillfully; change position.
Man′ga-nese′ (măn′gȧ-nēs′), *n.* A chemical element, difficult to fuse, but easily oxidized.
Mange (mānj), *n.* Scab or itch in beasts.
Man′gel-wur′zel (măn′g′l-wûr′z′l), *n.* A large field beet, used as feed for cattle.
Man′ger (mān′jẽr), *n.* Trough to hold fodder for horses and cattle, in a stable.
Man′gle (măn′g′l), *v. t.* To hack; mutilate.
Man′gle (măn′g′l), *n.* Machine for smoothing cloth by rollers. — *v. t.* To smooth.
Man′go (măn′gō), *n.* Fruit of the mango, an East Indian tree, akin to the sumac; green muskmelon pickled.
Man′grove (măn′grōv), *n.* Tropical tree, rooting in muddy shores.
Man′gy (mān′jȳ), *a.* Infected with mange; scabby.
Man′hood (măn′hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a man; courage.
Ma′ni-a (mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Insanity; madness; inordinate fondness. — **Ma′ni-ac,** *a.* Raving; mad. — *n.* Madman.
Man′i-fest (măn′ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Clearly visible; apparent; plain; obvious. — *n.* List of a ship's cargo. — *v. t.* To disclose; reveal; display. — **Man′i-fes-ta′tion,** *n.* — **Man′i-fes′to,** *n.* A public declaration.

Man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* Various.
Man'i-kin (măn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* Little man; dwarf; model of the parts of the human body. [ing cassava and tapioca.
Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* Tropical plant yield-
Ma-nip'u-late (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To handle. — **Ma-nip'u-la'tion,** *n.*
Man'kind' (măn'kīnd'), *n.* Human race; male portion of the human race.
Man'ly (măn'lȳ), *a.* Becoming a man; not childish; brave.
Man'na (măn'nȧ), *n.* Food miraculously furnished for the Israelites in the wilderness; medicinal secretion from trees.
Man'ner (măn'nẽr), *n.* Mode of action; form; style; kind; method. — **Man'ner-ism,** *n.* Studied mode of action. — **Man'ner-ly,** *a.* Showing good manners; civil.
Ma-nœu'vre, *n.* & *v.* Maneuver. [ship.
Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.* A war-
Man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* Land belonging to a lord. — **Ma-no'ri-al,** *a.*
Manse (măns), *n.* Dwelling house, with land attached; parsonage. [house.
Man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* Large dwelling
Man'slaugh'ter (măn'slạ'tẽr), *n.* Slaying of men; unlawful killing of a man without malice. [above a fireplace.
Man'tel (măn't'l), **Man'tel-piece',** *n.* Shelf
Man-til'la (măn-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* Lady's cloak.
Man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.* Voracious insect of slender, grotesque form.

Mantis.

Man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* Loose outer garment; cloak; envelope. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cover; disguise; suffuse (with blushes).
Man'u-al (măn'ū-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by, the hand. — *n.* Small book; keyboard of an organ.
Man'u-fac'ture (măn'ū-făk'tūr), *n.* A making wares by hand, machinery, etc.; article made. — *v. t.* To fabricate; work (raw materials) into forms for use. — **Man'u-fac'to-ry,** *n.* Place where anything is manufactured; factory.
Man'u-mit' (măn'ū-mĭt'), *v. t.* To release from slavery. — **Man'u-mis'sion,** *n.*
Ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.* To enrich (land) by applying fertilizers. — *n.* Fertilizer.
Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* Written with the hand; not printed. — *n.* Book or paper written by the hand; — abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.*
Man'y (mĕn'ȳ), *a.* Numerous; various. — *n.* A multitude; great number.
Map (măp), *n.* A delineation of the earth or of a part of it; chart. — *v. t.* To draw.
Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* Deciduous tree, of many species. [*n.* Blemish.
Mar (mär), *v. t.* To damage; disfigure. —
Ma-raud' (mȧ-rạd'), *v. i.* To plunder.
Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* Massive limestone; thing made of marble; little ball used as a plaything. — *a.* Like marble; white; cold; unfeeling. [year.
March (märch), *n.* Third month of the
March (märch), *v. i.* To move in order or in a stately manner. — *n.* Advance of troops; regular advance; music for marching.
March (märch), *n.* Frontier; border.
Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* Wife or widow of a marquis.
Mare (mâr), *n.* Female of the horse kind.
Mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* Border; verge; edge; difference between price of purchase and sale. [aster.
Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* Daisy; China
Mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* Plant bearing yellow flowers.
Ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Pertaining to the sea, navigation, naval affairs, etc.; nautical. — *n.* Soldier serving on shipboard; shipping of a country.
Mar'i-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* A sailor.
Mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-t*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a husband.
Mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tĭm), *a.* Belonging to the ocean, navigation, commerce, etc.
Mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-r*a*m), *n.* Mintlike plant.
Mark (märk), *n.* Small German silver coin.
Mark (märk), *n.* Visible sign, as a line, point, stamp, figure, etc.; token; preëminence; thing aimed at; badge; symptom. — *v. t.* To make a sign upon; note; observe; indicate; impress. — *v. i.* To note.
Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* Meeting for traffic; region where an article may be disposed of; demand. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; bargain. — *v. t.* To offer (goods) for sale; traffic in. — **Mar'ket-a-ble,** *a.* Salable.
Marks'man (märks'm*a*n), *n.* One who shoots well. — **Marks'man-ship,** *n.*
Marl (märl), *n.* Earthy substance, containing lime, clay, and sand. — *v. t.* To cover or manure with marl.
Marl (märl), *v. t.* To wind (rope) with marline. — **Mar'line** (mär'lĭn), *n.* Small line for winding and protecting ropes and cables.
Marl'y (märl'ȳ), **Mar-la'ceous** (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like or containing marl.

Mar′ma-lade (mär′mȧ-lād), *n.* Preserve made of boiled pulp of fruits.

Mar′mot (mär′mŏt), *n.* Rabbit-like rodent, of the Alps and Pyrenees; American woodchuck; also, the prairie dog, gopher, ground squirrel, etc. [— *n.* A claret color.

Ma-roon′ (mȧ-rōōn′), *a.* Brownish crimson.

Mar′quis (mär′kwĭs), *n.* Nobleman next below a duke. — ‖**Mar′quise′** (mȧr′kēz′), *n.* Wife of a marquis; marchioness.

Mar′riage (măr′rĭj), *n.* A being married; matrimony; wedding.—**Mar′riage-a-ble**, *a.*

Mar′row (măr′rō), *n.* Soft substance in bones; essence. — **Mar′row-fat**, *n.* A rich but late variety of pea. [lock.

Mar′ry (măr′rȳ), *v. t. & i.* To join in wed-

Mars (märz), *n.* Mythical god of war; planet next beyond the earth, having a red light.

Mar-seilles′ (mär-sālz′), *n.* Double cloth, made of two series of interlacing threads.

Marsh (märsh), *n.* Low, wet ground; swamp. — **Marsh′y**, *a.* Swampy.

Mar′shal (mär′sh*a*l), *n.* Chief military commander; civil officer, having direction of ceremonials, etc. — *v. t.* To arrange; lead.

Mar-su′pi-al (mär-sū′pĭ-*a*l), *a.* Having a *marsupium*, or pouch for carrying the immature young. — *n.* One of the *Marsupialia*, or mammals, like the kangaroos and opossums. [market.

Mart (märt), *n.* Place of sale or traffic;

Mar′ten (mär′tĕn), *n.* A martin.

Mar′ten (mär′tĕn), *n.* Fur-yielding animal allied to the weasel.

Marten.

Mar′tial (mär′sh*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to war; warlike; brave.

Mar′tin (mär′tĭn), *n.* Bird of the swallow kind.

Mar′tin-gale (mär′tĭn-gāl), *n.* Strap to hold down a horse's head; spar, under a ship's bowsprit.

Mar′tyr (mär′tĕr), *n.* One who suffers death or great sacrifice for a principle. — *v. t.* To persecute; torture. — **Mar′tyr-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Sufferings of a martyr.

Mar′vel (mär′vĕl), *n.* Prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* To wonder. — **Mar′vel-ous**, *a.* Exciting wonder; surpassing belief; strange.

Mas′cu-line (măs′kū-lĭn), *a.* Of the male sex; not feminine or effeminate; strong.

Mash (măsh), *n.* Mass of ingredients; mixture of malt and warm water. — *v. t.* To crush.

Mask (mȧsk), *n.* Cover for the face; disguise; pretext. — *v. t. & i.* To conceal.

Ma′son (mā′s'n), *n.* Builder in stone and brick; member of the fraternity of Freemasons. — **Ma-son′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Freemasons. — **Ma′son-ry**, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of Freemasons.

Masque (mȧsk), *n.* A mask; masquerade. — **Mas′quer-ade′** (măs′kẽr-ād′), *n.* Social assembly of persons wearing masks; false show. — *v. i. & t.* To disguise.

Mass (mȧs), *n.* Roman Catholic celebration of the Eucharist; musical composition adapted to this service.

Mass (mȧs), *n.* Heap; bulk; main body. — *v. t.* To assemble.

Mas′sa-cre (măs′sȧ-kẽr), *n.* Killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; butchery. — *v. t.* To murder barbarously.

Mas′sage (măs′sȧj), *n.* Remedial rubbing of the body. [ponderous.

Mass′ive (măs′ĭv), **Mass′y**, *a.* Weighty;

Mast (mȧst), *n.* Upright spar in a vessel, to sustain sails, rigging, etc.

Mast (mȧst), *n.* Fruit of the oak and other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Mas′ter (mȧs′tẽr), *n.* Chief; manager; teacher; commander. — *v. t.* To conquer; become an adept in. — **Mas′ter-ly**, *a.* Skillful; arbitrary. — *adv.* With the skill of a master. — **Mas′ter-piece′**, *n.* A capital performance. — **Mas′ter-y**, *n.* Supremacy; eminent skill. [**Mas′ti-ca′tion**, *n.*

Mas′ti-cate (măs′tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To chew. —

Mas′tiff (mȧs′tĭf), *n.* Large dog, of great strength and courage.

Mas′to-don (măs′tō-dŏn), *n.* Extinct mammal resembling the elephant.

Mat (măt), *n.* Texture of rushes, etc., to be laid on a floor; thing closely interwoven. — *v. t. & i.* To twist; entangle.

Match (măch), *n.* Combustible substance for lighting a fire, firing artillery, etc.

Match (măch), *n.* Thing equal or similar to another; mate; contest of strength or skill; marriage. — *v. t.* To pair; put in competition; marry. — *v. i.* To be united in marriage; be of equal size or quality; correspond. — **Match′less**, *a.* Having no equal.

Mate (māt), *n.* Companion; husband or wife; ship's officer ranking next below the captain; match. — *v. t. & i.* To match.

Ma-te′ri-al (mȧ-tē′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Physical; bodily; weighty; essential. — *n.* Substance of which anything is made.

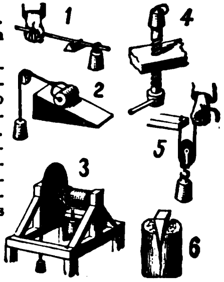
Ma-ter′nal (mȧ-tẽr′n*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a mother; motherly. — **Ma-ter′ni-ty**, *n.*

Math′e-mat′ic (măth′ē-măt′ĭk), **Math′e-mat′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining or according to principles of mathematics; theoretically precise.—**Math′e-ma-ti′cian** (-mȧ-tĭsh′*a*n),

n. One well versed in mathematics. — **Math'e-mat'ics,** *n.* Science of quantities or magnitudes.
Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the morning. — *n.* Morning worship.
‖**Mat'i-née'** (măt'ĭ-nā'), *n.* Reception or entertainment early in the day.
Mat'ress (măt'rĕs), *n.* Mattress.
Ma'trice (mā'trĭs), *n.* Matrix.
Mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing, also the killer, of one's mother.
Ma-tric'u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To admit as member (of a society, college, etc.). — *n.* One matriculated. — **Ma-tric'u-la'tion,** *n.*
Mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Marriage; wedlock. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al,** *a.*
Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.* Die; mold.
Ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* Wife; housekeeper; nurse in a hospital. — **Ma'tron-ize,** *v. t.* To superintend; chaperone.
Mat'ter (măt'tẽr), *n.* Substance of which bodies are composed; material; affair; business; importance; pus. — *v. i.* To import; signify. — **Mat'ter-of-fact',** *a.* Adhering to facts; dry.
Mat'ting (măt'tĭng), *n.* Mats; materials for mats.
Mat'tock (măt'tŭk), *n.* Implement, having one blade like an adz, the other like a pickax.

Mattock.

Mat'tress (măt'trĕs), *n.* Bed stuffed with hair, etc., and quilted.
Mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To ripen; suppurate. — **Mat'u-ra'tion,** *n.*
Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.* Ripe; prepared; ready. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; make ready for use. — *v. i.* To become ripe; become due, as a note. — **Ma-tu'ri-ty,** *n.*
Maud'lin (mạd'lĭn), *a.* Sentimental; silly.
Maul (mạl), *n.* Heavy wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat.
Mau'so-le'um (mạ'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.* Magnificent tomb; monument.
Mauve (mōv), *n.* A lilac color.
Maw (mạ), *n.* Stomach of a beast; craw of a bird.
Max'il-lar (măks'ĭl-lẽr), **Max'il-la-ry** (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the jaw.
Max'im (măks'ĭm), *n.* Adage; proverb.
Max'i-mum (măks'ĭ-mŭm), *n.* The greatest quantity or value; highest point or degree. — *a.* Greatest.
May (mā), *v. aux.* To be possible or able; have license. — **May'be,** *adv.* Perhaps.
May (mā), *n.* Fifth month of the year.
May'or (mā'ẽr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city. — **May'or-al-ty,** *n.* Office of mayor.
Maze (māz), *n.* Confusing network of paths; perplexity; intricacy. — *v. t.* To amaze; bewilder.
Me (mē), *pron.* Myself; the person speaking; — objective case of *I.*
Mead (mēd), *n.* Drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla, etc.
Mead (mēd), **Mead'ow** (mĕd'ō), *n.* Tract of grass land.
Mea'ger (mē'gẽr), *a.* Thin; poor; scanty.
Meal (mēl), *n.* Food taken at one time.
Meal (mēl), *n.* Ground and unbolted grain; flour from beans, pease, etc.; any substance coarsely pulverized.
Meal'time' (mēl'tīm'), *n.* Usual hour of taking a meal.
Meal'y (mēl'ȳ), *a.* Like meal; soft.
Mean (mēn), *v. t.* & *i.* To intend; signify.
Mean (mēn), *a.* Base; humble; vile; servile; sordid; niggardly.
Mean (mēn), *a.* Occupying a middle position; average; intermediate. — *n.* Something between extremes; quantity having an intermediate value between others. *Pl.* property; instrumentality.
Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* Winding course or movement. — *v. t.* & *i.* To wind or turn.
Mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* Intent; aim; sense.
Meant (mĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Mean, *v. t.*
Mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), **Mean'while',** *n.* Intervening time. — *adv.* In the interval.
Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* Contagious febrile eruption. — **Mea'sly** (mē'zlȳ), *a.*
Meas'ure (mĕzh'ūr), *n.* That by which extent is found or expressed; moderation; division of time in music; poetic meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of; value; adjust; distribute by measure. — *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness. — **Meas'ure-less,** *a.* Limitless; vast; infinite. — **Meas'ure-ment,** *n.*
Meat (mēt), *n.* Food; flesh used as food.
Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* Artisan; one who shapes materials by tools. — **Me-chan'ic, Me-chan'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to mechanics, laws of motion, or machinery. — **Mechanical powers.** Certain simple instruments, with their modifications,



Mechanical Powers.
1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa.* — **Mech'a-ni'cian** (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'*a*n), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist. — **Me-chan'ics**, *n.* Science of the action of forces on bodies. — **Mech'an-ism** (mĕk'*a*n-ĭz'm), *n.* Construction of a machine; parts of a machine. — **Mech'an-ist**, *n.*

Med'al (mĕd'*a*l), *n.* Disk of metal struck with a device. — **Me-dal'lic**, *a.*

Me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* Medal or memorial coin; tablet bearing figures in relief.

Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To interfere in others' affairs. — **Med'dle-some**, *a.*

Me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'v*a*l), *a.* Relating to the Middle Ages. [mean.

Me'di-al (mē'dĭ-*a*l), *a.* Noting an average;

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* Being between the extremes; middle; acting by means.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To arbitrate; intercede.—**Me'di-a'tion**, *n.*—**Me'di-a'tor**, *n.*

Med'ic-al (mĕd'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or the art of healing; medicinal. — **Med'i-ca-ment**, *n.* Medicine; healing application. — **Med'i-cate**, *v. t.* To tincture with medicine; heal; cure. — **Med'i-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Me-dic'i-nal** (mē-dĭs'ĭ-n*a*l), *a.* Healing; curative. — **Med'i-cine** (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* Remedy; science of preventing, curing, or alleviating, disease.

Me'di-e'val (mē'dĭ-ē'v*a*l), *a.* Mediæval.

Me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kẽr), *a.* Ordinary; commonplace. — **Me'di-oc'ri-ty**, *n.*

Med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To dwell (on anything) in thought; study. — **Med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (mĕd'ĭ-tĕr-rā'nē-*a*n), *a.* Inclosed with land.

Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* That which lies in the middle; mean; agency.

Med'lar (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* A tree, and its apple-like fruit, eaten only in a state of decay.

Med'ley (mĕd'lȳ), *n.* Mixture; hodgepodge.

Meed (mēd), *n.* Reward; recompense.

Meek (mēk), *a.* Not easy to provoke; humble.

Meet (mēt), *v. t.* & *i.* To come together; join. — *n.* Assemblage; place of meeting. — **Meet'ing**, *n.* A coming together; interview; congregation; assembly; junction; union. — **Meet'ing-house'**, *n.* Place of worship.

Meet (mēt), *a.* Adapted; fit; suitable.

Mel'an-chol'ic (mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed. — **Mel'an-chol-y** (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ȳ), *n.* Gloomy state of mind. — *a.* Sad; unhappy; dismal; afflictive.

Mel'io-rate (*mēl'yō-rāt*), *v. t.* & *i.* To better.

Mel-lif'lu-ent (*mĕl-lĭf'lū-ĕnt*), **Mel-lif'lu-ous** (*-ŭs*), *a. Smooth; sweetly flowing.*

Mel'low (mĕl'lō), *a.* Soft; ripe; genial; jovial. — *v. t.* & *i.* To ripen; soften.

Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* Small reed organ. [melody; agreeable to the ear.

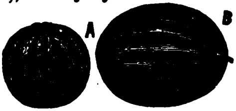
Me-lo'di-ous (mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing

Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ), *n.* A sensational play. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Like melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

Mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dȳ), *n.* Rhythmical succession of single tones; tune.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A juicy fruit.

Melt (mĕlt), *v. t.* & *i.* To dissolve; fuse; thaw; soften.



A Muskmelon. *B* Watermelon.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* Part of an animal body; limb; one of a society, community, etc. — **Mem'ber-ship**, *n.*

Mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* Thin tissue covering part of the body. [venir.

Me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.* Reminder; sou-

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr), *n.* Written account; biography; proceedings of a society.

Mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be remembered; famous; remarkable.

Mem'o-ran'dum (mĕm'ō-răn'dŭm), *n.* Record of something to be remembered.

Me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Preservative of memory. — *n.* Thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, occurrence, etc.; representation of facts made with a petition. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who presents a memorial. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* To petition by memorial.

Mem'o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To commit to memory; learn by heart.

Mem'o-ry (mĕm'ō-rȳ), *n.* Faculty by which the mind retains knowledge; time within which events can be remembered; recollection; reminiscence.

Men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

Men'ace (mĕn'ās), *n.* Threat; show of coming evil. — *v. t.* & *i.* To threaten.

Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ẽr ȳ), *n.* Collection of wild animals for exhibition.

Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To repair; improve.

Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Given to deception; lying.—**Men-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Men'di-cant (mĕn'dĭ-k*a*nt), *a.* Begging; living on alms. — *n.* A beggar. — **Men'di-can-cy**, **Men-dic'i-ty** (-dĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* An American sea fish of the herring kind.

Men'ial (mēn'y*a*l), *a.* Servile; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant.

Men′in-gi′tis (mĕn′ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of membranes about the brain and spinal cord.

Me-nis′cus (mē-nĭs′kŭs), *n.* Crescent; lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Men′sal (mĕn′s*a*l), *a.* Occurring monthly.

Men′tal (mĕn′t*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the mind.

Men′tion (mĕn′shŭn), *n.* Notice; remark. — *v. t.* To speak briefly of; name.

Men′tor (mĕn′tŏr), *n.* A wise counselor.

Mer′can-tile (mẽr′kăn-tĭl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants or business; commercial.

Mer′ce-na-ry (mẽr′sē-nā-rȳ), *a.* Acting for reward or pay; sordid; selfish. — *n.* A hireling; soldier hired into foreign service.

Mer′chan-dise (mẽr′ch*a*n-dīz), *n.* A trading; traffic; goods; commodities.

Mer′chant (mẽr′ch*a*nt), *n.* A trader. — *a.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. — **Mer′chant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit for market; salable. — **Mer′chant-man**, *n.* Trading vessel.

Mer′ci-ful (mẽr′sĭ-ful), *a.* Full of mercy; unwilling to give pain; humane; benignant. — **Mer′ci-less**, *a.* Relentless; cruel.

Mer-cu′ri-al (mẽr-kū′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Active; fickle; sprightly; containing or caused by the mineral mercury.

Mer′cu-ry (mẽr′kū-rȳ), *n.* In Roman mythology, the messenger of the gods; planet nearest the sun; metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver.

Mer′cy (mẽr′sȳ), *n.* Tenderness to an offender; clemency; pity; mildness.

Mere (mēr), *a.* Unmixed; pure; simple.

Mere (mēr), *n.* A pool; lake.

Mere (mēr), *n.* A boundary.

Merge (mẽrj), *v. t.* & *i.* To immerse; sink.

Me-rid′i-an (mē-rĭd′ĭ-*a*n), *a.* At or pertaining to midday, to the highest point attained by the sun, or to the highest point of prosperity, etc. — *n.* Midday; noon; culmination; a great circle of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Me-ri′no (mē-rē′nō), *a.* Pertaining to a Spanish breed of sheep or its fine wool. — *n.* Sheep of a breed originally from Spain; a thin fabric, of merino wool.

Merino Sheep.

Mer′it (mĕr′ĭt), *n.* A deserving well or ill; worth; reward deserved. — *v. t.* To deserve. — **Mer′i-to′ri-ous**, *a.*

Mer′maid (mẽr′mād), *n.* Fabled sea nymph, having a fish's tail, instead of legs.

Mer′ry (mĕr′rȳ), *a.* Brisk; noisily gay; lively. — **Mer′ri-ment**, *n.*

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* Space between threads of a net; network. — *v. t.* To insnare.

Mes-mer′ic (mĕz-mĕr′ĭk), **Mes-mer′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism. — **Mes′mer-ism** (mĕz′mẽr-ĭz′m), *n.* The inducing a state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the mind of the recipient. — **Mes′mer-ist**, *n.* — **Mes′mer-ize**, *v. t.* To bring into a mesmeric sleep.

Mess (mĕs), *n.* Food set on a table at one time; persons who eat together; a mixed mass; confusion; blunder.

Mes′sage (mĕs′sāj), *n.* Notice sent from one person to another. — **Mes′sen-ger** (-sĕn-jẽr), *n.* Bearer of a message or errand.

Mes-si′ah (mĕs-sī′ȧ), *n.* Christ, the anointed.

Mes′sieurs (*E.* mĕsh′yẽrz; *F.* mā′syẽ′), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen; — abbr. to *Messrs.*, and used as plural of *Mr.*

Met (mĕt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of MEET.

Met′al (mĕt′*a*l), *n.* An elementary substance, insoluble in water, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; material; temper. — **Me-tal′lic** (mē-tăl′lĭk), *a.*

Met′a-mor′phose (mĕt′ȧ-môr′fōs), *v. t.* To transform; transmute. — **Met′a-mor′phose, Met′a-mor′pho-sis** (-fō-sĭs), *n.* Change.

Met′a-phor (mĕt′ȧ-fŏr), *n.* A short similitude or comparison. — **Met′a-phor′ic** (-fŏr′ĭk), **Met′a-phor′ic-al**, *a.* Figurative.

Met′a-phys′ic-al (mĕt′ȧ-fĭz′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining, or according, to the principles of metaphysics. — **Met′a-phy-si′cian** (-zĭsh′*a*n), *n.* One versed in metaphysics. — **Met′a-phys′ics**, *n.* Science of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology.

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure.

Me′te-or (mē′tē-ẽr), *n.* Phenomenon in the atmosphere (clouds, rain, snow, etc.); transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere. — **Me′te-or′ic** (-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to meteors; atmospheric; influenced by the weather; brilliant and transient. — **Me′te-or-ite, Me′te-or′o-lite** (-ŏr′ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone. — **Me′te-or-ol′o-gy** (-ẽr-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of atmospheric phenomena. — **Me′te-or-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

Me′ter (mē′tẽr), *n.* One that metes or measures; instrument for measuring quantity (of water or gas consumed, etc.).

Me′ter (mē′tẽr), *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, etc.; rhythm; verse; measure of 39.37 inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures.

Me-thinks′ (mē-thĭnks′), *v. impers.* It seems to me.

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* Orderly procedure; mode; system; rule. — **Me-thod'ic** (mē-thŏd'ĭk), **Me-thod'ic-al**, *a.* Systematic.
Meth'o-dist (mĕth'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* One of a Christian sect founded by John Wesley. — **Meth'o-dis'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling the Methodists; rigid; strict.
Meth'od-ize (mĕth'ŭd-īz), *v. t.* To regulate.
Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Relating to measurement, to the meter, or to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the unit. — **Met'ric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to measure or measurement.
Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* Mother city; capital. — **Met'ro-pol'i-tan**, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. — *n.* An archbishop.
Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* Quality of temperament; spirit; disposition. — **Met'tle-some**, *a.* Full of spirit; fiery.
Mew (mū), *n.* A sea gull.
Mew (mū), *v. i.* To cry, as a cat. — *n.* Cry of a cat.
Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* To cry, as a child; squall.
Mi (mē), *n.* Syllable indicating the third tone of the musical scale.
Mi'asm (mī'ăz'm), **Mi-as'ma** (mī-ăz'mȧ), *n.* Infection floating in the air; noxious effluvia. — **Mi-as'mal**, **Mi'as-mat'ic**, *a.*
Mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* A mineral cleaving into thin, elastic plates, used like glass; isinglass.
Mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of Mouse.
Mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* Microscopic organism; germ; disease germ.
Mi'cro-cosm (mī'krŏ-kŏz'm), *n.* A little world; man, as an epitome of the universe.
Mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for very small measurements.
Mi'cro-scope (mī'krŏ-skōp), *n.* Instrument for examining objects too minute for the naked eye. — **Mi'cro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al**, *a.*
Mid (mĭd), *a.* Middle. — **Mid'day'**, *n.* Middle of the day; noon.
Mid'dle (mĭd'd'l), *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; mean; mid; intervening. — *n.* Point equally distant from the extremities; midst; waist. — **Mid'dling**, *a.* Of middle rank or quality; moderate; ordinary.

Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Midge (mĭj), *n.* A small, biting fly.
Mid'land (mĭd'land), *a.* In the interior country. — *n.* Central region.
Mid'night' (mĭd'nīt'), *n.* Middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night. — *a.* Being in the middle of the night; very dark.
Mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* Middle rib or vein in a leaf.
Mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* Diaphragm, or muscle separating thorax and abdomen.
Mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'man), *n.* Lowest grade of officer in a war-ship.
Mid'ships (mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly, *amidships.*

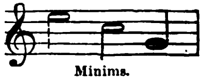
Midrib.

Midst (mĭdst), *n.* Interior or central part; middle. — *adv.* In the middle.
Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mẽr), *n.* Middle of summer.
Mid'way' (mĭd'wā'), *n.* Middle of the way or distance. — *a.* & *adv.* Halfway.
Mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr), *n.* Middle of winter.
Mien (mēn), *n.* Appearance; look; air.
Miff (mĭf), *n.* Slight resentment; tiff.
Might (mīt), *imp.* of May.
Might (mīt), *n.* Force; ability; capacity. — **Might'y**, *a.* Having great strength; valiant; wonderful. — **Might'i-ly**, *adv.*
Mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* Plant bearing flowers of delicate fragrance.
Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* To change one's residence; pass periodically to a warmer climate, etc. — **Mi-gra'tion**, *n.* A migrating. — **Mi'gra-to-ry**, *a.*
Mil'age (mīl'āj), **Mile'age**, *n.* Allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile.
Milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk.
Mild (mīld), *a.* Tender and gentle; soothing; placid; merciful mollifying.
Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* Growth of whitish, powdery fungi on decaying substances. — *v. t.* & *i.* To decay.
Mile (mīl), *n.* Measure of distance, of 5,280 feet.
Mile'post' (mīl'pōst'), **Mile'stone'**, *n.* Post or stone set to mark the distance of a mile.
Mil'i-tant (mĭl'ĭ-tant), *a.* Engaged in war.
Mil'i-ta-ry (mĭl'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.
Mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To oppose; fight.
Mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ȧ), *n.* Body of citizens enrolled for military discipline.
Milk (mĭlk), *n.* White fluid secreted by female mammals for nourishment of their young; juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from. — **Milk'y**, *a.*
Mill (mĭl), *n.* An imaginary money of the United States, worth one tenth of a cent.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* Machine for grinding; building with machinery for manufacturing. — *v. t.* To grind; pass through a machine; stamp in a press.
Mill'dam' (mĭl'dăm'), *n.* A dam to raise water sufficiently to turn a mill wheel.
Mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'lē-nā'rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. — *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years. — **Mil-len'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years. — **Mil-len'ni-um**, *n.* A thousand years; the thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.
Mil'le-ped (mĭl'lē-pĕd), *n.* Insect having many feet.
Mil'le-pore (mĭl'lē-pōr), *n.* A kind of coral, perforated with minute cells.
Mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* Manager of a mill; moth whose wings have feathers resembling dust on a miller's clothes.
Mil'let (mĭl'lĕt), *n.* Forage grass bearing numerous small roundish grains.

Millet.

Mil'li-ard (mĭl'lĭ-ärd), *n.* A thousand millions; a billion.
‖**Mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* Metric weight of one million grams.
Mil'li-gram (mĭl'lĭ-grăm), *n.* A metric weight, the thousandth part of a gram.
Mil'li-li'ter (mĭl'lĭ-lē'tẽr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a liter.
Mil'li-me'ter (mĭl'lĭ-mē'tẽr), *n.* A metric lineal measure, the thousandth part of a meter.
Mil'li-ner (mĭl'lĭ-nẽr), *n.* Maker of women's headdresses, hats, etc. — **Mil'li-ner-y** (mĭl'lĭ-nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Articles sold by milliners; the business of a milliner.
Mill'ing (mĭl'ĭng), *n.* A passing through a mill, edging coin, dressing surfaces, etc.
Mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* One thousand thousand, written 1,000,000; an indefinitely large number. — **Mil'lion-aire'** (-âr'), *n.* One worth millions; very rich person.
Mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* A stone used in grinding grain, etc.
Milt (mĭlt), *n.* The spleen.
Milt (mĭlt), *n.* Soft roe of fish.
Mime (mīm), *n.* A kind of farce, or actor in it. — **Mim'ic** (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* Imitative. — *n.* An imitator. — *v. t.* & *i.* To ape; mock. — **Mim'ick-er**, *n.* — **Mim'ic-ry**, *n.* Imitation.
Min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* Slender turret on a Mohammedan mosque.
Min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Threatening.
Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* To cut into very small pieces; hash; weaken; clip (words or expressions). — *v. i.* To walk with short steps; speak with affected nicety. — **Mince'-meat'**, *n.* Meat chopped fine, seasoned with fruit and spices, etc.
Mind (mīnd), *n.* Intellect; spiritual nature; opinion; purpose; memory. — *v. t.* To observe; obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined. — **Mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed. — **Mind'ful**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.
Mine (mīn), *a.* & *pron.* Belonging to me; my.
Mine (mīn), *n.* Pit from which minerals are dug; passage under ground; source of wealth. — *v. i.* To burrow in the earth. — *v. t.* To dig away the foundation of; sap.
Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-*a*l), *n.* Inorganic chemical substance; anything neither animal nor vegetable. — *a.* Pertaining to minerals. — **Min'er-al-og'ic-al** (-ŏj'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy. — **Min'er-al'o-gy**, *n.* Science of minerals. — **Min'er-al'o-gist**, *n.*
Min'gle (mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite; mix.
Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n.* A painting on a reduced scale; greatly diminished form. — *a.* On a small scale.
Min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* Anything very minute; drop; half note (in music). — **Min'i-mize**, *v. t.* To reduce to the smallest part possible. — **Min'i-mum**, *n.* Least quantity assignable; trifle.


Minims.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* A favorite; flatterer; small printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is in *minion* type.

Min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A servant; officer charged with affairs of state; representative of a government at a foreign court; clergyman; priest. — *v. t.* To supply; administer. — *v. i.* To afford supplies; officiate. — **Min'is-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ministry; official; clerical; priestly. — **Min'is-tra'tion**, *n.* A performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; ecclesiastical function. — **Min'is-try**, *n.* Ministration; body of ministers; clergy; employment.
Mink (mĭnk), *n.* Animal like the weasel.
Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* A very small fish.
Mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* Inferior; less; smaller. — *n.* One under legal age. — **Mi-nor'i-ty** (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being under age; the smaller number.
Min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* Church of a monastery.
Min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* Bard; singer and harper. — **Min'strel-sy**, *n.* Art of min-

strels; collective body of minstrels or of songs. [fragrant oil.
Mint (mĭnt), *n.* Aromatic plant, yielding
Mint (mĭnt), *n.* Place where money is coined. — *v. t.* To stamp (money); coin; fabricate.
Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* Number from which another is to be subtracted.
Min'u-et (mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* Slow, graceful dance.
Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* Less; negative.
Mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'), *a.* Very small; exact.
Min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* Sixtieth part of an hour or of a degree; record. — *v. t.* To make a note of; jot down.
Minx (mĭnks), *n.* A pert girl.
Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* A wonder; supernatural event. — **Mi-rac'u-lous** (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [and fix in mire; soil.
Mire (mīr), *n.* Deep mud. — *v. t.* To plunge
Mirk (mẽrk), *a.* Dark; murky. — *n.* Darkness; gloom. — **Mirk'y**, *a.* Obscure.
Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *n.* A looking-glass; pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect back.
Mirth (mẽrth), *n.* Noisy gayety; fun; jollity. — **Mirth'ful**, *a.* Jovial.
Mir'y (mīr'ȳ), *a.* Full, or consisting, of mud.
Mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* Mishap.
Mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), **Mis-an'thro-pist** (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A hater of mankind. — **Mis'an-throp'ic** (-thrŏp'ĭk), **Mis'an-throp'ic-al**, *a.* Hating mankind. — **Mis-an'thro-py**, *n.*
Mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ăp-plī'), *v. t.* To apply wrongly. — **Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*
Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense. — **Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion**, *n.*
Mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To use wrongly. — **Mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion**, *n.*
Mis'be-have' (mĭs'bē-hāv'), *v. i.* To behave improperly. — **Mis'be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.*
Mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To calculate erroneously; mistake in judging. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion**, *n.*
Mis-car'ry (mĭs-kăr'rȳ), *v. i.* To fail of success. — **Mis-car'riage** (-rĭj), *n.*
Mis'cel-la'ne-ous (mĭs'sĕl-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. — **Mis'cel-la-ny**, *n.* A mixture of various kinds; medley; collection of compositions on various subjects.
Mis-chance' (mĭs-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; disaster. — *v. i.* To happen amiss.
Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* Evil, whether intended or not; harm. — **Mis'chie-vous** (-chē-vŭs), *a.*
Mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* & *i.* To conceive or interpret wrongly; mistake. — **Mis'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*
Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct; mismanagement; offense. — **Mis'con-duct'**, *v. t.* & *i.* To mismanage.
Mis'con-struc'tion (mĭs'kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Wrong interpretation. — **Mis-con'strue** (mĭs-kŏn'strụ), *v. t.* To construe or interpret erroneously.
Mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t.* & *i.* To mistake in counting. — *n.* Wrong numbering.
Mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-*a*nt), *n.* An infidel; vile wretch. — *a.* Unscrupulous; rascally.
Mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *n.* Wrong date. — *v. t.* To date erroneously.
Mis-deed' (mĭs-dēd'), *n.* Evil action; crime
Mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill. — **Mis'de-mean'or**, *n.*
Mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly; send astray. — **Mis'di-rec'tion**, *n.*
Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.* & *i.* To do wrongly; commit a fault or crime. — **Mis-do'er**, *n.*
Mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.
Mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* Covetous person; niggard. — **Mi'ser-ly**, *a.* Sordid; mean.
Mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* In a state of misery; causing misery; worthless; despicable; wretched. — **Mis'er-y**, *n.* Great unhappiness; distress; misfortune.
Mis-fit' (mĭs-fĭt'), *n.* A bad fit.
Mis-for'tune (mĭs-fôr'tŭn), *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; disaster.
Mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To fill with doubt; fail. — **Mis-giv'ing**, *n.* Distrust.
Mis-got'ten (mĭs-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly obtained. [ill. — **Mis-gov'ern-ment**, *n.*
Mis-gov'ern (mĭs-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To govern
Mis-guide' (mĭs-gīd'), *v. t.* To direct ill; lead into error. — **Mis-guid'ance**, *n.*
Mis-hap' (mĭs-hăp'), *n.* Accident; ill luck.
Mis'in-form' (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give false information. — **Mis-in'for-ma'tion**, *n.*
Mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn-tẽr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret, understand, or explain amiss. — **Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion**, *n.*
Mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly; misconstrue. — **Mis-judg'ment**, *n.* [place; lose.
Mis-lay' (mĭs-lā'), *v. t.* To lay in a wrong
Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead astray.
Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'āj), *v. i.* & *t.* To manage improperly. — **Mis-man'age-ment**, *n.* [wrong name.
Mis-name' (mĭs-nām'), *v. t.* To call by a
Mis-no'mer (mĭs-nō'mẽr), *n.* Wrong name or title. [marriage. — **Mi-sog'a-mist**, *n.*
Mi-sog'a-my (mĭ-sŏg'ȧ-mȳ), *n.* Hatred of
Mi-sog'y-ny (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nȳ), *n.* Hatred of women. — **Mi-sog'y-nist**, *n.*
Mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place. — **Mis-place'ment**, *n.*

Mis-print′ (mĭs-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To print wrongly. — *n.* Mistake or error in printing.
Mis′pro-nounce′ (mĭs′prō-nouns′), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **Mis′pro-nun′ci-a′tion** (-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.*
Mis-rep′re-sent′ (mĭs-rĕp′rē-zĕnt′), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely or incorrectly. — **Mis-rep′re-sen-ta′tion**, *n.*
Mis-rule′ (mĭs-ru̥l′), *v. t. & i.* To rule or govern badly. — *n.* Disorder; tumult.
Miss (mĭs), *n.* Young woman; — title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.
Miss (mĭs), *v. t. & i.* To fail to hit, obtain, learn, or find; err. — *n.* Loss; error.
Mis′sal (mĭs′*s*al), *n.* A mass book.
Mis-send′ (mĭs-sĕnd′), *v. t.* To send incorrectly.
Mis-shape′ (mĭs-shāp′), *v. t.* To shape ill. — [**Mis-shap′en**, *a.* Deformed.
Mis′sile (mĭs′sĭl), *a.* Capable of being thrown. — *n.* A weapon to be thrown.
Mis′sion (mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A sending or being sent; commission; errand; delegation; station or organization of missionaries. — **Mis′sion-a-ry**, *n.* One sent upon a mission, esp. to propagate religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.
Mis′sive (mĭs′sĭv), *a.* Intended to be sent or thrown. — *n.* Message; letter.
Mis-spell′ (mĭs-spĕl′), *v. t. & i.* To spell wrongly; write with wrong letters. — **Mis-spell′ing**, *n.*
Mis-spend′ (mĭs-spĕnd′), *v. t.* To waste
Mis-state′ (mĭs-stāt′), *v. t.* To state wrongly; falsify. — **Mis-state′ment**, *n.*
Mist (mĭst), *n.* Watery vapor in the atmosphere; fog; anything which darkens. — *v. t.* To cloud. — *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.
Mis-take′ (mĭs-tāk′), *v. t. & i.* To misunderstand; err in opinion. — *n.* A taking wrongly; error. — **Mis-tak′en**, *p. a.* Guilty of a mistake; erroneous; wrong.
Mis′ter (mĭs′tẽr), *n.* Sir; master; — title of an adult male, generally written *Mr.*
Mis′tle-toe (mĭz′′l-tō), *n.* Parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit.
Mis′tress (mĭs′trĕs), *n.* Woman who governs, or is skilled in anything; Madam; — a title now contracted *Mrs.*, pronounced *mĭs′sĭz*; — applied to married women.
Mis-trust′ (mĭs-trŭst′), *n.* Want of trust. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; surmise. **Mis-trust′ful**, *a.* Suspicious.
Mist′y (mĭst′ȳ), *a.* Overspread or obscured by mist; clouded; dim. — **Mist′i-ness**, *n.*
Mis-un′der-stand′ (mĭs-ŭn′dẽr-stănd′), *v. t. & i.* To mistake; take in a wrong sense. — **Mis-un′der-stand′ing**, *n.*
Mis-use′ (mĭs-ūz′), *v. t.* To use improperly; abuse. — **Mis-use′** (-ūs′), *n.* Abuse.

Mite (mīt), *n.* Anything very small; minute insect in cheese.
Mi′ter (mī′tẽr), *n.* Cap or crown of bishops, cardinals, etc.; joint at the ends of pieces cut at an angle. — *v. i.* To meet and match together. — *v. t.* To adorn with a miter; unite at an angle.
Mit′i-gate (mĭt′ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To alleviate; make mild; temper. — **Mit′i-ga′tion**, *n.*
Mitt (mĭt), **Mit′ten** (mĭt′t*ĕ*n), *n.* A cover for the hand, without separated fingers.
Mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* To unite; blend; join. — **Mix′ture**, *n.* A mixing; matter mingled; mass; medley.
Miz′zen (mĭz′z′n), *a.* Hindmost; at the stern. — *n.* Hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel; spanker sail. — **Miz′zen-mast**, *n.* Hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.
Miz′zle (mĭz′z′l), *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops. — *n.* Mist; fine rain.
Moan (mōn), *v. t. & i.* To lament audibly; deplore. — *n.* Expression of sorrow or suffering; a low, dull sound.
Moat (mōt), *n.* Trench round a fortified [place.
Mob (mŏb), *n.* Disorderly crowd; riotous assemblage. — *v. t.* To crowd upon and attack.
Mo′bile (mō′bĭl), *a.* Movable; fluid; excit- [able; fickle. — **Mo-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
Moc′ca-sin (mŏk′kȧ-sĭn), *n.* Indian shoe, made of soft leather; poisonous snake of the Southern United States.
Mo′cha (mō′kȧ), *n.* Coffee from the Arabian seaport *Mocha*, on the Red Sea.
Mock (mŏk), *v. t. & i.* To imitate in derision; ridicule; disappoint. — *n.* Ridicule; sneer. — *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false. — **Mock′er-y**, *n.*
Mode (mōd), *n.* Manner of existing or being; custom; manner of action as expressed by change of form in inflecting a verb.
Mod′el (mŏd′ĕl), *n.* Thing to be imitated; pattern; representation of a structure on a reduced scale. — *v. t. & i.* To plan; shape.
Mod′er-ate (mŏd′ẽr-ȧt), *a.* Kept within due bounds; not excessive or rigorous; restrained. — **Mod′er-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To lessen; abate; quiet. — **Mod′er-a′tion**, *n.*
Mod′ern (mŏd′ẽrn), *a.* Of the present time; recent. — **Mod′ern-ize**, *v. t. & i.* To conform to present usage.
Mod′est (mŏd′ĕst), *a.* Restrained within limits of propriety; reserved; shy; decent; pure and delicate. — **Mod′es-ty**, *n.*
Mod′i-fy (mŏd′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To change the form or qualities of; vary. — **Mod′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*
Mod′u-late (mŏd′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To form (sound) to a certain proportion; vary in a musical manner. — **Mod′u-la′tion**, *n.*

Mo-gul′ (mō-gŭl′), *n.* Person of Mongolian race; heavy freight locomotive.

Mo′hair (mō′hâr), *n.* Silky hair of the Angora goat; fabric made from this material.

Mo-ham′med-an (mō-hăm′mĕd-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed, or to his religion. — *n.* Follower of Mohammed.

Moi′e-ty (moi′ĕ-tў), *n.* The half.

Moist (moist), *a.* Moderately wet; damp; humid. — **Mois′ten** (mois′′n), *v. t.* To wet slightly; soften. — **Mois′ture**, *n.*

Mo′lar (mō′lẽr), *a.* Grinding. — *n.* A grinding tooth; double tooth.

Mo-las′ses (mō-lăs′sĕz), *n.* Sirup which drains from sugar.

Mold (mōld), *n.* Earth easily pulverized.

Mold (mōld), *n.* Growth of minute fungi on bodies in warm and damp air. — *v. t. & i.* To render or become moldy. — **Mold′y**, *a.*

Mold (mōld), *n.* Matrix in which anything is cast; cast; shape; character. — *v. t.* To shape; fashion. — **Mold′ing**, *n.* Thing cast in a mold; architectural trimming.

Mold′er (mōld′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To turn to dust by decay; crumble; waste away.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Natural spot on the body.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Mound of stones in the sea, defending a port from violence of waves.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Small burrowing quadruped, with minute eyes and soft fur; plow for forming underground drains. — *v. t.* To burrow; excavate. — **Mole′-cast′**, **Mole′hill′**, *n.* Hillock of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; petty obstacle.

Mole.

Mol′e-cule (mŏl′ĕ-kūl), *n.* One of the invisible particles constituting matter. — **Mo-lec′u-lar** (mō-lĕk′ū-lẽr), *a.*

Mo-lest′ (mō-lĕst′), *v. t.* To trouble; annoy; tease. — **Mol′es-ta′tion** (mŏl′ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.*

Mol′li-fy (mŏl′lĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make soft; assuage (pain or irritation); appease (feeling or passion); pacify. — **Mol′li-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Mol′lusk (mŏl′lŭsk), *n.* Invertebrate animal having a soft, fleshy body, like a shellfish. — **Mol-lus′can**, **Mol-lus′cous**, *a.*

Molt (mōlt), *v. i. & t.* To shed or cast (hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.).

Mol′ten (mōl′t′n), *a.* Melted.

Mo′ment (mō′m*e*nt), *n.* Minute portion of time; instant; importance. — **Mo′men-ta-ry**, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment. — **Mo-men′tous**, *a.* Of moment *or consequence*; important; weighty. — ***Mo-men′tum***, *n.* *Quantity of motion* in a mov*ing body; impetus.*

Mon′ad (mŏn′ăd), *n.* An ultimate atom; simplest kind of minute animalcule.

Mon′arch (mŏn′ärk), *n.* Sole ruler; sovereign, emperor, king, prince, or chief. — **Mo-nar′chal** (mō-när′k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a monarch. — **Mo-nar′chi-al** (-när′kĭ-*a*l), **Mo-nar′chic** (-när′kĭk), **Mo-nar′chic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to monarchy or a monarch. — **Mon′arch-ist**, *n.* Advocate of monarchy. — **Mon′arch-y**, *n.* Government or territory of a monarch; kingdom; empire.

Mon′as-ter-y (mŏn′ăs-tẽr-ў), *n.* House of monks; convent; abbey; priory. — **Mo-nas′tic**, **Mo-nas′tic-al**, *a.* — **Mo-nas′ti-cism**, *n.*

Mon′day (mŭn′dā), *n.* 2d day of the week.

Mon′e-ta-ry (mŭn′ĕ-tā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to money; pecuniary.

Mon′ey (mŭn′ў), *n.* Coin; currency.

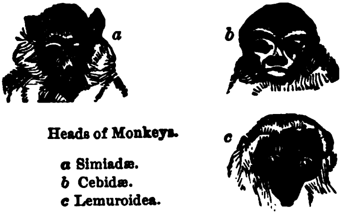
Mon′gol (mŏn′gŏl), **Mon-go′li-an** (-gō′lĭ-*a*n), *n. & a.* Chinese.

Mon′grel (mŭn′grĕl), *a.* Of mixed breed; hybrid. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni′tion (mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Instruction by way of caution; warning. — **Mon′i-tive**, **Mon′i-to-ry**, *a.* Warning. — **Mon′i-tor**, *n.* Adviser; instructor.

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* Man bound by vows to a life of celibacy in a monastery.

Mon′key (mŭn′kў), *n.* Animal of the ape or baboon kind. — *v. t. & i.* To ape; meddle.


Heads of Monkeys.

a Simiadæ.
b Cebidæ.
c Lemuroidea.

Mo-nog′a-my (mō-nŏg′ȧ-mў), *n.* Marriage to but one husband or wife.

Mon′o-gram (mŏn′ō-grăm), *n.* Cipher composed of interwoven letters.

Monogram.

Mon′o-graph (mŏn′ō-grȧf), *n.* Written account of a single thing.

Mon′o-lith (mŏn′ō-lĭth), *n.* Column consisting of a single stone.

Mon′o-logue (mŏn′ō-lŏg), *n.* Speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy.

Mon′o-ma′ni-a (mŏn′ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Derangement on one subject. — **Mon′o-ma′ni-ac**, *n.*

Mo-nop'o-lize (mŏ-nŏp'ŏ-līz), *v. t.* To get the whole of (a commodity) and control the exclusive sale; engross the whole of. — **Mo-nop'o-ly,** *n.* Exclusive right to deal in some commodity or market.

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ŏ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* Word of one syllable. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*

Mon'o-tone (mŏn'ŏ-tōn), *n.* A single unvaried tone; utterance on one unvaried key. — **Mo-not'o-nous** (mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* Uttered in one key; continued with dull uniformity; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-ny,** *n.*

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* A periodical wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stẽr), *n.* Something of unnatural quality; thing horrible from ugliness or wickedness. — **Mon'strous** (-strŭs), *a.* — **Mon-stros'i-ty** (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Month (mŭnth), *n.* One of the twelve divisions of the year. — **Month'ly,** *a.* Continued, or happening, once a month or every month. — *n.* Publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month.

Mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-ment), *n.* A building, etc., to preserve remembrance of a person, event, etc. — **Mon'u-men'tal,** *a.*

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* To make the noise of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Manner; style; mode; logical or grammatical form.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Temper of mind; state of feeling. — **Mood'y,** *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Moon (mōōn), *n.* Satellite revolving about the earth or a planet; period in which the earth's moon revolves; a month. — **Moon'light',** *n.* Light from the moon. — *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring by moonlight. — **Moon'shine',** *n.* Moonlight; show without reality.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* Waste land covered with heath or marsh.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* One of a North African race; a Mohammedan.

Moor (mōōr), *v. t.* To confine (a ship) by anchors; fix firmly. — **Moor'ing,** *n.* A confining a ship by anchors, etc.; implement (cable, anchor, etc.) to confine a ship; place or condition of a moored ship.

Moor'ish (mōōr'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

Moor'ish, Moor'y, *a.* Like moors or marshes; fenny. — **Moor'land,** *n.* Moorish land.

Moose (mōōs), *n.* North American animal, akin to the elk.

Moot (mōōt), *v. t.* To argue; debate in a mock court. — *a.* Debatable. — *n.* Discussion simply for practice.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* Implement for washing floors. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop. — **Mop'board',** *n.* Narrow board against a wall next to the floor; baseboard.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* To be dull or gloomy. — *n.* A stupid person; drone. — **Mop'ish,** *a.*

Mor'al (mŏr'al), *a.* Pertaining to conduct in respect to right and wrong; virtuous; just. — *n.* Manners or behavior (usually in *pl.*); inner significance of a fable, experience, etc. — **Mor'al-ist,** *n.* One who teaches morality, or practices moral duties. — **Mo-ral'i-ty** (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* System of moral duties; external virtue. — **Mor'al-ize,** *v. t. & i.* To render virtuous; make moral reflections.

Mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* Wet ground; marsh.

Mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* Not healthful; sickly.

More (mōr), *a., compar.* Greater in amount, quality, number, etc.; additional. — *n.* Greater quantity or number; something further. — *adv.* Rather; besides; again.

Mo-reen' (mŏ-rēn'), *n.* Woolen stuff, for curtains, etc.

More-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* Also; likewise.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* One of a peculiar American religious sect.

Morn (môrn), **Morn'ing,** *n.* Early part of the day. — *a.* Early. — **Morn'ing-glo'ry,** *n.* Plant having funnel-shaped flowers.

Mo-roc'co (mŏ-rŏk'kŏ), *n.* Fine leather.

Mo-rose' (mŏ-rōs'), *a.* Sullen; surly; sour.

Mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ȧ), **Mor'phine** (-fĭn), *n.* Extract from opium, used as an anodyne.

Mor'row (mŏr'rō), *n.* Day after to-day.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* A bite; fragment.

Mor'tal (môr'tal), *a.* Subject to or causing death; extreme; human. — *n.* Creature subject to death. — **Mor-tal'i-ty,** *n.* The being mortal; death; number of deaths in a given time or community; the human race.

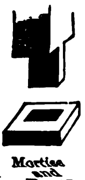
Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* Vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.

Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* Mixture of lime and sand with water, — used as a cement.

Mort'gage (môr'gāj), *n.* Conveyance of property, as security for payment. — *v. t.* To convey (property) for security; pledge.

Mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To destroy the organic texture of; humiliate; humble. — *v. i.* To decay. — **Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* Cavity cut into a timber, to receive a piece made to fit it, called a *tenon.* — *v. t.* To make a mortise in; join by a tenon and mortise.



Mortise and Tenon.

Mo-sa'ic (mŏ-zā'ĭk), *n.* Inlaid work, of pieces of stone, glass, etc., fitted together in patterns. — *a.* Variegated; composed of various materials.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, leader of the Israelites.
Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *n.* & *a.* Mohammedan.
Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* Mohammedan place of worship.
Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.* A gnat which bites animals' skins and sucks their blood.
Moss (mŏs), *n.* Cellular plant, growing on the earth, trees, etc., and in water; lichen; bog. — *v. t.* To cover with moss. — **Moss'y**, *a.*
Most (mōst), *a.*, *superl.* of MORE. Greatest. — *adv.* In the greatest degree. — **Most'ly**, *adv.* Chiefly.
Mote (mōt), *n.* Small particle; spot; speck.
Moth (mŏth), *n.* Insect feeding upon grain, cloth, etc.; whatever consumes or wastes.
Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* Film in vinegar, etc.
Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* Female parent; source of birth or origin. — *a.* Inborn; natural; having the place of a mother. — **Moth'er-hood**, *n.* State of a mother. — **Moth'er-in-law'**, *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife. — **Moth'er-less**, *a.* Having no mother. — **Moth'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; maternal; loving; tender. — *adv.* In the manner of a mother.
Mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* Movement; gait; proposition made in a deliberative assembly. — *v. i.* & *t.* To indicate by gesture; beckon. — **Mo'tion-less**, *a.*
Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* Incentive to action; reason; cause. — *a.* Causing motion.
Mot'ley (mŏt'lȳ), *a.* Variegated in color.
Mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* Imparter of motion; machine by which a mechanical power (steam, water, electricity, etc.) does work.
Mot'tle (mŏt't'l), *v. t.* To spot.
Mot'to (mŏt'tō), *n.* Sentence prefixed to an essay, poem, etc.; maxim.
Mould, Mould'er, etc. See MOLD, etc.
Moult, *v.* & *n.* See MOLT.
Mound (mound), *n.* Raised bank; knoll.
Mount (mount), *n.* Mass of earth or rock; hill; mountain; means for mounting. — *v. i.* To rise; go up; get on horseback; leap upon anything; count up. — *v. t.* To ascend; put on horseback; furnish with horses, or with anything that fits for use. — **Mount'ing**, *n.* A preparing for use; equipment; setting.
Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* Mass rising above the level of the adjacent land; something very large. — *a.* Pertaining to mountains; vast. — **Moun'tain-eer'**, *n.* Inhabitant of a mountain. — **Moun'tain-ous**, *a.*
Mount'e-bank (mount'ē-băṉk), *n.* A charlatan; boastful pretender. — *a.* Quack.
Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* & *t.* To grieve; lament; bewail. — **Mourn'ful**, *a.* Full of sorrow; sad; grievous. — **Mourn'ing**, *n.* Lamentation; dress worn by mourners.
Mouse (mous), *n.* Small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses, fields, etc. — **Mouse** (mouz), *v. i.* To catch mice; pursue slyly. — **Mous'er** (mouz'ĕr), *n.* A cat good at catching mice. — **Mouse'-hole'**, *n.* Hole through which mice pass; very small entrance. — **Mouse'trap'**, *n.* Trap for catching mice.

Mouse.

Mouth (mouth), *n.* Opening between the lips; opening of a cave, bottle, gun, etc., or through which the waters of a stream discharge. — **Mouth** (mouth), *v. t.* To take into the mouth; chew; utter (words, etc.) pompously. — *v. i.* To vociferate; rant. — **Mouth'ful**, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once; small quantity. — **Mouth'-piece'**, *n.* Part of an instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers opinions of others.
Move (mōōv), *v. t.* To put in motion; affect (the mind or passions); arouse the feelings of; offer for consideration. — *v. i.* To change place; act; make a proposal. — *n.* A moving; step toward executing a plan. — **Mov'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being moved; not fixed. — *n.* Article of goods; wares; furniture. — **Move'ment**, *n.* Change of posture; emotion; that which moves; rhythm. — **Mov'ing**, *a.* Changing place or posture; touching; affecting.
Mow (mou), *n.* A wry face.
Mow (mou), *n.* Pile of hay or grain. — *v. t.* To stow away (hay or grain).
Mow (mō), *v. t.* To cut down (grass, etc.); cut the grass from; cut down in great numbers. — **Mow'er**, *n.*
Mr. (mĭs'tĕr). Abbreviation of MISTER.
Mrs. (mĭs'sĭs). Abbreviation of MISTRESS.
Much (mŭch), *a.* Great in quantity or amount; abundant. — *n.* Great quantity. — *adv.* Greatly; far; nearly.
Mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lāj), *n.* Gummy substance; solution of gum, used as an adhesive. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy.
Muck (mŭk), *n.* Mass of decayed matter; something mean or filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.
Mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* Viscid animal fluid; slimy substance in plants. — **Mu'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Slimy; viscous.
Mud (mŭd), *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To muddy. — **Mud'dy**,

a. Foul; dirty; stupid. — *v. t.* To soil; make dull or heavy. — **Mud'dle** (-d'l), *v. t.* To make turbid or muddy; stupefy. — *n.* Confusion; dullness.
Muff (mŭf), *n.* Warm cover for the hands, a steam pipe, etc.; stupid fellow; botch. — *v. t.* & *i.* To handle awkwardly; fumble.
Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* Spongy, flat cake.
Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* Bare end of an animal's nose, between the nostrils.
Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* To wrap up closely, so as to disguise or to deaden sound. — *v. i.* To speak indistinctly. — *n.* Wrap; cover; oven for heating ore, pottery, etc.
Mug (mŭg), *n.* Cup with a handle.
Mug'gy (mŭg'gȳ), *a.* Close and damp.
Mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'tō), *n.* Offspring of a negro and a white.
Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* A tree, or its berry; dark purple color.
Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* Decayed straw, leaves, etc., spread over roots of plants, to protect them.
Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* Forfeit; penalty. — *v. t.* To fine.
Mule (mūl), *n.* Mongrel animal or plant; offspring of a horse and ass; stubborn person; machine used in spinning cotton. — **Mu'le-teer'** (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* Mule driver. — **Mul'ish** (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Stubborn.
Mull (mŭl), *v. t.* To heat and spice (wine).
Mull (mŭl), *n.* Thin, soft muslin.
Mul'lein (mŭl'lĭn), *n.* Tall herb, bearing coarse leaves.
Mul'let (mŭl'lĕt), *n.* Food fish of many kinds.
Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (mŭl'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having various kinds; diversified.
Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* Insect having many feet.
Mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* Manifold. — *n.* Quantity exactly divisible by another.
Mul'ti-pli-cand' (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* Number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*.
Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A multiplying; arithmetical operation of adding a number or quantity to itself any number of times.
Mul'ti-plic'i-ty (mŭl'tĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Great variety; collection of many objects.
Mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.* & *i.* To increase in number, quantity, etc. — **Mul'ti-pli'er**, *n.*
Mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Great number; crowd; swarm; the populace. — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous**, *a.* Manifold.
Mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent! hush! — *n.* Silence.
Mum (mŭm), *n.* Strong German beer.
Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To speak with lips partly closed; mutter.
Mumm (mŭm), *v. t.* To mask. — **Mumm'er**, *n.* Masker; buffoon. — **Mum'mer-y**, *n.*
Mum'my (mŭm'mȳ), *n.* Embalmed corpse.
Mump (mŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* To mumble. — **Mumps**, *n.* Sullenness; inflammation of the parotid glands.
Munch (mŭnch), *v. t.* & *i.* To chew.
Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* Worldly; earthly.
Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* Pertaining to a city, state, or nation. — **Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty**, *n.* Municipal district; incorporated town.
Mu-nif'i-cent (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sent), *a.* Very liberal; bountiful; generous. — **Mu-nif'i-cence**, *n.*
Mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Materials for war.
Mur'der (mûr'dĕr), *n.* Intentional killing of a human being. — *v. t.* To assassinate; slay. — **Mur'der-er**, *n.*, **Mur'der-ess**, *n. f.* — **Mur'der-ous**, *a.* Guilty of, or involving, murder; bloody; cruel.
Murk'y (mûrk'ȳ), *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* Low, confused sound, like running water; suppressed complaint. — *v. i.* To make a noise, like bees, water, or wind in a forest; grumble.
Mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn), *n.* Infectious disease among cattle; epizoöty.
Mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* Fleshy animal fiber whose contraction causes motion; strength; a mussel (shellfish). — **Mus'cu-lar**, *a.*
Muse (mūz), *v. i.* & *t.* To ponder; meditate. — *n.* Deep thought; absence of mind.
Muse (mūz), *n.* One of the nine fabled goddesses of art, literature, music, etc.
Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* Collection of curiosities or works of art.
Mush (mŭsh), *n.* Meal boiled in water.
Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* Edible fungus; upstart. — *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; too quick to be substantial.

Mushroom.

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* Melody or harmony; science of harmonical sounds. — **Mu'sic-al**, *a.* Belonging to music; harmonious. — **Mu-si'cian** (mū-zĭsh'*a*n), *n.* One skilled in music.
Musk (mŭsk), *n.* Strongly scented substance from a bag in the male musk deer. — **Musk deer**. Small Asiatic deer. — **Musk'y**, *a.*
Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* Old infantry firearm, superseded by the rifle. — **Mus'ket-ry**, *n.* Muskets collectively; fire of muskets.
Musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* Aromatic fruit of a vine; cantaloupe; nutmeg melon.
Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* Thin cotton cloth. — **Muslin delaine** (dē-lān'). Thin woolen fabric of light texture.

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* Mosquito.
Muss (mŭs), *n.* Confusion. — *v. t.* To disorder.
Mus'sel (mŭs's'l), *n.* A bivalve shellfish.
Mus'sul-man (mŭs'sŭl-*m*an), *n.* Mohammedan.
Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* To be obliged; be necessary.
Must (mŭst), *n.* Juice from the grape, not fermented; mustiness; mold. — *v. i.* & *t.* To mold and sour. — **Mus'ty,** *a.* Rank in odor or taste; stale; dull.
Mus-tache' (mŭs-tȧsh'), *n.* The part of the beard growing on the upper lip.
Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* A half-wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, etc.
Mus'tard (mŭs'tẽrd), *n.* A plant, and its pungent seeds used as a condiment.

Mustard.

Mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), *n.* Assembling of troops; display; gathering.— *v. t.* & *i.* To assemble; get together.
Mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of change; unsettled; fickle. — **Mu-ta'tion,** *n.*
Mute (mūt), *a.* Silent; dumb; speechless. — *n.* One speechless; letter representing no sound; element of speech formed without vocal passage of the breath, as *p, b, d, g, k, t.*
Mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To cut off a part of; maim; cripple. — **Mu'ti-la'tion,** *n.*
Mu'ti-neer' (mū'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny; sailor or soldier who defies his officers.
Mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent.
Mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-ny̆), *n.* Insurrection against authority; rebellion. — *v. i.* To revolt.
Mut'ter (mŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To utter (words) in a low voice; murmur. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.
Mut'ton (mŭt't'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep.
Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-*a*l), *a.* Reciprocal; interchanged; common. — **Mu'tu-al'i-ty,** *n.*
Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* Projecting mouth and nose of an animal; snout; mouth of a gun; cage for the mouth. — *v. t.* To bind (the mouth of) so as to prevent biting.
My (mī), *a.* & *poss. pron.* Belonging to me.
Myr'i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-*a*d), *n.* Ten thousand; immense number.
Myr'i-a-gram (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-grăm), *n.* Metric weight of 10,000 grams.
Myr'i-a-li'ter (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-lē'tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters.
Myr'i-a-me'ter (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-mē'tẽr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being 10,000 meters.
Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd), *n.* Air-breathing, wormlike animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.
Myr'i-are (mĭr'ĭ-âr), *n.* Metric measure of surface, containing 10,000 ares.
Myr'mi-don (mẽr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.* A ruffian.
Myrrh (mẽr), *n.* A fragrant gum resin.
Myr'tle (mẽr't'l), *n.* Evergreen shrub with fragrant leaves.

Myrtle.

My-self' (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* Ourselves (our-sĕlvz'). I or me; not another.
Mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Full of mystery; secret; incomprehensible.— **Mys'tic,** *n.* One who holds to obscure doctrines — **Mys'tic, Mys'tic-al,** *a.* Obscure; involving secret meaning; emblematical. — **Mys'ti-fy,** *v. t.* To involve in mystery; mislead; perplex. — **Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*
Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tẽr-y̆), *n.* A profound secret; something puzzling until explained; trade
Myth (mĭth), *n.* Fabulous moral or religious narrative; popular fable.—**Myth'ic, Myth'ic-al,** *a.* Imaginary; fanciful. — **My-thol'o-gist** (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in mythology. — **My-thol'o-gy** (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jy̆), *n.* Science or history of myths. — **Myth'o-log'ic** (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Myth'o-log'ic-al,** *a.*

N.

Nab (năb), *v. t.* To catch suddenly; grab.
Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* A viceroy in India; very rich man.
Na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl.
Na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* Point of the heavens opposite the zenith; lowest point.
Nag (năg), *n.* Small horse; pony.
Nag (năg), *v. i.* & *t.* To worry.
Na'iad (nā'yăd), *n.* Water nymph; river mussel.
Nail (nāl), *n.* Horny scale at the end of fingers and toes; claw; talon; metal pin to fasten wood, etc.; a measure of length, being 2¼ inches. — *v. t.* To fasten with nails; fix. — **Nail'er,** *n.* One who makes nails.

Nain′sook′ (nān′so͝ok′), *n.* Thick muslin.
Na′ked (nā′kĕd), *a.* Having no covering; bare; defenseless; manifest; plain.
Name (nām), *n.* Title; appellation; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; denominate; style; designate. — **Name′less**, *a.* Without a name; undistinguished.—**Name′ly**, *adv.* To wit; that is to say. — **Name′sake′**, *n.* One having the same name as another.
Nan-keen′ (năn-kēn′), *n.* Yellowish cotton cloth.
Nap (năp), *v. i.* To have a short sleep. — *n.* Doze; siesta.
Nap (năp), *n.* Woolly surface of cloth, etc.
Nape (nāp), *n.* Back part of the neck.
Naph′tha (năf′thȧ), *n.* Volatile, bituminous liquid, exuding from the earth.
Nap′kin (năp′kĭn), *n.* Little towel.
Nar-cis′sus (när-sĭs′sŭs), *n.* Bulbous flowering plant, comprising daffodils, jonquils, etc.
Nar-cot′ic (när-kŏt′ĭk), *a.* Relieving pain; producing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
Nar-rate′ (năr-rāt′), *v. t.* To tell or recite (a story). — **Nar-ra′tor**, *n.* — **Nar-ra′tion**, *n.* Account; tale.— **Nar′ra-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to narration. — *n.* Account; narration.
Nar′row (năr′rō), *a.* Of little breadth; not wide or broad; limited; niggardly; selfish; close; involving danger; exact. — *v. t. & i.* To contract. — *n.* Narrow passage: *pl.* strait connecting two bodies of water.
Na′sal (nā′z*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the nose.— *n.* Sound uttered through the nose, or through nose and mouth simultaneously, as in *m*, *n*, *ng*.
Nas′cent (năs′s*e*nt), *a.* Beginning to exist or grow.
Nas′ty (nȧs′tȳ), *a.* Dirty; foul; vile.
Na′tal (nā′t*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or dating from, one's birth; native; natural.
Na′tion (nā′shŭn), *n.* People living under one government; race; stock. — **Na′tion-al** (năsh′ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public. — **Na′tion-al′i-ty**, *n.* National character; people of one race; patriotism.
Na′tive (nā′tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to one's birth; born with one; unartificial. — *n.* One born in a place or country. — **Na-tiv′i-ty**, *n.* Birth; time or circumstances of birth.
Nat′ty (năt′tȳ), *a.* Foppish; spruce.
Nat′u-ral (năt′ū-r*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to nature; essential; normal; regular. — *n.* An idiot. — **Nat′u-ral-ist**, *n.* One versed in natural history, esp. of animals. — **Nat′u-ral-ize**, *v. t.* To confer citizenship upon; accustom. — **Nat′u-ral-i-za′tion**, *n.*
Na′ture (nā′tūr), *n.* Native character; sort; kind; the created universe; regular course; natural affection.
Naught (nạt), *n.* Nothing; the arithmetical character **0**; a cipher. — *adv.* Not at all. — *a.* Of no value; worthless.
Naugh′ty (nạ′tȳ), *a.* Mischievous; perverse.
Nau′se-a (nạ′shē-ȧ), *n.* Seasickness; sickness of the stomach. — **Nau′se-ate**, *v. i. & t.* To sicken; disgust.— **Nau′seous** (-shŭs), *a.* Causing nausea or disgust.
Nau′tic-al (nạ′tĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to seamen or navigation; naval; maritime.
Nau′ti-lus (nạ′tĭ-lŭs), *n.* Small marine mollusk.
Na′val (nā′v*a*l), *a.* Having to do with ships or a navy; nautical; marine.
Nave (nāv), *n.* Block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; hub.
Nave (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church.

Nave.

Na′vel (nā′v'l), *n.* Depression in the center of the belly; central point.
Nav′i-ga-ble (năv′ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being navigated; deep enough for ships.
Nav′i-gate (năv′ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* To sail. — *v. t.* To pass over in ships; manage (ships). — **Nav′i-ga′tor**, *n.*— **Nav′i-ga′tion**, *n.* A navigating; method of determining a ship's position, course, etc.; shipping.
Na′vy (nā′vȳ), *n.* Fleet of ships; national force of ships, officers, and men.
Nay (nā), *adv.* No; not this merely, but also.
Near (nēr), *adv.* At a little distance from; closely; almost. — *a.* Not far distant; closely related; dear; next to the rider or driver of a team. — *v. t. & i.* To approach. — *prep.* Close by.
Near′sight′ed (nēr′sīt′ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; short-sighted.
Neat (nēt), *n sing. & pl.* Bovine cattle (bulls, cows), as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats. — *a.* Belonging to such cattle.
Neat (nēt), *a.* Free from that which soils or disorders; pure; clean; trim.

Neb (nĕb), *n.* Nose; beak; nib of a pen.
Neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.* Faint appearance of innumerable stars in the sky; film. — **Neb'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ. — **Neb'u-lous**, *a.* Cloudy; hazy; nebular. — **Neb'u-los'i-ty**, *n.*
Nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕs-sā-rȳ), *a.* Essential; inevitable. — *n.* Something indispensable. — **Ne-ces'si-tate**, *v. t.* To make necessary; compel. — **Ne-ces'si-tous**, *a.* Very needy; destitute. — **Ne-ces'si-ty**, *n.* Indispensableness; need; requisite; fate; fatality.
Neck (nĕk), *n.* Part of the body connecting head and trunk; slender part of a bottle, etc.; narrow tract of land connecting larger tracts. — **Neck'lace**, *n.* String of beads, etc., worn upon the neck. — **Neck'tie'**, *n.* Band tied round the collar.
Ne-crol'o-gy (nē-krŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Register of deaths. — **Nec'ro-log'ic, Nec'ro-log'ic-al**, *a.*
Nec'ro-man'cy (nĕk'rō-măn'sȳ), *n* Divination by pretended communication with the dead; enchantment. — **Nec'ro-man'cer**, *n.*
Ne-crop'o-lis (nē-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* Cemetery.
Nec'tar (nĕk'tĕr), *n.* Fabled drink of the gods.
Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tĕr-ĭn), *n.* A variety of peach.
Nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* Honey gland of a flower.
Need (nēd), *n.* Urgent want; distress; poverty. — *v. t.* To lack. — *v. i.* To be necessary. — **Need'ful**, *a.* Needy; requisite. — **Need'less**, *a.* Having no need; unnecessary; not requisite. — **Needs**, *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily. — **Need'y**, *a.* Poor.
Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* Pointed steel instrument for sewing; magnetized bar in a compass, turning toward the poles. — **Nee'dle-ful**, *n.* Thread a needle carries at one time. — **Nee'dle-wom'an**, *n.* Seamstress.
Ne'er (nâr), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.
Ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Wicked in the extreme; villainous.
Ne-ga'tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denying. — **Neg'a-tive**, *a.* Implying denial; restraining. — *n.* A forbidding; word that denies; veto. — *v. t.* To counteract; deny.
Neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To omit; slight; disregard. — *n.* Negligence; inattention. — **Neg-lect'ful, Neg'li-gent**, *a.* Heedless; remiss. — **Neg'li-gence**, *n.*
Neg'li-gée' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'), *n.* Unceremonious attire; undress; dishabille.
Ne-go'ti-ate (nē-gō'shĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* To transact business; bargain; pass or transfer. — **Ne-go'ti-a'tion**, *n.*
Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.* Black man; one of a *black race inhabiting Africa.* — **Ne'gress**, *n. f.* *Negro woman.*
Neigh (nā), *v. i.* To whinny. — *n.* Cry of a horse.
Neigh'bor (nā'bĕr), *n.* Person living near one. — *v. t.* To be near to. — **Neigh'borhood**, *n.* Vicinity; people of a region. — **Neigh'bor-ly**, *a.* Social; friendly.
Nei'ther (nē'thĕr *or* nī'thĕr), *a.* Not either; not the one or the other. — *conj.* Not either; nor.
Ne'o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* Proselyte; novice.
Neph'ew (nĕf'ū), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.
Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* Mythological god of the sea; planet beyond Uranus.
Nerve (nĕrv), *n.* Organ of sensation and motion in animals; physical strength or soundness; firmness. — *v. t.* To invigorate. — **Nerv'ine** (nĕrv'ĭn), *a.* Quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* Soothing medicine. — **Nerv'ous**, *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; possessing nerve or vigor; forcible; having the nerves weak; excitable; timid.
Nest (nĕst), *n.* Bed where a bird, insect, etc., lays her eggs and rears her young. — *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.
Nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v. i.* To lie close, as a bird in her nest. — **Nes'tling** (-lĭng), *n.* Young bird in the nest.
Net (nĕt), *n.* Fabric of twine wrought in meshes, for catching fish, birds, or beasts; snare. — *v. t. & i.* To make into a net; take in a net. — **Net'ting, Net'work'**, *n.* Fabric of netted cords, wires, etc.
Net (nĕt), *a.* Pure; clear of charges, etc. — *v. t.* To produce as clear profit.
Neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* Lying beneath; lower. — **Neth'er-most'**, *a.* Lowest.
Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* Plant covered with sharp poisonous hairs. — *v. t.* To irritate; vex.
Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* Acute pain in the nerves. — **Neu-ral'gic**, *a.*
Neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *a.* Of neither party, or neither gender; neutral. — *n.* One who takes no part in a contest; a working bee. — **Neu'tral**, *a.* Not engaged on either side; neuter. — *n.* Person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. — **Neu-tral'i-ty**, *n.* — **Neu'tral-ize**, *v. t.* To render neutral; counteract.
Nev'er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Not ever; not in the least. — **Nev'er-the-less'**, *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet.
New (nū), *a.* Novel; fresh; modern. — **News** (nūz), *n.* Recent account; tidings. — **News'mon'ger** (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* One who deals in news. — **News'pa'per**, *n.* Public print circulating news, advertisements, etc.
Newt (nūt), *n.* Small lizard; eft.
Next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of NIGH. Nearest. — *adv.* Immediately succeeding.

Nib (nĭb), *n.* Prong; beak; point of a pen. — *v. t.* To point.

Nib′ble (nĭb′b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To eat in small bits. — *n.* A little bite.

Nice (nīs), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; dainty; fine; precise; fastidious; effeminate. — **Ni′ce-ty**, *n.* Delicacy; precision.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* Recess in a wall; alcove.

Niche.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* Notch; score; exact point. — *v. t.* To cut in notches; fit into.

Nick′el (nĭk′el), *n.* Grayish white metal; coin containing nickel.

Nick′nack′ (nĭk′năk′), *n.* Small thing; trifle.

Nick′name′ (nĭk′nām′), *n.* Name given in contempt or familiarity. — *v. t.* To give a nickname to.

Niece (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister.

Nig′gard (nĭg′gẽrd), *n.* One meanly close; miser. — *a.* Sordid; miserly. — **Nig′gard-ly**, *a.* Niggard.

Nigh (nī), *a.* Not distant; near. — *adv.* Almost. — *prep.* Near to.

Night (nīt), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise; time of darkness; ignorance.

Night′cap′, *n.* Cap worn in bed or in undress. — **Night′fall′**, *n.* Close of the day; evening. — **Night′gown′**, *n.* Loose gown used for a sleeping garment.

Night′in-gale (nīt′ĭn-gāl), *n.* European bird that sings at night.

Night′ly (nīt′lȳ), *a.* Done by night or every night. — *adv.* In the night; every night.

Night′mare′ (nīt′mâr′), *n.* Sensation in sleep as of pressure on the chest; incubus.

Night′shade′ (nīt′shād′), *n.* Weed having white flowers, and black berries thought to be poisonous.

Ni′hil (nī′hĭl), *n.* Nothing. — **Ni-hil′i-ty**, *n.* — **Ni′hil-ism**, *n.* Nothingness; doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism; doctrines of nihilists. — **Ni′hil-ist**, *n.* Disbeliever in the social improvement of men; one of a secret organization for destruction of government.

Nim′ble (nĭm′b'l), *a.* Agile; active.

Nine (nīn), *a.* One more than eight, or less than ten. — *n.* Sum of five and four; symbol representing nine units (9 or ix.). — **Nine′fold′**, *a.* Nine times repeated. — **Nine′pins**, *n.* Game in which a ball is rolled at nine wooden pins, to knock them down. — **Ninth**, *a.* Following the eighth; being one of nine equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nine equal parts; next after the eighth. — **Ninth′ly**, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nine′teen′ (nīn′tēn′), *a.* Nine and ten. — *n.* Sum of ten and nine; symbol representing nineteen units (19 or xix.). — **Nine′teenth′**, *a.* Following the eighteenth; being one of nineteen equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nineteen equal parts; next after the eighteenth.

Nine′ty, *a.* Nine times ten; one more than 89. — *n.* Sum of nine times ten; symbol representing ninety units (90 or xc.). — **Nine′ti-eth**, *a.* Next after the eighty-ninth; being one of ninety equal parts. — *n.* One of ninety equal parts; next after the eighty-ninth.

Nin′ny (nĭn′nȳ), *n.* A fool; simpleton.

Nip (nĭp), *v. t.* To pinch; blast, as by frost; destroy; bite. — *n.* A seizing; pinch; blast. — **Nip′per**, *n.* Fore tooth of a horse; *pl.* pincers.

Nippers.

Nip′ple (nĭp′p'l), *n.* Teat; projecting orifice for discharging fluid, etc.

Nit (nĭt), *n.* Egg of an insect.

Ni′ter (nī′tẽr), *n.* Potassium nitrate, a white, crystalline salt, used in making gunpowder and in medicine; — called also *saltpeter*. — **Ni′trate**, *n.* A salt of nitric acid. — **Ni′tric**, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen. — **Ni′tro-gen**, *n.* A gas forming nearly four fifths of common air. — **Ni′tro-glyc′er-in** (nī′trō-glĭs′ẽr-ĭn), *n.* Tremendously explosive compound of nitric acid, glycerin, and sulphuric acid.

No (nō), *a.* Not any; none. — *adv.* Nay. — *n.*; *pl.* Noes (nōz). Refusal by use of the word *no*; denial; negative vote.

No-bil′i-ty (nō-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being noble; the aristocratic class; peerage.

No′ble (nō′b'l), *a.* Possessing eminence or exalted rank; great; stately; free. — *n.* A nobleman; a gold coin. — **No′ble-man**, *n.* A noble; peer.

No′bod-y (nō′bŏd-ȳ), *n.* No person; not anybody; person of no importance.

Noc-tur′nal (nŏk-tûr′nal), *a.* Done at night.

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* & *t.* To bow (the head) quickly, esp. in assent or salutation; to be drowsy. — *n.* A bending forward of the upper part of anything; quick forward motion of the head.

Node (nōd), *n.* Knot; knob; point where a planet's orbit intersects the ecliptic; oval

figure formed by the folding of a geometric curve upon itself. — **Nod′al** (nōd′al), **Nod′u-lar** (nŏd′ū-lẽr), *a.* — **Nod′ule,** *n.* Rounded mass.

Node.

Noise (noiz), *n.* Sound; din; uproar. — *v. i.* To sound loud. — *v. t.* To report. — **Nois′y,** *a.* — **Noise′less,** *a.*

Noi′some (noi′sŭm), *a.* Injurious to health; unwholesome; disgusting; fetid.

Nom′ad (nŏm′ad), *n.* One of a race constantly wandering from place to place. — *a.* Roving; restless. — **No-mad′ic** (nō-măd′ĭk), *a.*

No′men-cla′ture (nō′mĕn-klā′tūr), *n.* System of names in any science; terminology.

Nom′i-nal (nŏm′ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to names; existing in name only; not real. — *n.* A verb formed from a noun. — **Nom′i-nal-ly,** *adv.* By name, or in name only. — **Nom′i-nate,** *v. t.* To name; appoint; propose the name of (a candidate). — **Nom′i-na′tor,** *n.* — **Nom′i-na′tion,** *n.* A naming or nominating; state of being nominated; power of nominating. — **Nom′i-na-tive,** *a.* Naming; designating. — *n.* The grammatical case of the subject of a verb. — **Nom′i-nee′,** *n.* One named for office.

Non′age (nŏn′āj), *n.* Time of life before one reaches legal age; minority.

Non′a-ge-na′ri-an (nŏn′ā-jē-nā′rĭ-an), *n.* One ninety years old.

Non′a-gon (nŏn′ā-gŏn), *n.* Polygon having nine angles.

Non′at-tend′ance (nŏn′ăt-tĕnd′ans), *n.* Failure to attend.

Non′com-mis′sioned (nŏn′kŏm-mĭsh′ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non′con-duct′or (nŏn′kŏn-dŭk′tẽr), *n.* Substance which does not transmit heat, electricity, etc.

Non′con-form′ist (nŏn′kŏn-fôrm′ĭst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church. — **Non′con-form′i-ty,** *n.*

Non′de-script (nŏn′dē-skrĭpt), *a.* Not hitherto described; odd; irregular. — *n.* Something abnormal.

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* No one; no; not any.

Non-en′ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn′tĭ-tỹ), *n.* Nonexistence; thing not existing; person or thing of little account; a nobody.

Non′ex-ist′ence (nŏn′ĕgz-ĭst′ens), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity.

Non′pa-reil′ (nŏn′pā-rĕl′), *n.* Something of unequaled excellence; sort of apple; small size of printing type.

☞ This line is printed in *nonpareil* type.

***Non-pay′ment** (nŏn-pā′ment), n.* Neglect or *failure to pay.*

Non-res′i-dence (nŏn-rĕz′ĭ-dens), *n.* Failure to reside at the place where one is stationed. — **Non-res′i-dent,** *a.* & *n.*

Non′sense (nŏn′sĕns), *n.* That which has no sense or importance. — **Non-sen′si-cal** (-sĕn′sĭ-kal), *a.* Unmeaning; absurd.

Noo′dle (nōō′d'l), *n.* Simpleton; blockhead.

Noo′dle (nōō′d'l), *n.* Strip of dough, made with eggs, eaten in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk), *n.* Corner; recess; retreat.

Noon (nōōn), *n.* Middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock. — *a.* Meridional. — **Noon′day′,** *n.* Midday. — *a.* Meridional. — **Noon′ing,** *n.* Repose or lunch at noon. — **Noon′tide′,** *n.* Midday. — *a.* Pertaining to noon.

Noose (nōōs), *n.* Running knot, which binds closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* To tie or catch in a noose; insnare.

Nor (nôr), *conj.* Negative particle, introducing the second part of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first.

Nor′mal (nôr′mal), *a.* According to established rule; regular; ordinary. — **Normal school.** School for educating teachers.

Nor′man (nôr′man), *n.* Inhabitant of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to Normans.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. — **Norse′man,** *n.* Inhabitant of Scandinavia; Northman.

North (nôrth), *n.* The one of the four cardinal points lying in the direction of the true meridian; direction opposite to the south. — *a.* Lying toward, or at, the north. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north. — *adv.* Northward. — **North′er** (nôrth′ẽr), *n.* Wind blowing from the north. — **North′er-ly,** *a.* Northern; from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north; in a northern direction; proceeding from the north. — **North′ern,** *a.* Being in, or near to, the north; in a direction toward the north. — **North′ern-er,** *n.* A resident in the north. — **North′ern-most,** *a.* Situated at the point furthest north. — **North′ward** (nôrth′wẽrd), *a.* Being toward the north. — **North′ward, North′wards,** *adv.* Toward the north. — **North′ward-ly,** *a.* Having a northern direction. — *adv.* In a northern direction. — **North′east′,** *n.* Point midway between north and east. — *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the northeast. — **North′east′er-ly,** *a.* Toward, or coming from, the northeast. — **North′east′ern,** *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, a direction to the northeast. — **North′west′,** *n.* Point midway between north and west. — *a.* Pertaining to, in, or proceeding from, the northwest. — **North′west′er-**

ly, *a.* Toward or from the northwest. — **North'west'ern,** *a.* Pertaining to, in, or in a direction towards, the northwest.
Nor-we'gi-an (nŏr-wē'jĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Norway. — *n.* Inhabitant of Norway.
Nose (nōz), *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell; scent; snout; nozzle. — *v. t.* To smell; scent; track. — **Nose'bleed',** *n.* Hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. — **Nose'gay',** *n.* Bunch of flowers.
Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* One of the two channels through the nose.
Nos'trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* A quack medicine; scheme or advice of a quack.
Not (nŏt), *adv.* Word of negation, denial, or refusal.
Not'a-ble (nōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Noticeable; evident; remarkable; actively industrious; smart.— **Not'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Not'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
No'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rȳ), *n.* Public officer who attests deeds, etc.— **No-ta'ri-al,** *a.*
No-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recording by marks or characters; in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing numbers and quantities by figures or signs.
Notch (nŏch), *n.* Nick; indentation; defile between mountains. — *v. t.* To cut in small hollows; place in a notch.
Note (nōt), *n.* Mark or token; symbol; sign, to call attention; memorandum; comment; short letter; paper promising payment of a debt; musical character showing the length of a tone; musical sound; notice; distinction. — *v. t.* To notice with care; heed; record in writing; designate. — **Note'book',** *n.* Book for memorandums.— **Not'ed** (nōt'ĕd), *a.* Well known; famous. — **Note'wor'thy** (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of notice.
Noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* Not anything; nonentity; a trifle. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all.
No'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* A noting or observing; formal information; respectful treatment; heed; consideration; news. — *v. t.* To observe; heed; mention. — **No'tice-a-ble,** *a.*
No'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* To make known; publish; give notice to. — **No'ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*
No'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* Idea; opinion; trifling thing.
No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Generally known and talked of; remarkable; famous. — **No-to'ri-ous-ness, No'to-ri'e-ty,** *n.*
Not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stănd'ĭng), *prep.* Without opposition from; in spite of; despite. — *adv.* or *conj.* Although; nevertheless; however.
Nought (nạt), *n.* Naught.
Noun (noun), *n.* Word used to designate any thing.
Nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To feed; encourage; supply. — **Nour'ish-ment,** *n.*
Nov'el (nŏv'el), *a.* Of recent introduction; strange; new. — *n.* A fictitious narrative. — **Nov'el-ist,** *n.* Writer of novels. — **Nov'el-ty,** *n.* Newness; new or strange thing.
No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bẽr), *n.* Eleventh month of the year.
Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* Beginner. — **No-vi'ti-ate** (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* State of a novice; probation.
Now (nou), *adv.* At the present time. — **Now and then.** Occasionally; at intervals. — **Now'a-days',** *adv.* In this age; at present.
No'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not anywhere; not in any place or state.
No'wise' (nō'wīz'), *adv.* Not in any manner.
Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Hurtful; destructive; corrupting; unwholesome.
Noz'zle (nŏz'z'l), *n.* Nose; snout; projecting vent.
Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* Kernel; central mass or point about which matter is gathered.
Nude (nūd), *a.* Bare; naked; uncovered. — **Nu'di-ty,** *n.*
Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* To touch gently, to call attention. — *n.* Push with the elbow.
Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Trifling; vain.
Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* Lump; mass.
Nui'sance (nū'sans), *n.* That which annoys; thing producing inconvenience or damage.
Null (nŭl), *a.* Of no force; invalid; void. — **Nul'li-fy** (nŭl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make void; abolish; revoke; repeal. — **Nul'li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **Nul'li-ty,** *n.* Nothingness; thing of no efficacy.
Numb (nŭm), *a.* Lacking power of sensation and motion; torpid; paralyzed; motionless. — *v. t.* To make torpid.
Num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *n.* Unit or assemblage of units; collection of individuals; multitude; thing regulated by count; poetry; verse. — *v. t.* To reckon; amount to; consist of; count; tell.— **Num'bers,** *n.* Fourth book of the Pentateuch. — **Num'ber-less,** *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable.
Nu'mer-al (nū'mẽr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to or representing number. — *n.* Character used to express a number. — **Nu'mer-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Nu'mer-a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being counted. — **Nu'mer-ate,** *v. t.* To divide off and read (figures) according to rules of numeration. — **Nu'mer-a'tion,** *n.* A numbering or reading numbers. — **Nu'mer-a'tor,** *n.* One who numbers; arithmetical term in a vulgar fraction showing how many fractional units are taken; number above the line in a vulgar fraction. — **Nu-mer'ic** (nū-mĕr'ĭk), **Nu-mer'ic-al,** *a.*
Nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* Many.
Num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* Dunce; dolt.

Nun (nŭn), *n.* Woman devoted to a religious life.
Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.* Messenger; the Pope's diplomatic representative.
Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pȧ-tĭv), **Nun-cu'pa-to-ry**, *a.* Oral; not written.
Nun'ner-y (nŭn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Residence of nuns.
Nup'tial (nŭp'sh*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — almost only in *plural.*
Nurse (nûrs), *n.* One who tends a child or sick person. — *v. t.* To nourish; cherish; bring up. — **Nurs'er-y**, *n.* Room for young children; plantation of young trees. — **Nurs'er-y-man**, *n.* One in charge of a nursery. — **Nurs'ling**, *n.* One who is nursed; an infant. — **Nur'ture**, *n.* A nourishing or nursing; education; food. — *v. t.* To nourish; educate.
Nut (nŭt), *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; metal block containing a concave screw, for tightening a bolt, etc. — *v. i.* To gather nuts.
Nut'gall' (nŭt'gal'), *n.* A gall resembling a nut, esp. one growing on the oak.
Nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ẽr), *n.* Instrument to crack nuts; bird of the crow kind.
Nut'meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* Aromatic kernel of the fruit of an Oriental tree.
Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-*e*nt), *a.* Nourishing; producing growth. — *n.* Nutritious substance. — **Nu'tri-ment**, *n.* Food; aliment. — **Nu-tri'tion** (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A promoting animal or vegetable growth. — **Nu-tri'tious** (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), **Nu'tri-tive** (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.*
Nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* Hard cover of a nut; small compass.
Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* Goddess of mountains, forests, or waters: insect in the pupa state; chrysalis.

O.

O (ō), *interj.* Exclamation used in calling, or to express pain, desire, etc.
Oak (ōk), *n.* Acorn-bearing tree, of hard, tough timber. — **Oak'en**, *a.*
Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* Old rope, untwisted, for caulking seams of ships.
Oar (ōr), *n.* Long, slender implement for rowing boats. — *v. t. & i.* To row. — **Oars'man** (ōrz'm*a*n), *n.* A rower.
O'a-sis (ō'ȧ-sĭs), *n.* Fertile place in a desert.
Oat (ōt), *n.* A cereal grass, and its grain; — chiefly used in *pl.* — **Oat'meal'**, *n.* Meal made of oats.
Oath (ōth), *n.* Solemn affirmation; blasphemous use of the name of God.
Ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt), *a.* Rendered hard; inflexible; callous; stubbornly wicked. — **Ob'du-rate-ness**, **Ob'du-ra-cy**, *n.*
O-be'di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-*e*nt), *a.* Subject to authority; dutiful; respectful; submissive. — **O-be'di-ence**, *n.*
O-bei'sance (ō-bē'sans), *n.* Bow; courtesy.
Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* A four-sided monument; printer's mark [†], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference.
O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* Excessively fat; fleshy. — **O-bese'ness**, **O-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
O-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; yield to the power of.
O'bit (ō'bĭt), *n.* Death; decease. — **O-bit'u-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to death. — *n.* Notice of the death of a person.
Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To set before; offer in opposition. — *v. i.* To make opposition. — **Ob'ject**, *n.* That with which the mind is occupied; thing sought for; aim; motive. — **Ob-ject'or**, *n.* — **Ob-jec'tion**, *n.* Adverse reason; difficulty; doubt. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-ble**, *a.* — **Ob-jec'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to an object; external; designating the grammatical case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition. — *n.* Point aimed at; in grammar, the objective case.
Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt'), *a.* Flattened at the poles; consecrated. — **Ob-la'tion**, *n.* Thing offered in worship or service; sacrifice.
Ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To bind (one's self) to by a pledge; compel. — **Ob'li-ga'tion**, *n.* A binding; binding power of a vow, law, etc.; indebtedness; legal bond. — **Ob'li-ga-to-ry**, *a.* Binding.
O-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* To constrain; gratify; accommodate. — **O-bli'ging**, *a.* Civil; kind.
Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -līk'), *a.* Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; indirect; underhand. — *v. i.* To deviate from a perpendicular line; move forward by stepping sidewise. — **Ob-liq'ui-ty** (ŏb-lĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Ob-lit'er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To erase; blot out. — **Ob-lit'er-a'tion**, *n.*
Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A forgetting, or state of being forgotten; general pardon of offenses. — **Ob-liv'i-ous**, *a.*
Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Having greater length than breadth. — *n.* Figure of greater length than breadth.

Ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lṓ-kwȳ), *n.* Censorious speech; odium; slander.

Ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Liable to censure; blameworthy; odious; liable; answerable.

Ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* Filthy; disgusting; lewd.

Ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* An obscuring or being obscured. – **Ob-scure'**, *a.* Shaded; hidden; not clear, full, or distinct. — *v. t.* To make less intelligible, visible, or illustrious; darken. — **Ob-scure'ness, Ob-scu'ri-ty**, *n.*

Ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Meanly condescending; compliant.

Ob'se-quy (ŏb'sē-kwȳ), *n.* Funeral solemnity; — chiefly in *plural.*

Ob-serv'ant (ŏb-zẽrv'ant), *a.* Taking notice; critical; mindful; obedient. — **Ob-serv'ance, Ob'ser-va'tion**, *n.* A taking notice; thing observed or noticed; remark; performance of what is prescribed. — **Ob-serv'a-to-ry** (-zẽrv'ȧ-tṓ-rȳ), *n.* Place affording a view, or for systematic observations of celestial or terrestrial phenomena. — **Ob-serve'**, *v. t.* & *i.* To pay attention to; celebrate; remark; obey.

Ob'so-les'cent (ŏb'sṓ-lĕs'sent), *a.* Going out of use.

Ob'so-lete (ŏb'sṓ-lēt), *a.* No longer common; disused.

Ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stȧ-k'l), *n.* Thing that hinders progress; obstruction; difficulty.

Ob'sti-nate (ŏb'stĭ-nāt), *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily removed; stubborn. — **Ob'sti-na-cy**, *n.*

Ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy.

Ob struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To block up; hinder; check; oppose. — **Ob-struc'tion**, *n.* — **Ob-struct'ive**, *a.*

Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* To get; gain possession of; earn. — *v. i.* To become general.

Ob-trude' (ŏb-trṳd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To thrust in; enter or offer officiously. — **Ob-tru'sion**, *n.* A thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited. — **Ob-tru'sive**, *a.* Disposed to thrust one's self among others.

Ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* Not pointed or acute; blunt; dull. — **Ob-tuse'-an'gled** (-ăn̲'g'ld), *a.* Having an angle greater than a right angle.

ABC Obtuse Angle; *DBC* Right Angle.

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To meet in the way; prevent.

Ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Open; exposed; easily understood; clear; evident.

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* Occurrence; favorable opportunity; cause; requirement. — *v. t.* To cause. — **Oc-ca'sion-al**, *a.* Occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; incidental.

Oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dent), *n.* The west. — **Oc'ci-dent'al**, *a.*

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* Hinder part of the skull or head. — **Oc-cip'i-tal** (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.*

Oc-cult' (ŏk-kŭlt'), *a.* Hidden; secret. — **Oc'cul-ta'tion**, *n.* A hiding.

Oc'cu-pa'tion (ŏk'kū-pā'shŭn), *n.* An occupying or taking possession; employment; profession. — **Oc'cu-py** (ŏk'kū-pī), *v. t.* To hold in possession; fill; use. — **Oc'cu-pan-cy**, *n.* Possession.

Oc-cur' (ŏk-kûr'), *v. i.* To appear; come to the mind; happen. — **Oc-cur'rence**, *n.* A happening; incident; event.

O'cean (ō'shan), *n.* Largest body of water on the earth; sea; immense expanse. — **O'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), *a.*

O'cher (ō'kẽr), **O'chre**, *n.* Clay containing iron, used as a red pigment.

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. — **Oc-tag'o-nal** (ŏk-tăg'ṓ-nal), *a.*

Octagon.

Oc'ta-he'dron (ŏk'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* Solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. — **Oc'ta-he'dral**, *a.*

Octahedron.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn̲'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tāv), *n.* Eighth day after a church festival; eighth tone in the musical scale.

Oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vṓ), *a.* Formed of sheets folded in eight leaves; of the size of such a leaf. — *n.* Book composed of sheets of this size; — written 8vo or 8°.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Happening once in eight years.

Oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English numeration, a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; by French and American, a unit with 27 ciphers.

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tṓ'bẽr), *n.* Tenth month of the year.

Oc'to-pod (ŏk'tṓ-pŏd), *n.* Mollusk or insect having eight legs.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tṓ-pŭs), *n.* Devilfish; eight-armed cephalopod.

Oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* Eightfold.

Oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. — *n.* Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. — **Oc'u-list**, *n.* One who treats diseases of the eyes.

Odd (ŏd), *a.* Not paired with another; alone; remaining; not divisible by two without a remainder; not even; queer;

droll. — **Odd'i-ty**, *n.* Singularity; queer thing. — **Odds**, *n. sing. & pl.* Difference in favor of one and against another; advantage; probability.

Ode (ōd), *n.* Dignified poem or song.

O'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Hatred; dislike. — **O'di-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

O'dor (ō'dẽr), *n.* Smell; perfume. — **O'dor-if'er-ous, O'dor-ous**, *a.*

O'er (ōr), *prep. & adv.* Contr. for Over.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* From or out from; proceeding from; belonging to; concerning.

Off (ŏf), *adv.* From; away from. — *prep.* Not on. — *a.* Most distant. — *interj.* Away! begone! — **Off'ish**, *a.* Shy.

Of'fal (ŏf'*f*al), *n.* Carrion; rubbish.

Of-fend' (ŏf-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To displease; annoy. — *v. i.* To sin; cause dislike or anger. — **Of-fense'**, *n.* An offending or hurting; violation of law; resentment. — **Of-fen'sive**, *a.* Causing displeasure or injury; used in attack; making the first attack. — *n.* State of one who makes attack.

Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t. & i.* To present; propose. — *n.* Proposal. — **Of'fer-ing**, *n.* Thing offered; sacrifice.

Off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a. & adv.* Without study or preparation; impromptu.

Of'fice (ŏf'fĭs), *n.* Work to be performed for others; duty conferred by authority and for a public purpose; place in which business is transacted; religious service. — **Of'fi-cer**, *n.* One who holds an office. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers. — **Of-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to an office or public trust; derived from proper authority. — *n.* One who holds office. — **Of-fi'ci-ate** (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To act as an officer.

Of-fi'cious (ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Excessively forward in kindness; meddling; meddlesome.

Off'ing (ŏf'ĭng), *n.* Part of the sea at a good distance from the shore.

Off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'), *n.* Thing set off, from, or against, something; shoot of a plant; ledge; equivalent; retaliation. — *v. t. & i.* To balance.

Off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'), *n.* A child or children; descendants; posterity.

Oft (ŏft), **Oft'en** (ŏf''n), **Oft'en-times', Oft'-times'**, *adv.* Frequently; many times.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* To view furtively. — *n.* A side glance or look.

O'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* Imaginary monster, feeding on human beings. — **O'gress** (-grĕs), *n. f.*

Oh (ō), *interj.* Cry of surprise, pain, etc.

Ohm (ōm), *n.* Standard unit of electrical resistance.

Oil (oil), n. Unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To rub or anoint with oil. — **Oil'cloth'**, *n.* Cloth, oiled or painted, for covering floors, making waterproof garments, etc. — **Oil'y**, *a.* — **Oil'i-ness**, *n.*

Oint'ment (oint'm*e*nt), *n.* Soft unguent.

O'kra (ō'krȧ), *n.* Plant bearing pods used for soups or pickles.

Old (ōld), *a.* Having existed a long time; not young or fresh; aged; long practiced; worn out; decayed. — **Old'en**, *a.* Ancient.

O'le-ag'i-nous (ō'lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Oily.

O'le-an'der (ō'lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* Evergreen flowering shrub.

O'le-as'ter (ō'lē-ăs'tẽr), *n.* Wild olive tree.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (ō'lē-ō-mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* Liquid oil made from animal fats; kind of artificial butter.

Ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smelling. — *n.* Organ of smelling; sense of smell.

Ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* Member of an oligarchy. — **Ol'i-gar'chy** (-gär'kȳ), *n.* Government by a few persons. — **Ol'i-gar'chal** (-k*a*l), **Ol'i-gar'chic** (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-k*a*l), *a.*

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* Tree whose fruit is used in pickles, and which yields olive oil; greenish color of the olive; emblem of peace.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ *or* ō'mē-gȧ), *n.* Last letter of the Greek alphabet, Alpha being the first.

Om'e-let (ŏm'ē-lĕt), *n.* Preparation of eggs beaten up and fried.

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* Sign of some future event; presage. — *v. t.* To augur; predict. — **Om'i-nous** (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* To leave out; neglect. — **O-mis'si-ble**, *a.* — **O-mis'sion**, *n.*

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* Large carriage to carry many people.

Om-nip'o-tent (ŏm-nĭp'ō-t*e*nt), *a.* Almighty.

Om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'*e*nt), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'*e*nt), *a.* Knowing all things. — **Om-nis'cience**, *n.*

Om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* All-devouring; eating all kinds of food.

On (ŏn), *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; upon; by means of; with; at; near; toward; for; in consequence of; in relation to. — *adv.* Forward; without ceasing; attached to the body; in progress.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* At one time; formerly. — **At once.** Immediately; at the same time.

One (wŭn), *a.* Being but a single unit; united; same; any. — **All one.** Just the same. — **At one.** In agreement. — **One'ness**, *n.* Unity.

On'er-ous (ŏn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* Culinary plant, having an edible bulbous root.

On'ly (ōn'lȳ), *a.* One alone; single. — *adv.* Solely; merely; barely.

On'set (ŏn'sĕt), *n.* Violent attack; assault.

On'slaught' (ŏn'slat'), *n.* Attack; onset.

On'ward (ŏn'wẽrd), *a.* Advanced or advancing, increased; improved. — *adv.* Forward. — **On'wards,** *adv.* Onward.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks), *a.* Chalcedony in layers of different color, used for making cameos.

O-öl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of eggs.

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* Soft mud; slime. — *v. t. & i.* To flow gently; shed; distill. — **Ooz'y,** *a.*

O-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Opaqueness.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* Precious stone, found colorless, or showing the play of many colors.

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* Impervious to light; not transparent. — **O-paque'ness,** *n.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* Open. — *v. t. & i.* To open.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* Free of access; not shut up; public; expanded; not secret; not settled; spoken without closing the mouth. — *v. t. & i.* To unclose; explain; begin.

Op'er-a (ŏp'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* Musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, etc. — **Opera glass.** Short telescope, usually with a tube and glasses for each eye, for use at operas, theaters, etc. — **Op'er-at'ic,** *a.* Belonging to, or like, an opera.

Opera Glass.

Op'er-ate (ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i. & t.* To act; move; work. — **Op'er-a'tor,** *n.* — **Op'er-a'tion,** *n.* Agency; exertion of power; method of working; transformation to be made upon mathematical quantities; surgical action on the body. — **Op'er-a-tive,** *a.* Exerting force; efficient in work. — *n.* A laboring man; artisan.

O-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* Animal of the snake kind.

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), **Oph-thal'my,** *n.* Inflammation of the eye. — **Oph-thal'mic,** *a.*

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-āt), *n.* Medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep; narcotic. — *a.* Inducing sleep or inaction; quieting.

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. i.* To suppose. — **O-pin'ion** (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Conviction of truth; judgment; notion; idea. — **O-pin'ion-a'ted,** *a.* Obstinate.

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* Inspissated juice of the white poppy.

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* An American marsupial quadruped.

Op-po'nent (ŏp-pō'nent), *a.* Inclined to oppose; adverse; opposite. — *n.* Antagonist.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Timely; seasonable; convenient; fit. — **Op'por-tune'ness,** *n.* — **Op'por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* Fit occasion; convenience; occurrence.

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* To withstand; contradict; obstruct. — **Op'po-site** (ŏp'pō-zĭt), *a.* Situated in front; facing; hostile; adverse; inconsistent. — *n.* One who opposes; that which is contrary. — **Op'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Repugnance; contrariety; obstacle; body of opposers; situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

Op-press' (ŏp-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press down; treat unjustly; lie heavy upon. — **Op-press'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Op-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A being overburdened; sense of obstruction; cruelty; calamity. — **Op-press'ive,** *a.*

Op-pro'bri-um (ŏp-prō'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* Reproach mingled with contempt; shame; disgrace. — **Op-pro'bri-ous,** *a.*

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressing a wish. — *n.* In grammar, a mode of the verb expressing desire.

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* Organ of sight; eye. — **Op'tic, Op'tic-al,** *a.* — **Op-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One who deals in optical instruments. — **Op'tics,** *n.* Science of light.

Op'ti-mism (ŏp'tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. — **Op'ti-mist,** *n.*

Op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Power of choosing; preference; wish. — **Op'tion-al,** *a.*

Op'u-lent (ŏp'ū-lent), *a.* Wealthy; rich. — **Op'u-lence,** *n.*

Or (ŏr), *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either.*

Or'a-cle (ŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* Answer considered infallible; person reputed uncommonly wise. — **O-rac'u-lar,** *a.* Uttering oracles; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous.

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the mouth; spoken, not written.

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* Tree of many varieties, and its pulpy fruit; color of an orange. — *a.* Golden yellow.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* A tree-dwelling ape.

O-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* An elaborate discourse; address; speech. — **Or'a-tor** (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A public speaker; one distinguished for eloquence; a petitioner. — **Or'a-to'ri-al, Or'a-tor'ic-al** (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Rhetorical; eloquent. — **Or'a-to-ry,** *n.* Art of public speaking; chapel for private devotions.

Orb (ôrb), *n.* Body of round form; one of the celestial spheres; circle; orbit; globe. — **Orbed** (ôrbd), *a.* Round.

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* Path of a planet or comet in its periodical revolution; cavity containing the eye.

Or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* Inclosure of fruit trees.

Or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* Space in a theater between stage and audience; band of musicians. — **Or'ches-tral,** *a.*

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), **Or'chid**, *n.* Herb bearing flowers of singular form.

Orchis.

Or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To regulate; appoint; enact.

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-al), *n.* Trial by fire or water; severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* Regular arrangement; government; tranquillity; rule; command; direction to pay money; class in society; rank in an episcopal church; well marked division of a class. — *v. t. & i.* To regulate; command. — **Or'der-ly**, *a.* Regular; quiet; well regulated. — *adv.* Regularly. — *n.* Noncommissioned military officer who attends a superior officer.

Or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-nal), *a.* Indicating established order. — *n.* A number noting order (*first*, *second*, *third*, etc.); book of church services.

Or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* Appointment; rule; law.

Or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* According to established order; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; thing in common use; public eating house. — **Or'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Or'di-na'tion (ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An ordaining; a setting apart to a church office.

Ord'nance (ôrd'nans), *n.* Cannon; artillery.

Ore (ōr), *n.* Compound of a metal and other substance.

Or'gan (ôr'gan), *n.* Instrument of action or motion; part of a living being, capable of a special function, as the lungs, heart, etc.; medium of communication; musical wind instrument played upon by keys. — **Or'gan-ist**, *n.* Player on an organ. — **Or-gan'ic**, **Or-gan'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to living organs; instrumental. — **Or'gan-ism**, *n.* Structure composed of organs; organized being.

Or'gan-ize (ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To arrange in parts; systematize. — **Or'gan-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Or'gies (ôr'jĭz), *n. pl.* Drunken revelry.

O'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* Large bay window.

O'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ent), *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* Eastern horizon; the East; countries of Asia. — ***O'ri-en'tal***, *a.* Pertaining to the east or the orient. — *n.* Inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. — **O'ri-en-tate**, *v. t. & i.* To turn toward the east.

Or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* Mouth; opening.

Or'i-gin (ŏr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* Beginning; rise; source; cause. — **O-rig'i-nal** (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *n.* Origin; earliest of its class; precise language of a writer; one who has new ideas. — *a.* First; not translated; suggesting thoughts. — **O-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **O-rig'-i-nal'i-ty**, *n.* — **O-rig'i-nate**, *v. t. & i.* To begin; invent. — **O-rig'i-na'tor**, *n.* — **O-rig'-i-na'tion**, *n.*

O'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* Bird of the thrush kind, having golden-yellow and black plumage.

Or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* A prayer.

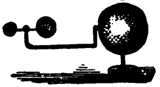
Or'na-ment (ôr'nȧ-ment), *n.* Embellishment; decoration. — *v. t.* To adorn; beautify. — **Or'na-men'tal**, *a.* — **Or'na-men-ta'tion**, *n.*

Or-nate' (ôr-nāt'), *a.* Adorned; decorated.

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of birds. — **Or'ni-thol'o-gist**, *n.*

Or'phan (ôr'fan), *n.* Child who has lost one or both parents. — *a.* Bereaved of parents. — **Or'phan-age**, *n.* State of being an orphan; asylum for orphans.

Or're-ry (ŏr'rē-rȳ), *n.* Model illustrating the relative size, positions, orbits, etc., of the solar bodies.



Orrery.

Or'ris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* Plant of the iris kind, whose root smells like violets.

Or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* Correct in doctrine. — **Or'tho-dox'y**, *n.*

Or'tho-ë-py (ôr'thō-ē-pȳ), *n.* Propriety of speech; correct pronunciation.

Or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* Correct writing of words; spelling. — **Or-thog'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Or'tho-graph'ic**, *a.*

Os'cil-late (ŏs'sĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move backward and forward; vibrate; swing. — **Os'-cil-la'tion**, *n.*

Os'cu-late (ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To kiss; touch, as two curves. — **Os'cu-la'tion**, *n.*

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* A willow growing in swamps; willow twig used in making baskets. — *a.* Made of willow.

Os'prey (ŏs'prā), **Os'pray**, *n.* A fishhawk.

Os'si-fy (ŏs'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To form into bone; become bony. — **Os'si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt), *n.* Appearance; air; show; portent. — **Os-ten'si-ble**, *a.* Shown or avowed; apparent. — **Os'ten-ta'tion**, *n.* Ambitious display; pomp; boasting. — **Os'-ten-ta'tious**, *a.*

Os'te-ol'o-gy (ŏs'tē-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Anatomy of the bones.

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* Hostler.

Os-tra'cean (ŏs-trā'shan), *n.* One of a family of bivalve shellfish, including the oyster.

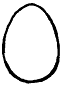
Os'tra-cite (ŏs'trȧ-sīt), *n.* Fossil oyster.

Os'tra-cize (ŏs'trȧ-sīz), *v. t.* To exile; banish from society by the popular voice. — **Os'tra-cism**, *n.* Expulsion.
Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* Large African and Arabian bird, very swift of foot, and having long, soft plumes in the place of feathers.
Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *conj.* Either. — *pron.* & *a.* Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two; not this, but the contrary. — **Oth'er-wise'**, *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.
Ot'ter (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* Aquatic animal, feeding on fish.

Otter.

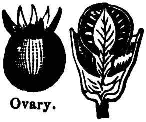
Ot'to-man (ŏt'tō-man), *a.* Pertaining to the empire of Turkey. — *n.* A Turk; stuffed seat with no back.
Ought (ạt), *n.* & *adv.* Aught.
Ought (ạt), *v. imperfect.* Is fit, proper, or necessary; should; — used impersonally.
Ounce (ouns), *n.* A weight, 1-12th of a pound troy, and 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois.
Ounce (ouns), *n.* Asiatic animal of the leopard kind.
Our (our), *posses. pron.* Pertaining to, or belonging to, us. — **Ours** (ourz), *posses. pron.* Our; — used when the noun is not expressed. — **Our-self'**, *pron.; pl.* Our-selves (-sĕlvz'). We; us; — used for emphasis, and chiefly in plural; myself; we; us. [Thrush family.
Ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* European bird of the
Oust (oust), *v. t.* To take away; turn out.
Out (out), *adv.* Without; on the outside; not at home; away; off. — *n.* One without; one out of office.
Out-, *prefix* denoting superiority, excess, etc.
Out-bal'ance (out-băl'ans), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.
Out-bid' (out-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid more than.
Out'bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Destined to a foreign country or port. [eruption.
Out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth;
Out'build'ing (out'bĭld'ĭng), *n.* Building separate from the main house; an outhouse.
Out'burst' (out'bûrst'), *n.* A breaking or bursting out.
Out'cast' (out'kȧst'), *n.* One cast out or expelled; vagabond. — *a.* Cast out; degraded.
Out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* That which follows from something else; consequence.
Out'cry' (out'krī'), *n.* Exclamation; noise.
Out-do' (out-dōō'), *v. t.* To excel; surpass.
Out'door' (out'dōr'), *a.* Being without the house. — **Out'doors'**, *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.
Out'er (out'ẽr), *a.* Being on the outside; more remote; external. — **Out'er-most'**, *a.* Remotest. [a voyage); equipment.
Out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* A fitting out (a ship for
Out-go' (out-gō'), *v. t.* To go beyond; surpass; excel. — **Out'go'**, *n.* Outlay; expenditure; — opposite of *income*.
Out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* To surpass in growth; become too large (for clothing), too old (for usefulness), etc. — **Out'growth'**, *n.* Result; consequence.
Out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* Outbuilding.
Out'ing (out'ĭng), *n.* An airing; excursion.
Out-land'ish (out-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* Foreign; unfamiliar; rude; clownish.
Out-last' (out-lȧst'), *v. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration.
Out'law' (out'lạ'), *n.* One excluded from the protection of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the protection of law; remove (a debt or claim) from legal enforcement. — **Out'law'ry**, *n.*
Out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* Expenditure.
Out'let' (out'lĕt'), *n.* Passage outward; exit.
Out'line' (out'līn'), *n.* Line marking the outside of a figure; sketch; indication of a plan, system, etc. — *v. t.* To indicate.
Out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To survive.
Out'look' (out'lŏŏk'), *n.* A looking out; watch; watchtower; prospect; scope.
Out'ly'ing (out'lī'ĭng), *a.* At a distance from the main body or design; remote; detached. [tion; troops at such a station.
Out'post' (out'pōst'), *n.* Remote post or sta-
Out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* Wanton wrong; gross injury; abuse; assault. — *v. t.* To commit outrage upon. — **Out-ra'geous** (-rā'jŭs), *a.*
Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To extend beyond. [escape from; live through.
Out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.* To ride faster than;
Out'rig'ger (out'rĭg'gẽr), *n.* Spar projecting from a ship's mast, etc., for extending ropes or sails, etc.; bracket on a boat's side, supporting a rowlock.
Out'right' (out'rīt'), *adv.* At once; utterly.
Out-run' (out-rŭn'), *v. t.* To surpass in running; leave behind.
Out-sail' (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than.
Out-sell' (out-sĕl'), *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales; bring a higher price.
Out'set' (out'sĕt'), *n.* Beginning.
Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* External part of a thing. — *a.* On the outside; alien.
Out'skirt' (out'skẽrt'), *n.* Border; suburb.
Out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To extend; spread; open; diffuse.

Out-stand′ (out-stănd′), *v. i.* To remain beyond the proper time; be unpaid, as a debt.
Out-strip′ (out-strĭp′), *v. t.* To leave behind.
Out-walk′ (out-wak′), *v. t.* To walk faster than; leave behind in walking.
Out′ward (out′wẽrd), **Out′wards**, *adv.* From the interior part; toward the exterior; off; away. — **Out′ward**, *a.* External; apparent; public.
Out-wear′ (out-wâr′), *v. t.* To last longer than.
Out-weigh′ (out-wā′), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or importance.
Out-wit′ (out-wĭt′), *v. t.* To surpass in cunning; overreach; foil by superior ingenuity.
Out-work′ (out-wûrk′), *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.
Out′work′ (out′wûrk′), *n.* Part of a fortress without the walls.
O′val (ō′val), *a.* Having the shape of an egg; elliptical. — *n.* Body shaped like an egg or ellipse.



Oval.

O′va-ry (ō′vȧ-rȳ), *n.* Place where seed or eggs are formed.
O′vate (ō′vāt), **O′va-ted**, *a.* Shaped like an egg.
O-va′tion (ṓ-vā′shŭn), *n.* Triumph allowed to a commander for a victory.



Ovary.

Ov′en (ŭv′′n), *n.* Place for baking or drying.
O′ver (ō′vẽr), *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface; more than; in spite of. — *adv.* From side to side; across; throughout; excessively; at an end. — *a.* Upper; covering; — used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*hand.
O′ver-alls (ō′vẽr-alz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers covering and protecting others.
O′ver-awe′ (ō′vẽr-a′), *v. t.* To restrain by awe.
O′ver-bal′ance (ō′vẽr-băl′ans), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; preponderate. — **O′ver-bal′ance**, *n.* Excess.
O′ver-bear′ (ō′vẽr-bâr′), *v. t.* To bear down; subdue. — **O′ver-bear′ing**, *a.* Haughty; insolent.
O′ver-board′ (ō′vẽr-bōrd′), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; into the water.
O′ver-bur′den (ō′vẽr-bûr′d′n), *v. t.* To load to excess.
O′ver-cast′ (ō′vẽr-kȧst′), *v. t.* To cloud; sew (raw edges of a seam, to prevent raveling).
O′ver-charge′ (ō′vẽr-chärj′), *v. t.* To load too heavily; oppress; charge too high a price; exaggerate. — *n.* Excessive load, burden, or charge of a gun.
O′ver-coat′ (ō′vẽr-kōt′), *n.* Coat worn over other clothing; greatcoat.
O′ver-come′ (ō′vẽr-kŭm′), *v. t.* To get the *better of; subdue; surmount.*
O′ver-do′ (ō′vẽr-dōō′), *v. t.* To do too much, exaggerate; fatigue; cook too much.
O′ver-draw′ (ō′vẽr-dra′), *v. t.* To exaggerate; exhaust (one's capital or credit).
O′ver-due′ (ō′vẽr-dū′), *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.
O′ver-flow′ (ō′vẽr-flō′), *v. t.* To flow or spread over; inundate; overwhelm. — *v. i.* To run over; abound. — **O′ver-flow′**, *n.* Inundation; superabundance; outlet for surplus liquid.
O′ver-grow′ (ō′vẽr-grō′), *v. t.* To cover with growth; grow beyond; rise above.
O′ver-hand′ (ō′vẽr-hănd′), *n.* The upper hand; advantage. — *a.* Sewed by passing each stitch over the edge of the seam.
O′ver-hang′ (ō′vẽr-hăng′), *v. t. & i.* To jut or project over. — **O′ver-hang′**, *n.* Projection (of a story of a building, bow of a ship, etc.) beyond the lower part.
O′ver-haul′ (ō′vẽr-hal′), *v. t.* To draw or drag over; examine thoroughly; overtake.
O′ver-head′ (ō′vẽr-hĕd′), *adv.* Aloft; above.
O′ver-hear′ (ō′vẽr-hēr′), *v. t.* To hear by accident or without the speaker's knowledge.
O′ver-joy′ (ō′vẽr-joi′), *v. t.* To make excessively joyful. — *n.* Excessive joy.
O′ver-land′ (ō′vẽr-lănd′), *a. & adv.* By, upon, or across, land; journeying by land.
O′ver-lay′ (ō′vẽr-lā′), *v. t.* To lay or spread over; cover completely; smother.
O′ver-load′ (ō′vẽr-lōd′), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo.
O′ver-look′ (ō′vẽr-lŏŏk′), *v. t.* To look over or beyond; inspect; pass by; pardon.
O′ver-much′ (ō′vẽr-mŭch′), *a. & adv.* Too much. — *n.* Excess; surplus.
O′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *adv.* During the night; all night.
O′ver-plus (ō′vẽr-plŭs), *n.* Surplus.
O′ver-pow′er (ō′vẽr-pou′ẽr), *v. t.* To overbear; crush; subdue.
O′ver-rate′ (ō′vẽr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate at too much; estimate too highly.
O′ver-reach′ (ō′vẽr-rēch′), *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond; get the better of; cheat.
O′ver-reach′ (ō′vẽr-rēch′), *v. i.* To reach too far; sail needlessly far on one tack.
O′ver-ride′ (ō′vẽr-rīd′), *v. t.* To ride (an animal) beyond its strength; outride; set aside; annul.
O′ver-rule′ (ō′vẽr-rul′), *v. t.* To control by predominant power.
O′ver-run′ (ō′vẽr-rŭn′), *v. t.* To run or spread over; overcome by invasion; subdue. — *v. i.* To become excessive; overflow.
O′ver-see′ (ō′vẽr-sē′), *v. t.* To superintend.
O′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *v. t.* To turn upon the side, or bottom upward; overthrow. — **O′ver-set′**, *n.* An upsetting; ruin.

O'ver-shad'ow (ō'vẽr-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; shelter; protect.
O'ver-shoe' (ō'vẽr-shōō'), *n.* Shoe of India rubber, etc., worn over another shoe.
O'ver-shoot' (ō'vẽr-shōōt'), *v. t.* To shoot beyond (a mark); pass swiftly over.
O'ver-sight' (ō'vẽr-sīt'), *n.* Watchful care; omission; neglect; error.
O'ver-spread' (ō'vẽr-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread or scatter over.
O'ver-step' (ō'vẽr-stĕp'), *v. t.* To step over or beyond; exceed.
O'vert (ō'vẽrt), *a.* Open to view; manifest.
O'ver-take' (ō'vẽr-tāk'), *v. t.* To come up with; catch.
O'ver-task' (ō'vẽr-tȧsk'), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task on.
O'ver-throw' (ō'vẽr-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw over; turn upside down; ruin. — **O'ver-throw'**, *n.* An overturning; defeat; ruin; downfall.
O'ver-ture (ō'vẽr-tūr), *n.* Proposal; offer; introductory musical composition.
O'ver-turn' (ō'vẽr-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn or throw from a foundation; overpower; overset. — **O'ver-turn'**, *n.* Overthrow; ruin.
O'ver-ween' (ō'vẽr-wēn'), *v. i.* To be too high in one's estimate; be arrogant.
O'ver-weigh' (ō'vẽr-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; outbalance. — **O'ver-weight'** (ō'vẽr-wāt'), *n.* Weight above what is required; preponderance.
O'ver-whelm' (ō'vẽr-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* To overspread or crush; bear down.
O'ver-work' (ō'vẽr-wûrk'), *v. i.* & *t.* To work beyond the strength; tire.
O'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an egg.
O'void (ō'void), *a.* Shaped like an egg. — *n.* An ovoid body.

Ovoid.

Owe (ō), *v. t.* To be obliged to pay; be indebted to. — *v. i.* To be due to; be the result of.
Owl (oul), *n.* Nocturnal carnivorous bird, with a large head. — **Owl'et**, *n.* Little owl. — **Owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling an owl; stupid and solemn.
Own (ōn), *v. i.* To acknowledge; confess.
Own (ōn), *a.* Belonging to; belonging exclusively to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To hold as property; have rightful title to. — **Own'er**, *n.* — **Own'er-ship**, *n.* Proprietorship.
Ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* Oxen (ŏks''n). Male of horned cattle.
Ox'ide (ŏks'īd), *n.* Compound of oxygen and a base. — **Ox'i-dize, Ox'i-date**, *v. t.* To convert into oxide. — **Ox'i-da'tion, Ox'i-dize'ment**, *n.*
Ox'y-gen (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* Combustible gas necessary to support life.
Oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* Bivalve mollusk, the common species of which is used for food. — **Oyster plant.** Plant, whose root, when cooked, tastes like the oyster; salsify.
O'zone (ō'zōn), *n.* A colorless, gaseous form of oxygen, smelling like chlorine.

P.

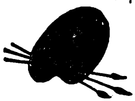
Pace (pās), *n.* Step; stride; measure of 30 inches; gait; amble; rack. — *v. i.* To go; walk; amble. — *v. t.* To measure by paces.
Pa-cha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* Pasha.
Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dẽrm), *n.* Animal having very thick skin, as the elephant, horse, hog, etc. — **Pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-dẽr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm; not thin-skinned or sensitive.
Pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To appease passion or appetite; calm; quiet; compose. — **Pa-cif'ic** (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Peace-making; conciliatory; calm; peaceable. — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tor**, *n.*
Pack (păk), *n.* Bale; bundle carried on the back; quantity of similar things; set of playing cards; number of dogs, men, etc., associated; area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* To bundle; load; stow; send off; render impervious to air, water, or steam. — *v. i.* To form things into a compact mass; depart in haste. — **Pack'age**, *n.* A packing; bundle; charge for packing goods. — **Pack'et**, *n.* Small package; vessel conveying passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing.
Pact (păkt), **Pac'tion**, *n.* Agreement.
Pad (păd), *n.* Road; easy-paced horse; highwayman.
Pad (păd), *n.* Thing laid flat; package of paper; soft cushion; floating leaf of a water plant. — *v. t.* To stuff with padding. — **Pad'ding**, *n.* Stuffing.
Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To beat water with the hands or feet; propel (a boat) with a paddle. — *n.* Short oar; broad part of an oar or weapon; foot of a tortoise, crocodile, etc.
Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* Large toad or frog.
Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* Inclosure adjoining a stable.
Pad'dy (păd'dy̆), *n.* An Irishman.

Pad′dy (păd′dȳ), *n.* East India name for unhusked rice.
Pad′lock′ (păd′lŏk′), *n.* Portable lock having a link jointed at one end, the other end being fastened by the bolt. — *v. t.* To fasten; shut.

Padlock.

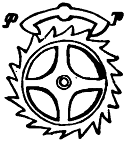
‖**Pa-dro′ne** (pȧ-drō′nā), *n.* Patron; protector; importer of Italian laborers, etc., who controls their earnings.
Pæ′an (pē′*a*n), *n.* Song of triumph.
Pa′gan (pā′g*a*n), *n.* Worshiper of false gods; idolater. — *a.* Heathen. — **Pa′gan-ish,** *a.* — **Pa′gan-ism,** *n.*
Page (pāj), *n.* An attendant.
Page (pāj), *n.* One side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To number pages of (a book).
Pag′eant (păj′*e*nt), *n.* Spectacle for public entertainment; pomp. — **Pag′eant-ry,** *n.*
Pa-go′da (pȧ-gō′dȧ), *n.* Hindoo temple, containing an idol; East India coin.
Pail (pāl), *n.* Bucket for water, milk, etc. — **Pail′ful,** *n.* Quantity that a pail will hold.
Pain (pān), *n.* Punishment; suffering; distress; task. — *v. t.* To disquiet; afflict; grieve; torture. — **Pain′ful,** *a.* Distressing; arduous. — **Pain′less,** *a.* — **Pains,** *n.* Care; trouble. — **Pains′tak′er** (-tāk′ẽr), *n.* One laborious and faithful in his work. — **Pains′tak′ing,** *a.* Sparing no pains. — *n.* Careful exertion.
Paint (pānt), *n.* Coloring matter; cosmetic; rouge. — *v. t.* To apply paint to; color; describe vividly; sketch; describe. — *v. i.* To practice the art of painting; color one's face. — **Paint′ing,** *n.* A laying on colors; vivid description; painted picture.
Paint′er (pānt′ẽr), *n.* Rope at the bow of a boat. [for *panther.*
Paint′er (pānt′ẽr), *n.* American vulgarism
Pair (pâr), *n.* Two things similar in form, used together; couple; brace; set. — *v. i.* & *t.* To couple; suit; fit.
Pal′ace (păl′ās), *n.* A magnificent house.
Pal′an-quin′ (păl′*a*n-kēn′), **Pal′an-keen′,** *n.* Oriental carriage borne on men's shoulders.
Pal′ate (păl′āt), *n.* Roof of the mouth; taste; relish. — **Pal′a-ta-ble,** *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory. — **Pal′a-tal,** *a.* Pertaining *to the palate.* — *n. Sound* pronounced by *aid of the palate.*

Pa-la′tial (pȧ-lā′sh*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.
Pa-la′ver (pȧ-lä′vẽr), *n.* Idle talk; flattery. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hold a palaver; flatter.
Pale (pāl), *a.* Not ruddy or fresh of color; wan; pallid; dim; faint. — *v. i.* & *t.* To turn pale.
Pale (pāl), *n.* Pointed stake; picket; limit; inclosure. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.
Pa′le-on-tol′o-gy (pā′lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of fossils. [mixing colors.
Pal′ette (păl′ĕt), *n.* Painter's tablet for
Pal′frey (pal′frȳ), *n.* Small saddle horse suitable for ladies.



Palette.

Pal′ing (pāl′ĭng), *n.* Material for pales; fence.
Pal′i-sade′ (păl′ĭ-sād′), *n.* Barrier of sharpened stakes. — *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with stakes. [coffin.
Pall (pal), *n.* Cloak; mantle; cloth over a
Pall (pal), *v. i.* To lose strength, spirit, or taste. — *v. t.* To make insipid; depress; satiate; cloy.
Pal′let (păl′lĕt), *n.* A palette.
Pal′let (păl′lĕt), *n.* Implement used by potters, also in gilding; a lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch.



Pallet.
Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

Pal′let (păl′lĕt), *n.* Small bed.
Pal′li-ate (păl′lĭ-āt), *v. t.* To excuse; abate; hide; extenuate. — **Pal′li-a′tion,** *n.* — **Pal′li-a-tive,** *a.* Serving to extenuate; relieving (pain or disease). — *n.* That which extenuates or abates.
Pal′lid (păl′lĭd), *a.* Pale; wan. — **Pal′lid-ness, Pal-lid′i-ty, Pal′lor,** *n.*
Palm (päm), *n.* Inner part of the hand; lineal measure of the breadth of the hand or its length; metal plate on the inside of the hand, used by sailmakers as a thimble. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; juggle; impose fraudulently.
Palm (päm), *n.* Perennial tree, many species of which are tropical; branch of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of triumph.
Pal′mate (păl′māt), **Pal′ma-ted,** *a.* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.
Palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* Pilgrim who bore a palm, in token that he had visited the Holy Land. [gles; swindler; cheat.
Palm′er (päm′ẽr), *n.* One who palms or jug-
Palm′er-worm′ (päm′ẽr-wûrm′), *n.* A de-

structive caterpillar which travels in great numbers. [warm climates.

Pal-met′to (păl-mĕt′tō), *n.* A palm tree of

Pal′mi-ped (păl′mĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed. — *n.* A swimming bird; bird having webbed feet. [of honor; victorious.

Palm′y (päm′y̆), *a.* Worthy of the palm or

Palp (pălp), *n.* A feeler of an insect, crustacean, spider, etc. — **Pal′pa-ble,** *a.* Perceptible by the touch; plain; obvious.

Pal′pi-tate (păl′pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To beat rapidly; throb; flutter. — **Pal′pi-ta′tion,** *n.*

Pal′sy (pal′zy̆), *n.* Loss of sensation and voluntary motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To paralyze. — **Pal′sied** (-zĭd), *a.* [shift.

Pal′ter (pal′tĕr), *v. i.* To trifle; haggle;

Pal′try (pal′try̆), *a.* Contemptible; pitiful; mean. — **Pal′tri-ness,** *n.*

Pam′pas (păm′păz), *n. pl.* Vast treeless plains in South America. [glut.

Pam′per (păm′pĕr), *v. t.* To feed to the full;

Pam′phlet (păm′flĕt), *n.* Small book, stitched together, but not bound. — **Pam′phlet-eer′,** *n.* Writer of pamphlets.

Pan (păn), *n.* Shallow, open dish; skull; cranium; hard stratum of earth, below the soil, that holds the water. [diseases.

Pan′a-ce′a (păn′ȧ-sē′ȧ), *n.* A remedy for all

Pa-na′da (pȧ-nā′dȧ), **Pa-nade′** (-nād′), *n.* Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

Pan′cake′ (păn′kāk′), *n.* Thin cake, fried in a pan or on a griddle.

Pan′cre-as (păn′krē-*as*), *n.* The sweetbread, a gland beneath the stomach, whose secretion aids digestion. — **Pan′cre-at′ic,** *a.*

Pan′der (păn′dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To minister to the evil designs of others. [of glass.

Pane (pān), *n.* Patch; compartment; plate

Pan′e-gyr′ic (păn′ē-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* Laudation; eulogy. — **Pan′e-gyr′ic, Pan′e-gyr′ic-al,** *a.*

Pan′el (păn′ĕl), *n.* Compartment, in wainscotings, doors, bridge trusses, etc.; thin board on which a picture is painted; schedule of persons summoned as jurors; the whole jury. — *v. t.* To form with panels.

Pang (păng), *n.* Paroxysm of extreme pain; anguish; distress.

Pan′ic (păn′ĭk), *n.* A grass plant, and its seed, some species of which are edible.

Pan′ic (păn′ĭk), *a.* Extreme or sudden, but groundless. — *n.* Terror.

Pan′nier (păn′yĕr), *n.* Wicker basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse. [of armor.

Pan′o-ply (păn′ō-ply̆), *n.* Armament; suit

Pan′o-ra′ma (păn′ō-rä′mȧ), *n.* Extensive view; picture exhibited by being unrolled before the spectator. — **Pan′o-ram′ic** (-răm′ĭk), *a.* Extended; comprehensive.

Pan′sy (păn′zy̆), *n.* Plant and flower of the violet kind; heart's ease.

Pansy.

Pant (pȧnt), *v. i.* To breathe violently; desire ardently. — *n.* Quick breathing.

Pan′ta-loon′ (păn′tȧ-lo͞on′), *n.* An Italian buffoon; *pl.* men's outer garment for the legs; trousers.

Pan′the-ism (păn′thē-ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrine that the universe is God. — **Pan′the-ist,** *n.* — **Pan′the-is′tic,** *a.*

Pan-the′on (păn-thē′ŏn), *n.* Temple dedicated to all the gods.

Pan′ther (păn′thĕr), *n.* Large variety of leopard; catamount; cougar; jaguar.

Pan′to-mime (păn′tō-mīm), *n.* An actor who performs by gesticulation only; theatrical entertainment in dumb show. — **Pan′to-mim′ic** (-mĭm′ĭk), **Pan′to-mim′ic-al,** *a.*

Pan′try (păn′try̆), *n.* Closet for provisions.

Pap (păp), *n.* A nipple; teat.

Pap (păp), *n.* Soft food for infants; support.

Pa-pa′ (pȧ-pä′ *or* pä′pȧ), *n.* Father.

Pa′pa-cy (pā′pȧ-sy̆), *n.* Office of the pope; papal authority; the Roman Catholic religion (used disparagingly). — **Pa′pal,** *a.*

Pa-paw′ (pȧ-pa′), *n.* Tropical American tree, and its edible fruit.

Pa′per (pā′pĕr), *n.* Substance in sheets to be written or printed on, used in wrapping, etc.; leaf of such substance; printed or written instrument; newspaper; bills of exchange, bank notes, etc.; hangings for walls of rooms; parcel (of pins, tacks, etc.) secured in paper. — *v. t.* To cover or line with, or inclose in, paper.

‖**Pa′pier′-ma′ché′** (pȧ′pyā′mä′shā′), *n.* Hardened and molded pulp from rags or paper.

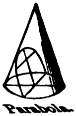
Pa′pist (pā′pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; adherent of the pope. — **Pa-pis′tic** (pȧ-pĭs′tĭk), **Pa-pis′tic-al,** *a.* Popish. — **Pa′pis-try,** *n.* Doctrines of the Church of Rome. [Terms offensive to Roman Catholics.]

Pa-poose′ (pȧ-po͞os′), *n.* Young child of North American Indians.

Par (pär), *n.* Value expressed on the face of commercial paper; equality.

Par′a-ble (păr′ȧ-b'l), *n.* Moral fable or allegorical relation of something real.

Pa-rab′o-la (pȧ-răb′ō-lȧ), *n.* One of the conic sections, being a curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides.



Parabola.

Par′a-bol′ic (păr′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), **Par′a-bol′ic-al,** *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

Par′a-bol′ic (păr′ȧ-bŏl′ĭk), **Par′a-bol′ic-al,** *a.* Expressed by parable.

Pa-rab′o-loid (pȧ-răb′ō-loid), *n.* Solid figure generated by rotation of a parabola about its axis.

Par′a-chute (păr′ȧ-shụt), *n.* Umbrellalike contrivance for descending from a balloon or great height.

Pa-rade′ (pȧ-rād′), *n.* Pompous exhibition; military display; procession. — *v. t.* To show off; array in military order. — *v. i.* To go about for show.

Par′a-digm (păr′ȧ-dĭm), *n.* Example of a word conjugated, declined, compared, etc., in all its forms of inflection.

Par′a-dise (păr′ȧ-dīs), *n.* Garden of Eden; place of bliss; heaven.

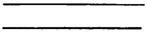
Par′a-dox (păr′ȧ-dŏks), *n.* Something seemingly absurd, yet true in fact. — **Par′a-dox′ic-al,** *a.*

Par′af-fine (păr′ăf-fĭn), *n.* Waxy substance, from tar, petroleum, etc.

Par′a-gon (păr′ȧ-gŏn), *n.* Model of excellence.

Par′a-graph (păr′ȧ-grȧf), *n.* Distinct part of a discourse; character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division. — **Par′a-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), **Par′a-graph′ic-al,** *a.*

Par′al-lel (păr′*a*l-lĕl), *a.* Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; like; similar. — *n.* Line equally distant from another line; resemblance; comparison. — *v. t.* To make parallel; resemble. — **Par′al-lel-ism,** *n.*

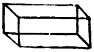


Parallel Lines.

Par′al-lel′o-gram (păr′*a*l-lĕl′ō-grăm), *n.* Right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Parallelogram.

Par′al-lel′o-pi′ped (păr′*a*l-lĕl′ō-pī′pĕd), *n.* Regular solid, bounded by six parallelograms, the opposite ones parallel and equal.



Parallelopiped.

Pa-ral′y-sis (pȧ-răl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Palsy; loss of power of voluntary motion. — **Par′a-lyt′ic** (păr′ȧ-lĭt′ĭk), **Par′a-lyt′ic-al,** *a.* Affected with paralysis, or palsy. — **Par′a-lyt′ic,** *n.* — **Par′a-lyze** (păr′ȧ-līz), *v. t.* To palsy; make useless.

Par′a-mount (păr′ȧ-mount), *a.* Superior to all others; chief.

Par′a-pet (păr′ȧ-pĕt), *n.* A rampart breast-high; breastwork; wall protecting the edge of a bridge, quay, etc.

Par′a-phrase (păr′ȧ-frāz), *n.* Statement expressing the meaning in another form. — *v. t. & i.* To explain in other terms.

Par′a-site (păr′ȧ-sīt), *n.* A hanger on; toady; plant or animal living on another. — **Par′a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), **Par′a-sit′ic-al,** *a.*

Par′a-sol′ (păr′ȧ-sŏl′), *n.* Small umbrella; sunshade.

Par′boil′ (pär′boil′), *v. t.* To boil partially.

Par′cel (pär′sĕl), *n.* Quantity; bundle; package. — *v. t.* To divide and distribute.

Parch (pärch), *v. t. & i.* To scorch.

Parch′ment (pärch′ment), *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat, prepared for writing on.

Pard (pärd), *n.* Leopard; any spotted beast.

Par′don (pär′d'n), *n.* Remission of a penalty; forgiveness. — *v. t.* To forgive; remit. — **Par′don-a-ble,** *a.*

Pare (pâr), *v. t.* To cut or shave off; diminish by little and little.

Par′e-gor′ic (păr′ē-gŏr′ĭk), *a.* Mitigating pain. — *n.* An anodyne; tincture of opium.

Par′ent (pâr′*e*nt), *n.* A father or mother; cause; origin; creator. — **Par′ent-age,** *n.* Descent from ancestors; birth. — **Pa-ren′tal** (pȧ-rĕn′t*a*l), *a.*

Pa-ren′the-sis (pȧ-rĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.* Word or phrase inserted, by way of explanation; typographical sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ). — **Par′en-thet′ic** (păr′ĕn-thĕt′ĭk), **Par′en-thet′ic-al,** *a.*

Pa′ri-ah (pä′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* East Indian who has lost his caste; outcast.

Par′ing (pâr′ĭng), *n.* Thing pared off.

Par′ish (păr′ĭsh), *n.* Jurisdiction of a priest or church; a religious society. — *a.* Pertaining to a parish. — **Pa-rish′ion-er** (pȧ-rĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* Member of a parish.

Par′i-ty (păr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Equality; analogy.

Park (pärk), *n.* Tract of ground kept for game, for recreation, etc.

Par′lance (pär′l*a*ns), *n.* Conversation; phrase.

Par′ley (pär′lȳ), *n.* Mutual discourse; conference between foes. — *v. i.* To confer.

Par′lia-ment (pär′lĭ-ment), *n.* Formal conference on public affairs; the legislative assembly of Great Britain, etc. — **Par′lia-men′ta-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, or done by, parliament; according to established usages of legislative bodies.

Par′lor (pär′lẽr), *n.* Room for receiving visitors, etc.

Pa-ro′chi-al (pȧ-rō′kĭ-*a*l), *a.* Belonging to a parish.

Par′o-dy (păr′ō-dȳ), *n.* A writing imitating another by way of burlesque. — *v. t.* To travesty; burlesque.

Pa-rol′ (pȧ-rōl′), **Pa-role′,** *n.* Oral declaration; word of honor. — *a.* Verbal; oral; not written. — *v. t.* To liberate (prisoners) on parole.

Par′o-quet′ (păr′ō-kĕt′), *n.* Parrakeet.

Pa-rot′id (pȧ-rŏt′ĭd), *a.* Situated near the ear; pertaining to the parotid gland. — *n.* Salivary gland nearest the ear.

Par′ox-ysm (păr′ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* Fit of a disease, of pain, or of passion; convulsion. — **Par′ox-ys′mal** (-ĭz′mal), *a.*

Par-quet′ (pär-kā′ *or* -kĕt′), *n.* Body of seats on the floor of a theater nearest the orchestra.

Par′ra-keet′ (păr′rȧ-kēt′), *n.* Small, long-tailed parrot.

Par′ri-cide (păr′rĭ-sīd), *n.* Murderer of his father or mother; the murder of an ancestor. — **Par′ri-ci′dal**, *a.*

Par′rot (păr′rŭt), *n.* Tropical climbing bird.

Parrot.

Par′ry (păr′rȳ), *v. t. & i.* To ward off; evade.

Parse (pärs), *v. t. & i.* To analyze and describe grammatically.

Par′si-mo-ny (pär′sĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Excessive economy; stinginess. — **Par′si-mo′ni-ous**, *a.*

Pars′ley (pärs′lȳ), *n.* Plant whose leaves are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Pars′nip (pärs′nĭp), *n.* Plant poisonous in its wild state, though the cultivated variety has an edible root.

Par′son (pär′s'n), *n.* Priest of a parish; clergyman. — **Par′son-age**, *n.* House and glebe for the minister of a church.

Part (pärt), *n.* Portion; side; duty. — *v. t. & i.* To divide; share; separate.

Par-take′ (pär-tāk′), *v. i. & t.* To take a part or share in common with others.

Par′tial (pär′shal), *a.* Affecting a part only; not entire; biased to one party; not indifferent. — **Par′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Par′tial-ly**, *adv.* In part; not totally; with undue bias of mind to one side.

Par-tic′i-pate (pär-tĭs′ĭ-pāt), *v. i.* To partake; share. — **Par-tic′i-pant**, *a.* Sharing. — *n.* A partaker. — **Par-tic′i-pa′tion**, *n.*

Par′ti-ci-ple (pär′tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* A form of the verb performing the office of an adjective; verbal adjective. — **Par′ti-cip′i-al** (-sĭp′ĭ-al), *a.*

Par′ti-cle (pär′tĭ-k'l), *n.* Minute portion of matter; atom; jot; in grammar, a word never inflected.

Par-tic′u-lar (pär-tĭk′ū-lẽr), *a.* Relating to a part of anything, or to a single person or thing; worthy of special regard; exact; precise; critical. — *n.* A single point, or circumstance; detail. — **Par-tic′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Par-tic′u-lar-ize**, *v. t. & i.* To mention in particulars.

Part′ing (pärt′ĭng), *n.* Dividing; separation.

Par′ti-san (pär′tĭ-zan), *n.* An adherent to a party; follower; disciple. — *a.* Adherent to a party or faction. — **Par′ti-san-ship**, *n.*

Par-ti′tion (pär-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A dividing; separation; wall dividing one apartment from another. — *v. t.* To divide into parts.

Par′ti-tive (pär′tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Dividing; distributive. — *n.* Word expressing partition, or denoting a part.

Part′ly (pärt′lȳ), *adv.* In part; in some degree.

Part′ner (pärt′nẽr), *n.* Partaker; associate; husband or wife. — **Part′ner-ship**, *n.* Participation; association of persons in business; firm or house.

Par′tridge (pär′trĭj), *n.* Game bird of the grouse or quail kind.

Par′ty (pär′tȳ), *n.* Body of persons, united by some tie; social assembly; company; participator in a lawsuit.

Par′ty-col′ored (pär′tȳ-kŭl′ẽrd), *a.* Colored, part by part, with different tints.

Par′ve-nu′ (pär′vē-nū′), *n.* An upstart.

Pas′chal (păs′kal), *a.* Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Pa-sha′ (pȧ-shä′), *n.* Turkish governor or commander; bashaw. — **Pa-sha′lic**, *n.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pass (pȧs), *v. i.* To move; go beyond; circulate. — *v. t.* To go beyond, over, through, etc.; exceed; suffer; spend; enact; transmit; omit. — *n.* Passage; way; entrance; thrust; condition. — **Pass′a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable. — **Pas′sage**, *n.* Journey; way; hall; incident; portion of a book, etc.; enactment; encounter. — **Pass′ing**, *n.* A going by. — *a.* Surpassing; eminent. — *adv.* Exceedingly.

‖**Pas′sé′** (pȧ′sā′), *masc.*, ‖**Pas′sée′**, *fem.*, *a.* Past; gone by; past the prime; faded.

Pas′sen-ger (păs′sĕn-jẽr), *n.* A traveler.

Pas′si-ble (păs′sĭ-b'l), *n.* Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Pas′sim (păs′sĭm), *adv.* Here and there.

Pas′sion (păsh′ŭn), *n.* A suffering; strong feeling; anger; ardent affection; eager desire. — **Pas′sion-ate**, *a.* Easily moved to anger, love, desire, etc.; excitable; angry.

Pas′sive (păs′sĭv), *a.* Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions; incapable of excitement; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pass′o′ver (pȧs′ō′vẽr), *n.* Principal Jewish feast.

Pass′port (pȧs′pōrt), *n.* Permission to travel; a safe-conduct.

Past (pȧst), *a.* Not present or future; gone by; ended; spent. — *prep.* Further than; beyond the reach of; after. — *n.* Former time; bygone state of things.

Paste (pāst), *n.* Soft, adhesive composition;

dough; fine glass imitating gems. — *v. t.* To unite or fasten with paste. — **Paste′-board′**, *n.* Stiff, thick paper board. — **Pas′ty** (pās′tȳ), *a.* Like paste in color, stickiness, etc. — *n.* A meat pie.

Pas′tern (păs′tẽrn), *n.* Leg of horses and like animals between fetlock joint and hoof.

Pas′time′ (pȧs′tīm′), *n.* Amusement; play.

Pas′tor (pȧs′tẽr), *n.* Shepherd; minister in charge of a congregation. — **Pas′tor-al**, *a.* Pertaining to shepherds, to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* Poem describing the life of shepherds; idyl; bucolic; letter from a pastor to his people. — **Pas′tor-ate, Pas′tor-ship**, *n.*

Pas′try (pās′trȳ), *n.* Articles of food containing paste, as pies, cake, etc.

Pas′ture (pȧs′tūr), *n.* Grass for food of cattle; land affording such food. — *v. t. & i.* To feed (cattle, etc.) on growing grass; graze. — **Pas′tur-age**, *n.* Grazing ground; grass for feed; business of grazing cattle.

Pat (păt), *a.* Exactly suitable; fit; apt. — *adv.* Precisely at the proper time.

Pat (păt), *v. t.* To strike gently; stroke. — *n.* Light, quick blow or stroke; small mass.

Patch (păch), *n.* Piece used to repair a breach; small piece of ground; plot. — *v. t.* To mend; repair clumsily. — **Patch′work′**, *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together; anything patched up or botched.

Pate (pāt), *n.* The head; top of the head.

‖**Pa-tel′la** (pȧ-tĕl′lȧ), *n.* Cap of the knee.

Pat′ent (păt′ent *or* pā′tent), *a.* Open; evident; open to public perusal; restrained from general use. — *n.* A letter patent, securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person. — **Pat′ent-ee′**, *n.* One to whom a privilege is secured by patent.

Pa-ter′nal (pȧ-tẽr′nal), *a.* Pertaining to a father; fatherly; hereditary. — **Pa-ter′ni-ty**, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood; authorship.

Path (pȧth), *n.* Way or track on which anything moves; road; course of action or procedure. — **Path′less**, *a.* Without paths; unexplored.

Pa-thet′ic (pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Affecting the tender emotions, as pity or grief; touching.

Pa-thol′o-gy (pȧ-thŏl′ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of diseases. — **Pa-thol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of pathology. — **Path′o-log′ic** (păth′ŏ-lŏj′ĭk), **Path′o-log′ic-al**, *a.*

Pa′thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* That which excites emotions and passions; pathetic quality.

Path′way′ *(pȧth′wā′), n.* Path.

Pa′tient *(pā′shent), a.* Suffering meekly; persevering; not hasty. — *n.* One under medical treatment. — **Pa′tience**, *n.*

Pa′tri-arch (pā′trĭ-ärk), *n.* Head of a family or church. — **Pa′tri-ar′chal**, *a.*

Pa-tri′cian (pȧ-trĭsh′an), *a. & n.* Noble.

Pat′ri-cide (păt′rĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder or murderer of a father.

Pat′ri-mo-ny (păt′rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Estate inherited from ancestors.—**Pat′ri-mo′ni-al**, *a.*

Pa′tri-ot (pā′trĭ-ŏt), *n.* One who loves his country. — *a.* Devoted to one's country. — **Pa′tri-ot-ism**, *n.* — **Pa′tri-ot′ic**, *a.*

Pa-trol′ (pȧ-trōl′), *v. t. & i.* To guard (a camp, district, etc.) at night. — *n.* A guard.

Pa′tron (pā′trŭn), *n.* One who supports or protects; defender. — **Pat′ron-age**, *n.* Guardianship; right of presentation to office. — **Pa′tron-ess**, *n.* Female patron. — **Pat′ron-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To support; favor.

Pat′ro-nym′ic (păt′rō-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* Name derived from a parent or ancestor.

Pat′ten (păt′tĕn), *n.* Clog worn to raise the feet from the wet.

Pat′ter (păt′tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To strike, as falling drops of water or hail; spatter; mutter. — *n.* Quick succession of small sounds.

Pat′tern (păt′tẽrn), *n.* Original for imitation; example. — *v. t.* To imitate.

Pat′ty (păt′tȳ), *n.* A little pie.

Pau′ci-ty (pa̤′sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fewness; smallness.

Pau′per (pa̤′pẽr), *n.* One dependent on charity for support. — **Pau′per-ism**, *n.* Poverty; need. — **Pau′per-ize**, *v. t.* To impoverish.

Pause (pa̤z), *n.* Temporary stop; rest; point. — *v. i.* To stop; demur.

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* To cover with stone or brick; prepare the way for.—**Pave′ment**, *n.*

Paw (pa̤), *n.* Foot of a beast having claws; hand. — *v. i. & t.* To handle awkwardly.

Pawl (pa̤l), *n.* Catch, click, or ratchet.

Pawn (pa̤n), *n.* Piece of least value in chess.

Pawn (pa̤n), *n.* Goods deposited as security for payment; pledge. — *v. t.* To deposit in pledge, or as security. — **Pawn′-bro′ker**, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* To cover (a ship's bottom, spar, etc.) with tar or pitch.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* To discharge one's obligations to; compensate; deliver. — *v. i.* To recompense. — *n.* Satisfaction; recompense; hire. — **Pay′er**, *n.* — **Pay-ee′**, *n.* One to whom money is to be paid. — **Pay′a-ble**, *a.* Proper to be paid; due. — **Pay′ment**, *n.* A paying; reward; requital.

Pea (pē), *n.* Leguminous plant and its eatable fruit.

Peace (pēs), *n.* State of quiet; calm; harmony. — **Peace′a-ble**, *a.* Quiet; mild; still. — **Peace′ful**, *a.* Calm; undisturbed.

Peach (pēch), *n.* A tree and its edible fruit.

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach.
Pea′cock′ (pē′kŏk′), *n.* Male of the peafowl. — **Pea′fowl′**, *n.* Asiatic pheasant of brilliant plumage. — **Pea′hen′**, *n.* Female of the peafowl.
Pea′-jack′et (pē′jăk′ĕt), *n.* Thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, etc.
Peak (pēk), *n.* Point; sharp end; top of a [mountain.
Peal (pēl), *n.* Loud sound, as of bells, thunder, etc.; set of bells tuned to each other. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds.
Pea′nut (pē′nŭt), *n.* Fruit of an American leguminous plant; groundnut.
Pear (pâr), *n.* Fruit of a tree of temperate climates.
Pearl (pẽrl), *n.* White, hard, lustrous substance, found in shells of the pearl oyster; size of printing type between agate and diamond.—**Pearl′y**, *a.*
☞ This line is printed in *pearl* type.
Pearl′ash′ (pẽrl′ăsh′), *n.* Refined potash, used in making soap, glass, etc.
Peas′ant (pĕz′*a*nt), *n.* One who lives by rural labor; rustic; hind. — **Peas′ant-ry**, *n.* Lowest class of tillers of the soil.
Pease (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively.
Peat (pēt), *n.* Decomposed vegetable matter, often dried and used as fuel.
Peb′ble (pĕb′b'l), *n.* Small, roundish stone; rock crystal. — **Peb′bly**, *a.*
Pe-can′ (pē̍-kăn′), *n.* Species of hickory, and its edible nut.
Pec′ca-ry (pĕk′kȧ-rȳ), *n.* Piglike animal, found from Arkansas to Brazil.

Peccary.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* Fourth part of a bushel; dry measure of eight quarts.
Peck (pĕk), *v. t.* & *i.* To strike with the beak or anything pointed, or with small and repeated blows.
Pec′to-ral (pĕk′tō̍-r*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the breast or to diseases of the chest.
Pec′u-late (pĕk′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To steal; embezzle.—**Pec′u-la′tor**, *n.*—**Pec′u-la′tion**, *n.*
Pe-cul′iar (pē̍-kūl′yẽr), *a.* Belonging to an individual; not general; particular; special. — **Pe-cul-iar′i-ty** (-yăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Pe-cun′ia-ry (pē̍-kūn′yȧ-rȳ), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, money.
Ped′a-gogue (pĕd′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* Teacher of children; schoolmaster; pedant. — **Ped′a-go′gy** (-gō′jȳ), *n.* Science or rules of teaching. — **Ped′a-gog′ic** (-gŏj′ik), **Ped′a-gog′ic-al**, *a.*
Pe′dal (pē′d*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a foot. — **Ped′al** (pĕd′*a*l), *n.* Lever moved by the foot.
Ped′ant (pĕd′*a*nt), *n.* One who makes a display of learning; pretender to knowledge. — **Ped′ant-ry**, *n.* — **Pe-dan′tic**, *a.*
Ped′dle (pĕd′d'l), *v. i.* To go from place to place and retail goods. — *v. t.* To hawk. — **Ped′dler**, *n.*
Ped′es-tal (pĕd′ĕs-t*a*l), *n.* Base or foot of a column, statue, lamp, or the like.
Pe-des′tri-an (pē̍-dĕs′trĭ-*a*n), *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* Traveler on foot. — **Pe-des′tri-an-ism**, *n.*
Ped′i-cel (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* Stalk supporting one of several flowers on a peduncle.
Ped′i-gree (pĕd′ĭ-grē), *n.* Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy.
Ped′i-ment (pĕd′ĭ-m*e*nt), *n.* Facing of a portico; decoration over doors, windows, etc.
Pe-dun′cle (pē̍-dŭn′k'l), *n.* Stem supporting the flower and fruit of a plant.—**Pe-dun′cu-lar** (-kū-lẽr), *a.*

Peduncle.

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* To peep; look [slyly.
Peel (pēl), *v. t.* To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. — *n.* Skin; rind; bark.
Peel (pēl), *n.* Spade; blade of an [oar.
Peep (pēp), *v. i.* To cry, as a chick; chirp; begin to appear; look out slyly. — *n.* Cry of a chick; first outlook; sly look.
Peer (pēr), *v. i.* To look curiously; peep; pry.
Peer (pēr), *n.* One of equal rank, character, etc.; a match; mate; nobleman. — **Peer′age**, *n.* Rank of a peer; body of peers. — **Peer′ess**, *n.* Consort of a peer; noble lady. — **Peer′less**, *a.* Matchless; superlative.
Pee′vish (pē′vĭsh), *a.* Fretful; cross.
Peg (pĕg), *n.* Wooden nail or pin. — *v. t.* To fasten with pegs; mark (points in a game) with pegs.
Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* Money; riches; lucre.
Pel′i-can (pĕl′ĭ-k*a*n), *n.* Large web-footed waterfowl, with an enormous pouched bill.
Pe-lisse′ (pe-lēs′), *n.* Fur or silk outer robe.
Pell (pĕl), *n.* Skin; hide; roll of parchment.
Pel′let (pĕl′lĕt), *n.* A little ball.
Pel′li-cle (pĕl′lĭ-k'l), *n.* Thin skin or crust.
Pell′-mell′ (pĕl′mĕl′), *adv.* In confusion.
Pel-lu′cid (pĕl-lū′sĭd), *a.* Admitting passage of light; transparent. — **Pel′lu-cid′i-ty** (pĕl′lū-sĭd′ĭ-tȳ), **Pel-lu′cid-ness**, *n.*
Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* Skin of a beast with the hair on. — **Pelt′ry**, *n.* Furs.
Pelt (pĕlt), *v. t.* To strike with pellets; throw. — *n.* Blow from something thrown.
Pel′vis (pĕl′vĭs), *n.* Bony structure at the

base of the body, to which the lower limbs are jointed. — **Pel'vic**, *a.*

Pen (pĕn), *n.* Instrument for writing. — *v. t.* To write.

Pen (pĕn), *v. t.* To confine in a narrow place; coop up. — *n.* A narrow inclosure.

Pe'nal (pē'n*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to punishment. — **Pen'al-ty** (pĕn'*a*l-tȳ), *n.* Punishment; fine.

Pen'ance (pĕn'*a*ns), *n.* Suffering in punishment for faults, or expression of penitence.

Pence (pĕns), *n.*, *pl.* of Penny.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* Small brush used by painters; cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, etc., for writing and drawing; collection of rays of light. — *v. t.* To draw; mark with a pencil.

Pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* To hang; be undecided. — **Pend'ent**, *a.* Suspended; depending; projecting. — **Pend'en-cy**, *n.* Suspense. — **Pend'ing**, *p. a.* Remaining undecided. — *prep.* During. — **Pen'du-lous** (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* Supported from above.

Pend'ant (pĕnd'*a*nt), *n.* Hanging appendage or ornament; pennant.

Pen'du-lum (pĕn'dū-lŭm), *n.* A body so suspended as to swing freely to and fro.

Pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* To enter into; pierce; affect. — *v. i.* To pass; make way. — **Pen'e-tra'tion**, *n.* A penetrating; acuteness; sagacity.

Pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* Web-footed sea-bird.

Pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-lȧ), *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water. — **Pen-in'su-lar**, *a.*

Pen'i-tent (pĕn'ĭ-t*e*nt), *a.* Repentant; contrite. — *n.* One who repents of sin. — **Pen'i-tence**, *n.* — **Pen'i-ten'tial**, *a.* — **Pen'i-ten'tia-ry** (-shȧ-rȳ), *a.* Relating to penance or reformation. — *n.* House of correction; reformatory; prison.

Pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.* Small knife for making pens; pocket knife.

Pen'man (pĕn'm*a*n), *n.* One who uses the pen or writes a good hand. — **Pen'man-ship**, *n.*

Pen'nant (pĕn'n*a*nt), *n.* Small flag; pendant; pennon; streamer.

Pen'nate (pĕn'nāt), **Pen'na-ted**, *a.* Winged.

Pen'ni-less (pĕn'nĭ-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; destitute.

Pen'non (pĕn'nŭn), *n.* Pennant; wing; pinion.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *a.* Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used of nails.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Pennies (-nĭz) or Pence (pĕns). Small coin; in England, the twelfth of a shilling, worth 2 cents.

Pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'nĭ-roi'*a*l), *n.* Aromatic herb.

Pen'ny-weight' (*pĕn'nĭ-wāt'*), *n.* Troy weight of 24 grains.

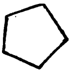
Pen'sile (*pĕn'sĭl*), *a.* *Hanging*; pendulous.

Pen'sion (*pĕn'shŭn*), *n.* *A yearly* allowance paid to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc. — *v. t.* To grant a pension to.

Pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Thoughtful; sad.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* Shut up; confined.

Pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* Geometrical plane figure having five angles and five sides. — **Pen-tag'o-nal**, *a.*



Pentagon.

Pen'ta-he'dron (pĕn'tȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* Solid figure having five equal sides. — **Pen'ta-he'dral**, *a.*

Pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tăm'ē-tēr), *n.* Poetic verse of five feet.

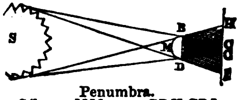
Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tȧ-tūk), *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.

Pen'te-cost (pĕn'tē-kŏst), *n.* Jewish festival 50 days after the Passover.

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* Shed sloping from the main wall; lean-to. — **Pent'roof'**, *n.* Roof sloping on one side only.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt), *n.* Last syllable but one of a word. — **Pe-nul'ti-mate** (-māt), *a.*

Pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* Shadow cast in an eclipse, where the light is partly cut off by the intervening body.



Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CBH CDI* Penumbra.

Pe-nu'ri-ous (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing penury; parsimonious; avaricious; miserly.

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rȳ), *n.* Absence of means or resources; want; poverty.

Pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* Perennial plant having showy flowers.

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n.* Tribe, nation, or race; persons; populace. — *v. t.* To populate.

Pep'per (pĕp'pēr), *n.* Climbing plant and its aromatic and pungent fruit. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; pelt with shot. — **Pep'per-grass'**, *n.* Kind of cress. — **Pep'per-mint'**, *n.* Aromatic plant; liquor distilled from it; confection flavored with it. — **Pep'per-y**, *a.* Pungent; hot; irritable.

Pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* A ferment contained in the gastric juice. — **Pep'tic**, *a.* Promoting digestion.

Per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *adv.* Perhaps.

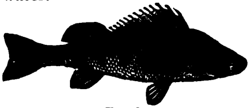
Per-am'bu-late (pēr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* To walk through or over. — **Per-am'bu-la'tion**, *n.* — **Per-am'bu-la'tor**, *n.* One who perambulates; rolling chair; surveyor's wheel, showing distance traversed.

Per-ceive' (pēr-sēv'), *v. t.* To observe; see; feel. — **Per-ceiv'a-ble**, *a.*

Per-cent'age (pēr-sĕnt'āj), *n.* Rate of per cent; duty or commission on a hundred.

Per-cep′tion (pẽr-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* A perceiving; sensation; observation. — **Per-cep′ti-bly,** *adv.* — **Per-cep′tive,** *a.* Able to perceive; used in perception. — **Per-cep′ti-ble,** *a.* — **Per-cep′ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* Food fish of fresh and salt water.



Perch.

Perch (pẽrch), *n.* Pole; rod; measure of 5½ yards; pole for fowls to rest upon; roost. — *v. i.* To settle on a fixed body, as a bird. — *v. t.* To place on a perch.

Per-chance′ (pẽr-chȧns′), *adv.* Perhaps.

Per-cus′sion (pẽr-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* Collision which gives a sound; vibratory shock.

Per-di′tion (pẽr-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; eternal death.

Per′e-gri-nate (pĕr′ē-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To travel about. — **Per′e-gri-na′tion,** *n.*

Per′emp-to-ry (pĕr′ĕmp-tō-rȳ), *a.* Precluding debate; decisive; dogmatical.

Per-en′ni-al (pẽr-ĕn′nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Lasting through the year; unceasing; continual. — *n.* Plant living more than two years.

Per′fect (pẽr′fĕkt), *a.* Completed; not defective; faultless. — *n.* Tense of a verb expressing completed action; preterit. — **Per-fect′,** *v. t.* To finish. — **Per-fect′i-ble,** *a.* — **Per-fect′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **Per-fec′tion,** *n.* Maturity; complete excellence.

Per′fi-dy (pẽr′fĭ-dȳ), *n.* Violation of faith or allegiance; treachery. — **Per-fid′i-ous,** *a.*

Per′fo-rate (pẽr′fō-rāt), *v. t.* To bore through; pierce. — **Per′fo-ra′tor,** *n.* — **Per′fo-ra′tion,** *n.*

Per-force′ (pẽr-fōrs′), *adv.* Of necessity.

Per-form′ (pẽr-fôrm′), *v. t.* To carry through; execute; do; act; transact; complete. — *v. i.* To acquit one's self; go through with a part. — **Per-form′ance,** *n.* A performing; exhibition; execution; exploit; feat.

Per′fume (pẽr′fūm), *n.* Odor; substance emitting an agreeable scent. — **Per-fume′,** *v. t.* To scent. — **Per-fum′er-y,** *n.* Perfumes in general.

Per-haps′ (pẽr-hăps′), *adv.* By chance; possibly.

‖**Per′i-car′di-um** (pĕr′ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* The membrane inclosing the heart. — **Per′i-car′di-ac, Per′i-car′di-al, Per′i-car′dic,** *a.* — ‖**Per′i-car-di′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

Per′i-carp (pĕr′ĭ-kärp), *n.* Ripened ovary of a plant; germ of a fruit.

Pericarps.

a b Drupe of Peach; *c d* Capsule of Poppy; *e* Capsule of Aristolochia.

Per′i-gee (pĕr′ĭ-jē), *n.* Point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.

Per′i-hel′ion (pĕr′ĭ-hĕl′yŭn), *n.* Point in a planet's orbit nearest to the sun.

Per′il (pĕr′ĭl), *n.* Danger; hazard; risk. — *v. t.* To risk; jeopard. — **Per′il-ous,** *a.*

Per-im′e-ter (pĕr-ĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Outer boundary of a figure.

Pe′ri-od (pē′rĭ-ŭd), *n.* A circuit; limited period of time; in grammar, a complete sentence, from one full stop to another; clause; typographical point [.] marking the end of a sentence. — **Pe′ri-od′ic,** *a.* Returning regularly. — **Pe′ri-od′ic-al,** *a.* Periodic. — *n.* A publication appearing at stated intervals. — **Pe′ri-o-dic′i-ty** (-ō-dĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of having regular changes.

Pe-riph′er-y (pē-rĭf′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Circumference.

Per′i-phrase (pĕr′ĭ-frāz), *n.* Roundabout way to express an idea. — *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

Per′ish (pĕr′ĭsh), *v. i.* To come to nothing; be ruined or lost; die; decay.

Per′i-stal′tic (pĕr′ĭ-stăl′tĭk), *a.* Contracting in successive circles.

Per′i-to-ne′um (pĕr′ĭ-tō-nē′ŭm), *n.* Membrane lining the abdomen. — ‖**Per′i-to-ni′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Per′i-wig (pĕr′ĭ-wĭg), *n.* Small wig; peruke.

Per′i-win′kle (pĕr′ĭ-wĭn′k'l), *n.* Small marine shellfish.

Periwinkle.

Per′i-win′kle (pĕr′ĭ-wĭn′k'l), *n.* An evergreen, flowering herb.

Per′jure (pẽr′jŭr), *v. t.* To swear falsely; forswear. — **Per′ju-ry,** *n.* Crime of making a false oath.

Per′ma-nent (pẽr′mȧ-nent), *a.* Continuing without change; lasting; durable. — **Per′ma-nence, Per′ma-nen-cy,** *n.*

Per′me-a-ble (pẽr′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Penetrable. — **Per′me-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **Per′me-a′tion,** *n.* A passing through interstices. — **Per′me-ate,** *v. t.* To pass through.

Per-mis′si-ble (pẽr-mĭs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Proper to

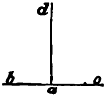
be permitted; allowable. — **Per-mis'sion,** *n.* Formal consent; leave granted; allowance; liberty; license.

Per-mit' (pẽr-mĭt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To grant permission; sanction. — **Per'mit,** *n.* Warrant; leave. — **Per-mis'sive,** *a.* Permitting; permitted; tolerated.

Per'mu-ta'tion (pẽr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of several things in every possible order.

Per-ni'cious (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Injurious; noxious; mischievous.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pẽr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Exactly upright; at right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or falling at right angles on another line or surface. — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*



ad Perpendicular; *bc* Horizontal.

Per'pe-trate (pẽr'pē-trāt), *v. t.* To commit; be guilty of. — **Per'pe-tra'tion,** *n.* — **Per'pe-tra'tor,** *n.*

Per-pet'u-al (pẽr-pĕt'ū-*a*l), *a.* Continuing infinitely; never-ceasing; continual; incessant. — **Per-pet'u-ate,** *v. t.* To make perpetual; eternize. — **Per-pet'u-a'tion,** *n.* — **Per'pe-tu'i-ty,** *n.* Endless duration; estate that cannot be alienated.

Per-plex' (pẽr-plĕks'), *v. t.* To make intricate or difficult to be understood; puzzle; bewilder; complicate; confuse; vex. — **Per-plex'i-ty,** *n.*

Per'se-cute (pẽr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* To pursue or afflict; harass. — **Per'se-cu'tor,** *n.* — **Per'se-cu'tion,** *n.*

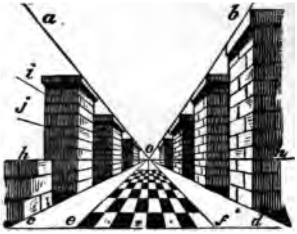
Per'se-vere' (pẽr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.* To persist; continue. — **Per'se-ver'ance** (-vēr'*a*ns), *n.*

Per-sim'mon (pẽr-sĭm'mŭn), *n.* American tree, found from New York southward, whose ripe fruit is like a plum, but is harsh and astringent until exposed to frost.

Per-sist' (pẽr-sĭst'), *v. i.* To continue fixed; persevere. — **Per-sist'ent,** *a.* Tenacious; immovable. — **Per-sist'ence, Per-sist'en-cy,** *n.* Staying quality; obstinacy.

Per'son (pẽr's'n), *n.* Form; a human being; an individual; one. — **Per'son-age** (-āj), *n.* Character assumed; person of distinction. — **Per'son-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a person or to private concerns or bodily appearance. — **Per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* That which constitutes a person; reference to the conduct of some person. — **Per'son-ate,** *v. t.* To assume the character of; counterfeit; mask. — **Per'son-a'tor,** *n.* — **Per'son-a'tion,** *n.* A counterfeiting the person of another. — ***Per-son'i-fy,*** *v. t.* To treat as a person; *mimic; resemble.* — **Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Per-spec'tive (pẽr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the art or laws of perspective. — *n.* A view; vista; art of representing on a plane surface objects as they really appear.



Linear Perspective.
hh Horizon; *o* Point opposite the eye; *ao, bo, co, do, eo, fo, ho, io, jo* Vanishing lines.

Per-spire' (pẽr-spīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* To evacuate (fluids of the body) through pores of the skin; sweat. — **Per'spi-ra'tion,** *n.*

Per-suade' (pẽr-swād'), *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty; convince; induce; entice. — **Per-suad'a-ble, Per-sua'si-ble** (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Per-sua'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A persuading; motive; belief; sect adhering to a creed. — **Per-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* Incitement; exhortation.

Pert (pẽrt), *a.* Indecorously free or presuming; saucy; bold.

Per-tain' (pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* To be the property or duty of; belong; relate.

Per'ti-na'cious (pẽr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding to an opinion or design with obstinacy; firm; stubborn; steady. — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness, Per'ti-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per'ti-nent (pẽr'tĭ-nent), *a.* Pertaining to the subject in hand; suitable; fit; proper. — **Per'ti-nence, Per'ti-nen-cy,** *n.*

Per-turb' (pẽr-tûrb'), *v. t.* To disturb; confuse. — **Per'tur-ba'tion,** *n.*

Pe-ruse' (pē-ruz'), *v. t.* To read attentively. — **Pe-ru'sal** (-ru'z*a*l), *n.*

Per-vade' (pẽr-vād'), *v. t.* To pass through; be in all parts.

Per-verse' (pẽr-vẽrs'), *a.* Turned aside; obstinate in wrong; stubborn; vexatious. — **Per-verse'ness, Per-ver'si-ty,** *n.*

Per-vert' (pẽr-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; misinterpret; corrupt. — **Per'vert,** *n.* One perverted. — **Per-vert'i-ble,** *a.* — **Per-ver'sion,** *n.* — **Per-ver'sive,** *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

Per'vi-ous (pẽr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable.

Pest (pĕst), *n.* Fatal epidemic; disease; plague; anything troublesome; nuisance.
Pes′ter (pĕs′tĕr), *v. t.* To tease; encumber.
Pes-tif′er-ous (pĕs-tĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Pest-bearing; pestilential; troublesome; vexatious.
Pes′ti-lence (pĕs′tĭ-lens), *n.* Anything pestilent; the plague. — **Pes′ti-lent, Pes′ti-len′tial** (-lĕn′shal), *a.* Producing the pest, plague, or other infectious disease; noxious to health or morals; offensive.
Pes′tle (pĕs′'l), *n.* Implement for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar.
Pet (pĕt), *n.* Small creature fondled and indulged; fit of peevishness. — *a.* Petted; cherished. — *v. t.* To caress; indulge.
Pet′al (pĕt′al), *n.* Flower leaf.
Pet′i-ole (pĕt′ĭ-ōl), *n.* Footstalk of a leaf, connecting blade with stem.

Petiole.
Ivy Leaf, showing: *a* Petiole; *b* Blade; *c* Part of the Branch.

Pet′it (pĕt′ȳ), *a.* Small; mean.
Pe-ti′tion (pē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A prayer; entreaty; memorial. — *v. t.* & *i.* To request; solicit. — **Pe-ti′tion-er,** *n.*
Pet′rel (pĕt′rĕl), *n.* Long-winged, web-footed sea bird; Mother Carey's chicken.
Pet′ri-fy (pĕt′rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To turn into stone. — **Pet′ri-fac′tion** (-făk′shŭn), *n.* A petrifying; body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities or incrusted with stony matter.
Pe-tro′le-um (pē-trō′lē-ŭm), *n.* Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid found in the earth.
Pet′ti-coat (pĕt′tĭ-kōt), *n.* Underskirt.
Pet′tish (pĕt′tĭsh), *a.* Given to pets; fretful.
Pet′ty (pĕt′tȳ), *a.* Small; trivial; frivolous.
Pet′u-lant (pĕt′ū-lant), *a.* Irritable; peevish. — **Pet′u-lance, Pet′u-lan-cy,** *n.*
Pew (pū), *n.* Inclosed seat in a church.
Pe′wee (pē′wē), *n.* American fly-catching bird, called also *pewit* and *phœbe.*
Pe′wit (pē′wĭt), **Pe′wet** (-wĕt), *n.* Lapwing; European laughing gull; pewee.
Pew′ter (pū′tĕr), *n.* Alloy of tin and lead.
Pha′e-ton (fā′ĕ-tŏn), *n.* Fabled son of Phœbus, who perished while trying to guide the chariot of the sun; light, open carriage.
Phal′anx (făl′ănks), *n.* Compact body of soldiers; a firm combination of people.
Phan′tom (făn′tŭm), *n.* Apparition; ghost.
Phar′i-see (făr′ĭ-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish sect ostentatiously strict in observing rites and ceremonies.— **Phar′i-sa′ic, Phar′i-sa′ic-al,** *a.* Formal; hypocritical; self-righteous.
Phar′ma-cy (făr′mȧ-sȳ), *n.* The preparing of drugs; apothecary's shop. — **Phar′ma-ceu′tic** (-sū′tĭk), **Phar′ma-ceu′tic-al,** *a.*
Phar′ynx (făr′ĭnks), *n.* Cavity back of the mouth, into which the nose opens.
Phase (fāz), *n.* Appearance.
Pheas′ant (fĕz′ant), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird, originally from Asia; the American ruffed grouse.
Phe′nix (fē′nĭks), *n.* Bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
Phe′nol (fē′nōl), *n.* Caustic poison obtained from coal tar, etc.; carbolic acid.
Phe-nom′e-non (fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.* An appearance; thing remarkable or unusual. — **Phe-nom′e-nal,** *a.*
Phi′al (fī′al), *n.* A glass bottle; vial.
Phil′an-throp′ic (fĭl′ăn-thrŏp′ĭk), **Phil′an-throp′ic-al,** *a.* Benevolent; kind. — **Phi-lan′thro-py,** *n.* Love of mankind; universal good will. — **Phi-lan′thro-pist,** *n.*
Phil′har-mon′ic (fĭl′hăr-mŏn′ĭk), *a.* Loving harmony or music.
Phi-lol′o-gy (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Scientific study of language. — **Phi-lol′o-gist,** *n.* — **Phil′o-log′ic** (fĭl′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **Phil′o-log′ic-al,** *a.*
Phil′o-mel (fĭl′ō-mĕl), *n.* Nightingale.
Phil′o-pe′na (fĭl′ō-pē′nȧ), *n.* Small present made as a forfeit in a game variously played.
Phi-los′o-pher (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĕr), *n.* One versed in philosophy; one who lives wisely. — **Phi-los′o-phize** (-fīz), *v. i.* To study the nature of things. — **Phil′o-soph′ic** (fĭl′ō-sŏf′ĭk), **Phil′o-soph′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to philosophy; rational; wise. — **Phi-los′o-phy** (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fȳ), *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, causes and reasons, powers and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude.
Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* Mucus; coldness; indifference. — **Phleg-mat′ic** (flĕg-măt′ĭk), *a.*
Phlox (flŏks), *n.* American flowering herb.
Phœ′nix (fē′nĭks), *n.* Phenix.
Pho-net′ic (fō-nĕt′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the voice; representing sounds. — **Pho-net′ics,** *n.* Science of sound and of the voice; representation of sounds by written characters.
Phon′ic (fŏn′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sound; acoustic. — **Phon′ics,** *n.* Phonetics.
Pho′no-graph (fō′nō-grȧf), *n.* Character used in phonography to represent a sound; instrument which registers and reproduces speech, music, etc. — **Pho′no-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk), **Pho′no-graph′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to phonography or the phonograph. — **Pho-nog′ra-phy** (fō-nŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Science of the human voice; representation of sounds by distinctive characters; system of shorthand; construction or use of the phonograph. — **Pho-nog′ra-pher,** *n.*

Phos′phor (fŏs′fŏr), **Phos′phor-us** (-ŭs), *n.* Planet Venus, when the morning star; Lucifer. — **Phos′phor-us**, *n.* Poisonous and very combustible mineral substance, which glows in the dark, and is used for tipping friction matches. — **Phos′phor-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus. — **Phos′phor-ate**, *v. t.* To combine with phosphorus. — **Phos′phor-esce′** (-ĕs′), *v. i.* To emit a faint light without sensible heat. — **Phos′phor-es′cent**, *a.* Shining with a faint light. — **Phos′phor-es′cence**, *n.*

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Pho′to-lith′o-graph (fō′tō-lĭth′ō-grăf), *v. t.* To produce a print from a stone prepared by photography. — *n.* Print thus made.

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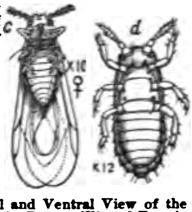
Phre-nol′o-gy (frē-nŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the functions of the parts of the brain; craniology. — **Phren′o-log′ic** (frĕn′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **Phren′o-log′ic-al**, *a.* — **Phre-nol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Phren′sy (frĕn′zȳ), *n.* Frenzy.

Phthi′sis (thī′sĭs), **Phthis′ic** (tĭz′ĭk), *n.* Pulmonary consumption; a wasting of the tissues. — **Phthis′ic-al**, **Phthis′ick-y**, *a.* Consumptive.

Phyl′lox-e′ra (fĭl′lŏks-ē′ră), *n.* Insect destructive to grape-vines; disease of vines caused by this insect.



Phylloxera. *a b* Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingless Form from the Root; *c* Winged Female from the Leaf; *d* Wingless Form from the Leaf.

Phys′ic (fĭz′ĭk), *n.* Art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To treat with physic; purge; cure. — ***Phys′ic-al***, *a.* Pertaining to nature, or to material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; external. — **Phy-si′cian** (fĭ-zĭsh′an), *n.* One skilled in physic; doctor of medicine. — **Phys′i-cist** (fĭz′ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in physics. — **Phys′ics**, *n.* Science of nature or of natural objects; natural science of the properties of bodies, and of their modification by gravitation, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc.; natural philosophy.

Phys′i-og′no-my (fĭz′ĭ-ŏg′nō-mȳ), *n.* The discerning the character of the mind from the face; expression of countenance. — **Phys′i-og-nom′ic**, **Phys′i-og-nom′ic-al**, *a.* — **Phys′i-og′no-mist**, *n.*

Phys′i-ol′o-gy (fĭz′ĭ-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the bodily organs and their functions. — **Phys′i-o-log′ic** (-lŏj′ĭk), **Phys′i-o-log′ic-al**, *a.* — **Phys′i-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

Pi-an′o (pĭ-ăn′ō), **Pi-an′o-for′te** (-fōr′tā), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of wires, struck by hammers moved by keys. — **Pi-an′ist**, *n.*

Pi-az′za (pĭ-ăz′ză), *n.* Portico; porch.

Pi′ca (pī′kȧ), *n.* A printing type of two sizes.

This is a *pica* line.

This is a *small pica* line.

Pic′a-yune′ (pĭk′ȧ-ūn′), *n.* Small silver coin, worth 6¼ cents.

Pic′ca-lil′li (pĭk′kȧ-lĭl′lĭ), *n.* East Indian pickle of vegetables with pungent spices.

Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* To strike at with a point; open (a lock); separate (wool, cotton, oakum, etc.); pull (fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk); take up suddenly; choose; collect. — *v. i.* To eat slowly; pilfer. — *n.* Sharp-pointed tool for loosening earth, stones, etc.; choice. — **Pick′ax′**, **Pick′axe′**, *n.* Pick with a point at one end, transverse blade at the other, and handle inserted at the middle.

Pickax.

Pick′er-el (pĭk′ĕr-ĕl), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the Pike family.

Pick′et (pĭk′ĕt), *n.* Sharpened stake; narrow board used in fences; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fence with pickets; tether (a horse, etc.).

Pic′kle (pĭk′k'l), *n.* Brine; food preserved in vinegar. — *v. t.* To preserve or season in pickle.

Pick′pock′et (pĭk′pŏk′ĕt), *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pic′nic (pĭk′nĭk), *n.* Pleasure excursion into the country. — *v. i.* To go on a picnic. — **Pic′nick-er**, *n.* — **Pic′nick-ing**, *n.*

Pic-to′ri-al (pĭk-tō′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to pictures; illustrated. — **Pic-to′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*
Pic′ture (pĭk′tūr), *n.* A painting; likeness. — *v. t.* To represent; recall vividly. — **Pic′tur-esque′** (-ĕsk′), *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.
Pie (pī), *n.* Baked paste, containing fruit, meat, etc.
Pie (pī) *n.* Magpie. [Written also *pye.*] — **Pie′bald′,** *a.* Of various colors.
Piece (pēs), *n.* Fragment; part; share; musket, gun, or cannon; coin. — *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by adding a piece; patch; join. — **Piece′meal′,** *adv.* In pieces; in fragments; by little and little. — *a.* Made of parts or pieces.
Pied (pīd), *a.* Variegated, like a magpie, with spots of different colors; spotted.
Pier (pēr), *n.* Mass of stonework supporting an arch, bridge, etc.; projection of stonework into the sea; wharf; landing.
Pierce (pērs), *v. t. & i.* To thrust into; bore; penetrate; reach.
Pi′e-ty (pī′ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Affectionate reverence; love of God; sanctity.
Pig (pĭg), *n.* Young of swine; mass of cast iron, lead, etc.
Pi′geon (pĭj′ŭn), *n.* Bird of the dove kind. — **Pigeon English.** Jargon of English and other words used by Europeans in dealings with Chinamen. — **Pi′geon-hole′,** *n.* Compartment for storing letters in a desk, etc. — *v. t.* To file away (papers); dispose of.
Pig′gin (pĭg′gĭn), *n.* Wooden pail or dipper.
Pig′ment (pĭg′ment), *n.* Material for dye, paints, etc.; coloring matter.
Pig′my (pĭg′mȳ), *n.* Pygmy.
Pike (pīk), *n.* Long pointed staff; spear; voracious fresh-water fish; pickerel; a turnpike road.
Pi-las′ter (pĭ-lăs′tẽr), *n.* Square column, projecting partly from a wall.
Pil′chard (pĭl′chẽrd), *n.* Food fish resembling the herring.
Pile (pīl), *n.* Roundish mass; heap. — *v. t.* To accumulate; amass.
Pile (pīl), *n.* Pointed timber driven into the earth. — *v. t.* To strengthen with piles.
Pile (pīl), *n.* Fiber of wool, cotton, etc.; nap.
Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids.
Pil′fer (pĭl′fẽr), *v. i. & t.* To steal.
Pil′grim (pĭl′grĭm), *n.* Wanderer; traveler to a holy place. — **Pil′grim-age,** *n.*
Pill (pĭl), *n.* Small ball of medicine.
Pil′lage (pĭl′lāj), *n.* Plunder; depredation. — *v. t.* To plunder; spoil.
Pil′lar (pĭl′lẽr), *n.* Column; prop; support.
Pil′lion (pĭl′yŭn), *n.* Cushion behind a saddle, as a second seat.
Pil′lo-ry (pĭl′lō-rȳ), *n.* Frame with holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put, to expose him publicly.
Pil′low (pĭl′lō), *n.* Cushion to support the head; support. — *v. t.* To rest or lay for support. — **Pil′low-case′,** *n.* Cover for a pillow.
Pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *n.* One who steers ships; guide. — *v. t.* To direct or guide. — **Pi′lot-age,** *n.* Compensation to a pilot; guidance.
Pim′ple (pĭm′p′l), *n.* Small pointed elevation of the skin.
Pin (pĭn), *n.* Pointed instrument for fastening articles together; peg; bolt; trifle. — *v. t.* To fasten, as with a pin. — **Pin′a-fore′,** *n.* Child's apron to cover the front of the body. — **Pin′cush′ion** (-ko͝osh′ŭn), *n.* Cushion to stick pins in, to keep them. — **Pin feather.** Small or undeveloped feather.
Pin′cers (pĭn′sẽrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers.
Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* To squeeze as between the ends of the fingers; distress. — *v. i.* To bear hard; spare; be covetous. — *n.* Nip; squeeze; that which is taken between the fingers; difficulty. — **Pinch′er,** *n.* — **Pinch′ers,** *n.* A two-handled instrument, with grasping jaws, for griping objects, drawing nails, etc.

Pinchers.

Pinch′beck (pĭnch′bĕk), *n.* Alloy of copper and zinc, imitating gold. — *a.* Spurious.
Pine (pīn), *v. i.* To languish; droop; decay.
Pine (pīn), *n.* Coniferous tree of many species, or its valuable timber; pineapple. — **Pine′ap′ple** (pīn′ăp′p′l), *n.* Tropical plant and its eatable fruit, shaped like cones of pine trees. — **Pin′er-y,** *n.* A pine forest; place for raising pineapples.
Pin′ion (pĭn′yŭn), *n.* A feather; wing; fetter; cogwheel. — *v. t.* To confine; fetter.
Pink (pĭnk), *n.* A garden plant and its flower; color combining red with white; anything supremely excellent. — *a.* Of light red color.
Pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* To pierce with small holes; work in small scallops; stab.
Pin′nace (pĭn′nās), *n.* Small vessel navigated with oars or sails.
Pin′na-cle (pĭn′nȧ-k′l), *n.* Turret; summit; high point.
Pin′nate (pĭn′nāt), **Pin′na-ted,** *a.* Shaped like a feather; having fins.
Pint (pīnt), *n.* Half a quart, or four gills.
Pin′tle (pĭn′t′l), *n.* Little pin; long iron bolt.
Pin′y (pīn′ȳ), *a.* Abounding with pines.
Pi′o-neer′ (pī′ō-nēr′), *n.* One who goes before others, to prepare the way. — *v. t. & i.* To prepare a way (for).
Pi′ous (pī′ŭs), *a.* Having affectionate reverence for a superior, esp. for the Supreme Being; devout; righteous.
Pip (pĭp), *n.* Disease of fowls.

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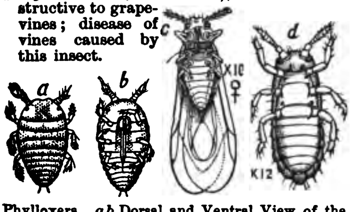

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Pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *n.* One who steers ships; guide. — *v. t.* To direct or guide. — **Pi′lot-age,** *n.* Compensation to a pilot; guidance.

Pim′ple (pĭm′p'l), *n.* Small pointed elevation of the skin.

Pin (pĭn), *n.* Pointed instrument for fastening articles together; peg; bolt; trifle. — *v. t.* To fasten, as with a pin. — **Pin′a-fore′,** *n.* Child's apron to cover the front of the body. — **Pin′cush′ion** (-ko͝osh′ŭn), *n.* Cushion to stick pins in, to keep them. — **Pin feather.** Small or undeveloped feather.

Pin′cers (pĭn′sẽrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* To squeeze as between the ends of the fingers; distress. — *v. i.* To bear hard; spare; be covetous. — *n.* Nip; squeeze; that which is taken between the fingers; difficulty. — **Pinch′er,** *n.* — **Pinch′ers,** *n.* A two-handled instrument, with grasping jaws, for griping objects, drawing nails, etc.

Pinchers.

Pinch′beck (pĭnch′bĕk), *n.* Alloy of copper and zinc, imitating gold. — *a.* Spurious.

Pine (pīn), *v. i.* To languish; droop; decay.

Pine (pīn), *n.* Coniferous tree of many species, or its valuable timber; pineapple. — **Pine′ap′ple** (pīn′ăp′p'l), *n.* Tropical plant and its eatable fruit, shaped like cones of pine trees. — **Pin′er-y,** *n.* A pine forest; place for raising pineapples.

Pin′ion (pĭn′yŭn), *n.* A feather; wing; fetter; cogwheel. — *v. t.* To confine; fetter.

Pink (pĭnk), *n.* A garden plant and its flower; color combining red with white; anything supremely excellent. — *a.* Of light red color.

Pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* To pierce with small holes; work in small scallops; stab.

Pin′nace (pĭn′nās), *n.* Small vessel navigated with oars or sails.

Pin′na-cle (pĭn′nȧ-k'l), *n.* Turret; summit; high point.

Pin′nate (pĭn′nāt), **Pin′na-ted,** *a.* Shaped like a feather; having fins.

Pint (pīnt), *n.* Half a quart, or four gills.

Pin′tle (pĭn′t'l), *n.* Little pin; long iron bolt.

Pin′y (pīn′ȳ), *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pi′o-neer′ (pī′ō-nēr′), *n.* One who goes before others, to prepare the way. — *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare a way (for).

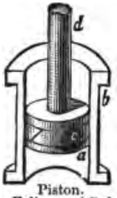
Pi′ous (pī′ŭs), *a.* Having affectionate reverence for a superior, esp. for the Supreme Being; devout; righteous.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* Disease of fowls.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* Seed of an apple, orange, etc.
Pip (pĭp), *v. i.* To chirp, as a chicken; peep.
Pipe (pīp), *n.* Tube; wind instrument of music; implement for smoking tobacco; large cask, or the quantity it contains. — *v. i.* To play on a pipe, fife, flute, etc.; whistle. — **Pip′ing**, *a.* Having a weak, shrill sound; feeble; boiling. — *n.* Cord trimming; tubing.
Pip′kin (pĭp′kĭn), *n.* Small earthen boiler.
Pip′pin (pĭp′pĭn), *n.* Kind of tart apple.
Pi′quant (pē′kant), *a.* Tart; severe.
Pique (pēk), *n.* Annoyance at a slight or injury; grudge; spite. — *v. t.* To anger; provoke; pride (oneself).
Pi′ra-cy (pī′rȧ-sȳ), *n.* Crime of a pirate; robbery on the high seas.
Pi′rate (pī′rāt), *n.* Robber on the high seas; vessel engaged in plundering other vessels. — **Pi-rat′ic-al** (pī-răt′ĭ-kal), *a.*
Pis′ca-to′ri-al (pĭs′kȧ-tō′rĭ-al), **Pis′ca-to-ry**, *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing. — **Pis′ci-cul′ture** (pĭs′sĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* Artificial nurture of fish. — **Pis-civ′o-rous** (pĭs-cĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on fish.
Pis′ta-reen′ (pĭs′tȧ-rēn′), *n.* Small silver coin.
Pis′til (pĭs′tĭl), *n.* Seed-bearing organ of a flower.
Pis′tol (pĭs′tŭl), *n.* Small firearm to be fired from one hand.
Pis-tole′ (pĭs-tōl′), *n.* Spanish gold coin worth about $3.60.

Pistil.

Pis′ton (pĭs′tŭn), *n.* Sliding cylinder which works backward and forward in the cavity of a pump or barrel, receiving motion from steam in engines, moving fluids in pumps, etc.



Piston. *a* Follower; *b* Cylinder, shown in section; *c* Packing Ring; *d* Piston Rod.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* Hole; indentation; well; lowest place in a theater. — *v. t.* To indent; provoke to combat.
Pitch (pĭch), *n.* Thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. — *v. t.* To cover or smear with pitch; obscure.
Pitch (pĭch), *v. t.* To toss; fix firmly; plant; array; set the tone of (a tune in music). — *v. i.* To settle; plunge; fall; slope. — *n.* Point; degree of elevation or depression; slope. — **Pitch′er**, *n.*
Pitch′er (pĭch′ẽr), *n.* Vessel with a beak or mouth, for holding liquids. — **Pitch′er-ful** (-ful), *n.* Contents of a pitcher.
Pitch′fork′ *(pĭch′fôrk′), n.* Fork used in *pitching hay or sheaves into* carts, lofts, etc.
Pitch′y (pĭch′ȳ), *a.* Like pitch, or smeared with it; dark; dismal. — **Pitch′i-ness**, *n.*
Pit′e-ous (pĭt′ē-ŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite pity; mournful; compassionate; paltry.
Pit′fall′ (pĭt′fal′), *n.* Pit slightly covered, as a trap for wild beasts.
Pith (pĭth), *n.* Soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants; spinal cord; marrow; essential part; strength; importance. — **Pith′y**, *a.* Energetic; forcible.
Pit′i-a-ble (pĭt′ĭ-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Deserving pity; affecting; wretched; miserable. — **Pit′i-ful**, *a.* Compassionate; moving compassion; deserving pity for meanness; contemptible; paltry. — **Pit′i-less**, *a.* Cruel.
Pit′tance (pĭt′tans), *n.* Small allowance.
Pit′y (pĭt′ȳ), *n.* Sorrow for another's distresses; commiseration. — *v. t.* To commiserate; sympathize with.
Piv′ot (pĭv′ŭt), *n.* Pin on which anything turns; turning point. — *v. t.* To place or turn on a pivot.
Pla-card′ (plȧ-kärd′), *n.* Notice exposed in a public place. — *v. t.* To publish by placard.
Place (plās), *n.* Portion of space; position; locality; rank; residence; room; stead. — *v. t.* To assign a place to; settle; put; invest. — **Pla′cer** (plā′sẽr), *n.* [posit.
Plac′er (plăs′ẽr), *n.* Valuable mineral deposit.
Plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *a.* Tranquil; quiet. — **Plac′id-ness**, **Pla-cid′i-ty** (plȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Pla′gia-rism (plā′jȧ-rĭz′m), *n.* A plagiarizing. — **Pla′gia-rist**, *n.* One who plagiarizes. — **Pla′gia-rize**, *v. t. & i.* To steal from the writings or thoughts of another. — **Pla′gia-ry**, *n.* Theft in literature; one who publishes another's ideas as his own.
Plague (plāg), *n.* Calamity; vexation; malignant disease; pestilence. — *v. t.* To tease; infest with disease or evil.
Plaice (plās), *n.* Fish, allied to the flounder.
Plaid (plăd), *n.* Loose outer garment of woollen cloth, worn in Scotland; tartan. — *a.* Marked with stripes crossing one another.
Plain (plān), *a.* Flat; open; clear; without ornament; homely; common; downright; distinct. — *adv.* In a plain manner. — *n.* Level land; flat expanse.
Plaint (plānt), *n.* Lamentation; complaint. — **Plain′tiff** (plān′tĭf), *n.* One who begins a lawsuit. — **Plain′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Sad.
Plait (plāt; *colloq.* plēt), *n.* A fold; pleat; braid (of hair or straw). — *v. t.* To fold; braid; plat; entangle.
Plan (plăn), *n.* Draught or form; thing drawn on a plane; method of action; scheme; design. — *v. t.* To contrive.
Plane (plān), *n.* Tree of various species; sycamore; buttonwood.

Plane (plān), *a.* Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. — *n.* A plane surface; carpenter's tool for smoothing surfaces, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* To make smooth; free from inequalities.

Jack Plane.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* Celestial body revolving about the sun. — **Plan'et-a-ry**, *a.*

Plank (plănk), *n.* Long piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board; bridge; item in a political "platform." — *v. t.* To cover with planks; lay down upon a plank.

Pla'no-con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Flat on one side, concave on the other. — **Pla'no-con'vex**, *a.* Flat on one side, and convex on the other.

Plant (plănt), *n.* A vegetable; an organized living being, having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves; fixtures necessary to carry on a mechanical business. — *v. t.* To put (seed, young trees, etc.) in the ground for growth; settle; introduce. — **Plan-ta'tion**, *n.* A planting; place planted and cultivated; estate; colony.

Plan'tain (plăn'tān), *n.* Low, flowering herb.

Plan'tain (plăn'tān), *n.* Tropical, perennial, treelike herb; also, its fruit, resembling the banana, and edible when cooked.

Plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *n.* Animal that walks on the sole, as the bear or man. — *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Plash (plăsh), *v. t.* To lop off and intertwine the branches of (a hedge, etc.). — *n.* Branch of a tree, partly cut, and bound to other branches.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* Puddle; dash of water; splash. — *v. t.* & *i.* To splash; sprinkle. — **Plash'y**, *a.* Watery.

Plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* Adhesive salve; composition of lime, water, sand, etc., for coating walls, making moldings, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with plaster or a plaster.

Plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* Giving form; capable of being molded. — **Plas-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* To weave; braid. — *n.* Interwoven work; a plait.

Plat (plăt), *n.* Small piece of ground. — *v. t.* To lay out (ground).

Plate (plāt), *n.* Flat piece of metal; wrought gold or silver; metallic ware overlaid with gold, silver, etc.; shallow vessel; engraved piece of metal. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.

Pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.* Broad, level plain.

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* Flat part of a press, etc.

Plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* Floor of timber; elevated standing place; formal declaration of principles.

Plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm *or* plȧ-tē'nŭm), *n.* Ductile and malleable metallic element, heaviest of the metals.

Pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* Half of a company of soldiers.

Plat'ter (plăt'tẽr), *n.* Shallow dish for food.

Plau'dit (pla̤'dĭt), *n.* Applause; approbation. — **Plau'da-to-ry**, *a.*

Plau'si-ble (pla̤'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to gain favor; superficially pleasing; specious. — **Plau'si-ble-ness, Plau'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Play (plā), *v. i.* To sport; contend in a game; gamble; perform on a musical instrument; operate; act a part. — *v. t.* To put in action; perform music upon; represent (a character). — *n.* Motion; scope; game; employment. — **Play'er**, *n.* — **Play'fel-low, Play'mate'**, *n.* Companion in sports. — **Play'ful**, *a.* Sportive. — **Play'thing'**, *n.* Thing that amuses; toy.

Plea (plē), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; entreaty; excuse.

Plead (plēd), *v. i.* & *t.* To argue; urge.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* To give pleasure to; gratify. — *v. i.* To like; choose; prefer. — **Pleas'ing**, *a.* Gratifying; pleasurable. — **Pleas'ant** (plĕz'*a*nt), *a.* Fitted to please; gay; gratifying. — **Pleas'ant-ry**, *n.* Gayety; liveliness; lively talk. — **Pleas'ure** (plĕzh'ūr), *n.* Gratification; joy; will; purpose; command.

Pleat (plēt), *n.* & *v. t.* Plait.

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'y*a*n), *a.* Low; common. — *n.* One of the common people.

Pled (plĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Plead.

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* Security for a debt or engagement; wish of health. — *v. t* To deposit as security; promise; drink the health of.

Ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Full; entire.

Plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Fullness.

Plen'ty (plĕn'tȳ), *n.* Full supply; enough and to spare; abundance. — *a.* Plentiful. — **Plen'te-ous**, *a.* Containing or having plenty; full; fruitful. — **Plen'ti-ful**, *a.*

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ), *n.* Over-fullness; excess of blood; repletion. — **Ple-thor'ic** (plē-thŏr'ĭk), *a.*

Pleu'ra (plū'rȧ), *n.* Membrane lining the thorax, and investing the lungs. — **Pleu'ri-sy** (-rĭ-sȳ), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. — **Pleu-rit'ic**, *a.* — **Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a** (plū'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Inflammation of pleura and lungs.

Pli'a-ble (plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plied or bent; flexible; limber. — **Pli'a-ble-ness, Pli'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pli′ant (plī′*a*nt), *a.* Easily bent; limber; docile; obsequious. — **Pli′ant-ness, Pli′an-cy,** *n.*

Pliers.

Pli′ers (plī′ẽrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers for holding and bending small objects.

Plight (plīt), *n.* Pledge; security; condition; dangerous state. — *v. t.* To pledge (faith, honor, troth); promise; engage.

Plod (plŏd), *v. i.* To travel steadily; toil; drudge.

Plot (plŏt), *n.* Plat; small extent of ground; draught of a field, etc., drawn to scale; scheme or intrigue; plan of a play, novel, poem, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To plan; delineate.

Plough (plou), *n. & v.* Plow.

Plov′er (plŭv′ẽr), *n.* Game bird frequenting banks of rivers and the sea; sandpiper.

Plow (plou), **Plough,** *n.* Agricultural implement for turning up the soil; joiner's instrument for grooving; knife for trimming paper. — *v. t. & i.* To trench and turn up with a plow. — **Plow′boy′, Plough′boy′, Plow′man, Plough′man,** *n.* One who plows; a rustic; countryman. — **Plow′share′, Plough′share′,** *n.* Part of a plow which shears or cuts the ground.

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t. & i.* To pull suddenly; twitch; strip by plucking. — *n.* Pull; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; courage; nerve. — **Pluck′y,** *a.* Resolute.

Plug (plŭg), *n.* Stopper of a hole; flat cake of tobacco. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* Edible stone fruit of a tree of many varieties.

Plum′age (plūm′āj), *n.* Plumes or feathers covering a bird.

Plumb Rule.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* Leaden weight attached to a line; plummet. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line; sound. — **Plumb line.** Plummet; line directed towards the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule.** Board with a plumb line, used by builders. — **Plumb′er** (plŭm′ẽr), *n.* Worker in lead, esp. in pipes for drainage, etc. — **Plumb′er-y,** *n.* Work done by a plumber. — **Plumb′ing,** *n.* Work in lead, etc.; arrangement of pipes, etc. — **Plum-ba′go** (plŭm-bā′gō), *n.* Graphite. — **Plum-bag′i-nous** (-băj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

Plume (plūm), *n.* Feather of a bird; token of honor, etc. — *v. t.* To adjust the feathers of; value (one's self); boast.

Plum′met (plŭm′mĕt), *n.* Piece of lead attached to a line, to sound depth of water, determine a perpendicular line, etc.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* Fat; sleek; full; unreserved. — *v. t. & i.* To swell out; fatten; drop heavily. — *adv.* At once; suddenly.

Plun′der (plŭn′dẽr), *v. t.* To sack; strip; rob. — *n.* Pillage; prey; spoil.

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t. & i.* To dip suddenly, into water, etc.; pitch or rush headlong. — *n.* A dive. — **Plun′ger** (plŭn′jẽr), *n.* One who plunges; cylinder in a pump.

Plu′per′fect (plū′pẽr′fĕkt), *a.* More than perfect; — said of a tense of a verb denoting that an action took place previous to another past action.

Plu′ral (plū′r*a*l), *a.* Containing more than one. — **Plu′ral-ly,** *adv.* — **Plu-ral′i-ty** (plū-răl′ĭ-tў), *n.* A consisting of more than one; greater number.

Plus (plŭs), *a. & adv.* More; to be added. — **Plus sign.** Mathematical sign [+] indicating addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* Cloth with a pile like velvet.

Plu′vi-al (plū′vĭ-*a*l), **Plu′vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Rainy.

Ply (plī), *v. t.* To urge; keep busy; force. — *v. i.* To work steadily; make regular trips. — *n.* Fold; plait; turn; bias.

Pneu-mat′ic (nū-măt′ĭk), **Pneu-mat′ic-al,** *a.* Consisting of, or moved by, air; fitted to contain air. — **Pneu-mat′ics,** *n.* Science of mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneu-mo′ni-a (nū-mō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* To cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water; rob of game; plunder. — *v. i.* To steal game.

Pock (pŏk), *n.* Pustule raised on the body by smallpox, etc. — **Pock hole** *or* **mark.** Pit made by smallpox. — **Pock′y,** *a.*

Pock′et (pŏk′ĕt), *n.* Small bag or pouch. — *v. t.* To put in the pocket; take clandestinely. — **Pock′et-book′,** *n.* Case for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pod.

Pod (pŏd), *n.* Capsule of a plant; legume; dry dehiscent fruit. — *v. i.* To swell; fill; produce pods.

Po′em (pō′ĕm), *n.* Metrical composition; — opposed to *prose.* — **Po′e-sy,** *n.* Metrical composition. — **Po′et,** *n.* Author of a poem; imaginative thinker. — **Po′et-ess,** *n. f.* — **Po-et′ic, Po-et′ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to poetry; having beauties of poetry. — **Po′et-ry,** *n.* Imaginative composition; verse.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Exclamation of disgust or contempt.

Poign′ant (poin′*a*nt), *a.* Sharp; keen; bitter. — **Poign′an-cy,** *n.*

Point (point), *n.* Sharp end; indefinitely small space; spot; small promontory or

cape; pith of an expression; character marking divisions of a sentence; object; end. — *v. t.* To sharpen; aim; direct attention toward; punctuate; indicate. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; show distinctly; fill joints of a wall. — **Point′-blank′**, *a.* Direct; plain; express. — *adv.* Directly. — **Point′er**, *n.* Anything that points; hand of a timepiece; variety

Pointer.

of dog, trained to point out game to sportsmen; one of two stars in range with the north star. — **Point′less**, *a.* Blunt; dull.

Poise (poiz), *n.* Weight; balance; equilibrium. — *v. t.* To balance; weigh.

Poi′son (poi′z'n), *n.* Substance noxious to life or health; venom. — *v. t.* To injure or kill by poison; corrupt. — **Poi′son-ous**, *a.*

Poke (pōk), *n.* Bag; pocket; wide sleeve.

Poke (pōk), *n.* Herb bearing juicy purple berries.

Poke (pōk), *v. t.* To thrust; feel for. — *v. i.* To grope; dawdle; move slowly. — *n.* Thrust; lazy or stupid person; yoke to prevent unruly beasts from breaking through fences. — **Pok′er**, *n.* Bar to stir a fire.

Pok′er (pōk′ẽr), *n.* A game of cards.

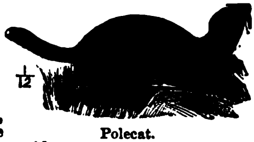
Pok′er (pōk′ẽr), *n.* Frightful object; spook.

Pole (pōl), *n.* Citizen of Poland.

Pole (pōl), *n.* Long, slender piece of wood; rod or perch, a measure of 5½ yards. — *v. t.* To support or move by poles.

Pole (pōl), *n.* Extremity of an axis, esp. of the earth's axis; sky. — **Po′lar**, *a.*

Pole′cat′ (pōl′kăt′), *n.* Carnivorous mammal of the weasel kind, exhaling a disagreeable odor.



Polecat.

Pole′star′ (pōl′stär′), *n.* The north star; guide.

Po-lice′ (pŏ-lēs′), *n.* Organized force to administer civil order, government, etc. — *v. t.* To regulate. — **Po-lice′man**, *n.*

Pol′i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Management of government and affairs; prudence; wisdom.

Pol′i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Ticket or warrant for money; contract of insurance.

Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *a.* Belonging to Poland. — *n.* Language of the Poles.

Pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.* To smooth; refine. — *n.* Smooth surface, produced by friction; refinement; elegance.

Po-lite′ (pŏ-līt′), *a.* Elegant in manners; refined; courteous; affable; civil.

Pol′i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a policy; prudent; discreet; artful; cunning. — **Po-lit′ic-al** (pŏ-lĭt′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to public policy or state affairs; public. — **Pol′i-ti′cian** (-tĭsh′*a*n), *n.* One versed in government; one devoted to politics. — **Pol′i-tics**, *n.* Science of government; management of parties; political matters.

Pol′i-ty (pŏl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Form of government by which a state or institution is organized.

Pol′ka (pōl′kȧ), *n.* Dance performed by two persons; tune for such a dance.

Poll (pŏl), *n.* A parrot.

Poll (pōl), *n.* Head, or back part of the head; register of heads, that is, of persons; election. — *v. t.* To remove the poll or head of; clip; enter (polls or persons) in a list, for taxation, voting, etc.

Pol′lard (pŏl′lẽrd), *n.* Tree having its top cut, that it may throw out branches; the chub fish; hornless stag or beeve. — *v. t.* To lop.

Pol′len (pŏl′lĕn), *n.* Fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Pol′li-wig (pŏl′lĭ-wĭg), **Pol′li-wog** (-wŏg), *n.* A tadpole.

Pol′lock (pŏl′lŭk), *n.* Marine food fish, akin to the cod.

Pollock.

Pol-lute′ (pŏl-lūt′), *v. t.* To make foul; defile; corrupt. — **Pol-lu′tion**, *n.*

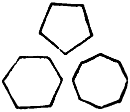
Po′lo (pō′lō), *n.* Game of driving a ball with sticks, by players on skates or ponies.

Pol-troon′ (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* Arrant coward; craven; dastard. — **Pol-troon′er-y**, *n.*

Pol′y-an′thus (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *n.* Bulbous plant, producing flowers in clusters.

Po-lyg′a-my (pŏ-lĭg′ȧ-mȳ), *n.* Plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. — **Po-lyg′a-mist**, *n.*

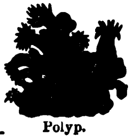
Pol′y-glot (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt), *a.* Containing, or versed in, several languages. — *n.* One acquainted with several languages; book in several languages.



Polygons.

Pol′y-gon (pŏl′ĭ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of many angles and sides. — **Po-lyg′o-nal** (pŏ-lĭg′ŏ-n*a*l), **Po-lyg′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

Pol′yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* Aquatic animal of the radiate type, including corals and sea anemones.



Polyp.

Pol′y-pus (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* Something that has many feet or roots; polyp; tumor with a narrow base, resembling a pear. — **Pol′y-pous**, *a.*

Pol′y-syl′la-ble (pŏl′ĭ-sĭl′lȧ-b'l), *n.* Word of more than three syllables. — **Pol′y-syl-lab′ic** (-lăb′ĭk), **Pol′y-syl-lab′ic-al**, *a.*

Pol′y-tech′nic (pŏl′ĭ-tĕk′nĭk), *a.* Comprehending many arts.

Pol′y-the-ism (pŏl′ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **Pol′y-the-ist**, *n.* — **Pol′y-the-is′tic, Pol′y-the-is′tic-al**, *a.*

Pom′ace (pŭm′ās), *n.* Substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding.

Po-made′ (pō-mād′), **Po-ma′tum** (-mā′tŭm), *n.* Perfumed unguent for dressing the hair.

Pome′gran′ate (pŭm′grăn′āt), *n.* Oriental tree, or its fruit.

Po-mif′er-ous (pō-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Apple-bearing; bearing large fruits, as melons, etc.

Pom′mel (pŭm′mĕl), *n.* Ball; knob on the hilt of a sword; protuberance. — *v. t.* To beat. [Written also *pummel.*]

Po-mol′o-gy (pō-mŏl′ō-jў), *n.* Science or cultivation of fruits. — **Po-mol′o-gist**, *n.* — **Po′mo-log′ic-al** (pō′mō-lŏj′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.*

Pomp (pŏmp), *n.* Parade; ostentation; pride. — **Pomp′ous**, *a.* Boastful; lofty. — **Pomp′ous-ness, Pom-pos′i-ty** (pŏm-pŏs′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* Small body of fresh water.

Pon′der (pŏn′dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To weigh in the mind; muse; deliberate.

Pon′der-ous (pŏn′dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Very heavy; weighty; momentous.

Pon′iard (pŏn′yẽrd), *n.* Small dagger.

Pon′tiff (pŏn′tĭf), *n.* A high priest; the pope. — **Pon-tif′ic, Pon-tif′ic-al**, *a.* Belonging to a high priest or to the pope. — **Pon-tif′ic-al**, *n.* Book of ecclesiastical forms; *pl.* dress of a priest, bishop, or the pope. — **Pon-tif′i-cate**, *n.* Dignity or reign of a pope.

Po′ny (pō′nў), *n.* Small horse; nag; translation or key.

Poodle.

Poo′dle (pōō′d'l), *n.* Small, curly-haired dog.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt. — **Pooh′-pooh′**, *v. t.* & *i.* *To reject with disgust.*

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Small collection of water; puddle.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Stake played for at games; commercial venture by associated investors; a common fund. — *v. t.* & *i.* To combine in a common venture.

Poop (pōōp), *n.* High deck at the stern of a ship. — *v. t.* To strike upon the stern.

Poor (pōōr), *a.* Destitute of property; needy; of little worth; mean; paltry.

Pop (pŏp), *n.* Small, smart, quick sound or report. — *v. i.* & *t.* To start or burst suddenly. — *adv.* Suddenly.

Pope (pōp), *n.* Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pope′dom**, *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of the pope. — **Pop′er-y**, *n.* Religion of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop′ish**, *a.*

Pop′gun′ (pŏp′gŭn′), *n.* Child's air gun.

Pop′in-jay (pŏp′ĭn-jā), *n.* Parrot; mark to be shot at; fop; coxcomb.

Pop′lar (pŏp′lẽr), *n.* Rapidly growing tree, of several species, with soft wood.

Pop′py (pŏp′pў), *n.* Plant with showy flowers and milky juice, one species of which (white poppy) yields opium.

Pop′u-lace (pŏp′ū-lās), *n.* The common people; multitude; commonalty. — **Pop′u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to common people; familiar; pleasing to people in general. — **Pop′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Pop′u-lar-ize** (-ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make common or popular; spread among the people. — **Pop′u-late**, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; people. — *v. i.* To propagate. — **Pop′u-la′tion**, *n.* A peopling; whole number of people in a country. — **Pop′u-lous**, *a.* Containing many inhabitants.

Por′ce-lain (pôr′sē-lĭn), *n.* Fine china.

Porch (pōrch), *n.* Covered entrance way to a building.

Por′cine (pôr′sĭn), *a.* Pertaining to swine.

Por′cu-pine (pôr′kū-pĭn), *n.* Rodent quadruped, having quills which it can erect.

Pore (pōr), *n.* Minute orifice in the skin, etc.

Pore (pōr), *v. i.* To study (over or upon).

Por′gy (pôr′gў), *n.* Salt-water food fish of several species. [Written also *porgee*, *porgie*, and *paugy.*]

Pork (pōrk), *n.* Flesh of swine. — **Pork′er**, *n.* A hog.

Po′rous (pō′rŭs), *a.* Full of pores or passages for fluids. — **Po′rous-ness, Po-ros′i-ty** (pō-rŏs′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Por′phy-ry (pôr′fĭ-rў), *n.* Variously colored compact rock, containing feldspar crystals.

Por′poise (pôr′pŭs), *n.* A cetaceous mammal; dolphin.

Por′ridge (pŏr′rĭj), *n.* Food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat.

Por′rin-ger (pŏr′rĭn-jẽr), *n.* Vessel for warming porridge or other liquids.

Port (pōrt), *n.* Harbor; shelter for ships; dark wine made in Portugal; passageway; gate; opening in the side of a ship, etc., or lid closing such an opening.

Port (pōrt), *n.* Larboard or left side of a ship. — *v. t.* To put (the helm) to the left.

Port (pōrt), *n.* Bearing; carriage; behavior; deportment. — *v. t.* To hold (a musket, etc.) in a position crossing the body diagonally. — **Port′a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being carried easily. — **Port′a-ble-ness, Port′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **Port′age**, *n.* A carrying; price of carriage; place where boats, etc., are carried. [passageway.

Por′tal (pōr′tal), *n.* Small door or gate;

Porte (pōrt), *n.* The Turkish government.

Porte′mon-naie′ (pōrt′mŭn-nā′), *n.* Purse.

Por-tend′ (pōr-tĕnd′), *v. t.* To foreshow; betoken; threaten. — **Por-tent′**, *n.* Omen of ill. — **Por-tent′ous**, *a.* Foreshadowing ill.

Por′ter (pōr′tẽr), *n.* Doorkeeper.

Por′ter (pōr′tẽr), *n.* A carrier; one who carries burdens, messages, etc.; a strong malt liquor. — **Por′ter-age**, *n.* Payment to a porter; business of a porter.

Port-fol′io (pōrt-fōl′yō), *n.* Portable case for paper; office of a minister of state.

Portico.

Port′hole′ (pōrt′-hōl′), *n.* Opening for a gun in a ship's side.

Por′ti-co (pōr′tĭ-kō), *n.* A colonnade; covered space at the entrance of a building.

‖**Por′tière′** (pôr′-tyâr′), *n.* Curtain over a doorway.

Por′tion (pōr′shŭn), *n.* A part; allotment; wife's fortune. — *v. t.* To divide; parcel; endow. — **Por′tion-less**, *a.*

Port′ly (pōrt′lȳ), *a.* Having a dignified port or mien; corpulent. — **Port′li-ness**, *n.*

Port-man′teau (pōrt-măn′tō), *n.* Traveler's hand bag for clothes, etc.; valise.

Por′trait (pōr′trāt), *n.* Likeness of a person. — **Por′trai-ture** (-trā-tūr), *n.* A portrait; the drawing of portraits.

Por-tray′ (pōr-trā′), *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; describe in words. — **Por-tray′al**, *n.*

Por′tress (pōr′trĕs), *n.* A female porter.

Pose (pōz), *v. t.* To question with a view to puzzling; embarrass. — **Pos′er** (pōz′ẽr), *n.* One who puzzles; question, statement, etc., which puzzles or silences.

Pose (pōz), *n.* Attitude assumed for effect. — *v. t.* To bring to a stand; place (a model for a painting, statue, etc.) in position. — *v. i.* To assume (a studied attitude, fixed character, etc.). — **Pos′er** (pōz′ẽr), *n.* — **Po-si′tion** (pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Manner or place in which one is placed; ground taken in argument, etc.; place in society; social rank.

Pos′i-tive (pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Certain; real; confident. — *n.* Reality; picture corresponding in lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed.

Pos-sess′ (pŏz-zĕs′), *v. t.* To have; hold; own. — **Pos-ses′sion**, *n.* Occupancy; ownership; thing which one owns or controls. — **Pos-sess′ive**, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing possession or relation of one thing to another. — **Pos-sess′or** (-ẽr), *n.*

Pos′si-ble (pŏs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may happen; barely able to come to pass, but improbable. — **Pos′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

Post (pōst), *n.* Piece of timber or other substance, set upright; pillar; station; messenger; conveyance for letters; mail. — *v. t.* To placard; advertise; assign to a station; send by the mail; inform. — **Post′age**, *n.* Price for conveying matter by post. — **Postage stamp.** Adhesive stamp attached to articles sent by mail, to pay the postal charge. — **Post′al**, *a.* Belonging to the post office or mail service.

Pos-te′ri-or (pŏs-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Later; after. — **Pos-te′ri-ors**, *n. pl.* Hinder parts of an animal's body.

Pos-ter′i-ty (pŏs-tĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Descendants.

Pos′tern (pŏs′tẽrn), *n.* Back door or gate.

Post′fix (pōst′fĭks), *n.* Letter or syllable added to a word; suffix.

Post′haste′ (pōst′hāst′), *n.* Rapid traveling, like that of the posts or mails. — *adv.* Speedily; expeditiously.

Post′hu-mous (pŏst′hū-mŭs), *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease.

Pos-til′ion (pŏs-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* Rider of a horse in the team of a coach, etc.

Post′man (pōst′man), *n.* Letter carrier. — **Post′mark′**, *n.* Mark stamped on a letter, showing where and when it was posted. — *v. t.* To mark with such stamp. — **Post′mas′ter**, *n.* One in charge of a post office.

Post′me-rid′i-an (pōst′mē-rĭd′ĭ-an), *a.* Belonging to the afternoon. — *n.* Afternoon. (Abbr. P. M.) [death.

‖**Post-mor′tem** (pōst-môr′tĕm), *a.* After

Post′ of′fice (pōst′ ŏf′fĭs). Governmental office where mail matter is received, forwarded, and delivered; system of forwarding mail matter. [age prepaid.

Post′paid′ (pōst′pād′), *a.* Having the post-

Post-pone′ (pōst-pōn′), *v. t.* To put off; adjourn; delay; hinder.—**Post-pone′ment,** *n.*
Post′script (pōst′skrĭpt), *n.* Paragraph added to a letter after it is signed; addition to a book, etc., supposed to be finished.
Pos′ture (pŏs′tūr), *n.* Attitude; position; situation. — *v. t. & i.* To pose.
Po′sy (pō′zȳ), *n.* Motto or verse; nosegay.
Pot (pŏt), *n.* Deep vessel for many uses; mug; contents of such a vessel. — *v. t.* To put in pots.
Pot′ash (pŏt′ăsh), *n.* Alkaline salt from ashes of plants; lye; pearlash.
Po-ta′to (pō-tā′tō), *n.* A plant and its edible tuberous root.
Po′tent (pō′tent), *a.* Having great power; strong; influential. — **Po′ten-cy,** *n.* — **Po′ten-tate,** *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign; monarch. — **Po-ten′tial** (pō-tĕn′shal), *a.* Existing in possibility, not in reality. — **Potential mode** Form of the verb expressing the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action.
Poth′er (pŏth′ẽr), *n.* Bustle; confusion.
Po′tion (pō′shŭn), *n.* Draught; dose.
Pot′tage (pŏt′tāj), *n.* Food made of meat boiled to softness; thick soup.
Pot′ter (pŏt′tẽr), *v. i.* To busy one's self with trifles; labor inefficiently.
Pot′ter (pŏt′tẽr), *n.* Maker of pottery. — **Pot′ter-y,** *n.* Ware made by potters; place or business of making earthen vessels.
Pouch (pouch), *n.* Small bag; purse; crop of a bird; sac in which marsupials carry their young. — *v. t.* To pocket; save.
Poul′tice (pōl′tĭs), *n.* Soft composition applied to sores, boils, etc. — *v. t.* To dress with a poultice.
Poul′try (pōl′trȳ), *n.* Domestic fowls. — **Poul′ter-er,** *n.*
Pounce (pouns), *n.* Fine powder to prevent ink from spreading, or to make designs, on paper. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce.
Pounce (pouns), *n.* Claw of a bird of prey. — *v. i.* To fall [upon] suddenly and seize with the claws.
Pound (pound), *n.* A weight; 16 ounces avoirdupois; British money of account, worth 20 shillings, or about $4.86.
Pound (pound), *n.* Public inclosure for stray animals. — *v. t.* To confine in a pound.
Pound (pound), *v. t.* To strike repeatedly; pulverize by beating.
Pound′cake′ (pound′kāk′), *n.* Rich, sweet cake.
Pour (pōr), *v. t.* To cause a liquid to flow in a stream; send forth; utter. — *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream; flow.
Pout (pout), *n.* Sea fish, of several varieties.
Pout (pout), *v. i.* To thrust out the lips; look sullen; protrude. — *n.* Fit of sullenness; protrusion of the lips. — **Pout′er,** *n.* One who pouts; pigeon which can dilate its throat and breast.

Pouter.

Pov′er-ty (pŏv′ẽr-tȳ), *n.* Want of means, resources, or words; penury; need.
Pow′der (pou′dẽr), *n.* Dry substance in minute particles; dust; gunpowder; perfumed dust, used as a cosmetic. — *v. t.* To pulverize; sprinkle with powder. — **Pow′der-y,** *a.*
Pow′er (pou′ẽr), *n.* Ability to act; strength; force; energy; influence; command; an individual or government which exercises control; military or naval force; product of the multiplication of a number into itself; legal authority. — **Pow′er-ful,** *a.* — **Pow′er-less,** *a.*
Prac′ti-ca-ble (prăk′tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be done, used, or followed; passable. — **Prac′ti-ca-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
Prac′ti-cal (prăk′tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to practice; useful; evincing skill.
Prac′tice (prăk′tĭs), *n.* Constant use; actual performance; action; art. — *v. t.* To do frequently; exercise. — *v. i.* To perform certain acts; apply knowledge (in law, medicine, etc.). — **Prac′ti-cer,** *n.* — **Prac-ti′tion-er** (-tĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One exercising an art or profession, esp. law or medicine.
Prai′rie (prā′rĭ), *n.* Tract of land destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass.
Praise (prāz), *n.* Commendation; eulogy; applause. — *v. t.* To laud; glorify. — **Praise′wor′thy,** *a.* Commendable.
Prance (prȧns), *v. i.* To spring; bound; strut.
Prank (prăn̄k), *v. t.* To adorn ostentatiously. — *n.* Frolic; freak; sport.
Prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Babble.
Prat′tle (prăt′t'l), *v. i. & t.* To prate; babble. — *n.* Trifling or childish tattle.
Prawn (prạn), *n.* Edible crustacean, allied to the shrimp.
Pray (prā), *v. i. & t.* To entreat; ask earnestly; beg; implore. — **Pray′er** (prā′ẽr), *n.* A supplicant. — **Prayer** (prâr), *n.* A praying or asking a favor; earnest memorial; form of words used in praying; petition; suit; request.
Preach (prēch), *v. i. & t.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject. — **Preach′er,** *n.*

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* Introduction.

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Depending on the will of another; unsettled; dubious.

Pre-cau'tion (prē-ka'shŭn), *n.* Previous caution or care; measure to ward off evil or secure success. — **Pre-cau'tion-al, Pre-cau'tion-a-ry,** *a.*

Pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.* To go before. — **Pre-ced'ence, Pre-ced'en-cy,** *n.* Priority; preference; superiority. — **Pre-ced'ent,** *a.* Going before; antecedent. — **Prec'e-dent** (prĕs'ē-dent), *n.* Something done or said that may authorize a similar act.

Pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* Commandment; injunction; law; maxim. — **Pre-cep'tor,** *n.*, **Pre-cep'tress,** *n. f.* Teacher; head of a school. — **Pre'cep-to'ri-al,** *a.* — **Pre-cep'to-ry,** *a.* Giving precepts.

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt), *n.* Boundary; minor territorial division.

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Of great price or worth; costly; in irony, contemptible.

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* Very steep or overhanging place; abrupt declivity. — **Pre-cip'i-tate** (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To throw headlong; hasten; throw down, or to the bottom of a vessel. — **Pre-cip'i-tate,** *a.* Rash; very hasty. — *n.* Substance settling to the bottom of the liquid containing it. — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tor,** *n.* — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tion,** *n.* Tumultuous haste; chemical deposit of a substance in solution. — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ly,** *adv.* With great haste. — **Pre-cip'i-tous,** *a.* Very steep.

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* Not loose, vague, or equivocal; exact; particular; formal. — **Pre-ci'sian** (-sĭzh'an), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact. — **Pre-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Exactness; accuracy.

Pre-clude' (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* To shut off; hinder. — **Pre-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.*

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* Ripe too soon; too forward; premature. — **Pre-co'cious-ness, Pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* To form a previous idea of. — **Pre'con-cep'tion,** *n.*

Pre'con-cert' (prē'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To settle by previous agreement. — **Pre-con'cert,** *n.* Previous agreement.

Pre-cur'sor (prē-kûr'sẽr), *n.* Forerunner; harbinger; sign. — **Pre-cur'so-ry,** *a.*

Pre-da'ceous (prē-dā'shŭs), **Pred'a-to-ry,** *a.* Plundering; ravenous.

Pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'sẽr), *n.* One who precedes another; ancestor.

Pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), **Pre-des'tine** (-tĭn), *v. t.* To appoint beforehand; foreordain. — **Pre-des'ti-na'tion,** *n.*

Pre'de-ter'mine (prē'dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; doom by previous decree. — **Pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ȧ-ment), *n.* Class described by definite marks; condition.

Pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To assert to belong to something: affirm one thing of another; declare. — *n.* Quality affirmed of the subject; word in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject. — **Pred'i-ca'tion,** *n.*

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To foretell; bode. — **Pre-dict'or,** *n.* — **Pre-dic'tion,** *n.*

Pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Prepossession in favor of something; partiality.

Pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To incline beforehand; adapt previously. — **Pre-dis'po-si'tion,** *n.*

Pre-dom'i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To surpass in strength or authority; prevail; rule. — **Pre-dom'i-nant,** *a.* Superior; overruling. — **Pre-dom'i-na'tion, Pre-dom'i-nance, Pre-dom'i-nan-cy,** *n.*

Pre-ëm'i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* Surpassing others; superior. — **Pre-ëm'i-nence,** *n.*

Pre-ëmpt' (prē-ĕmt'), *v. t. & i.* To take up (land) with right of preëmption. — **Pre-ëmp'tion,** *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others.

Pre'ëx-ist' (prē'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. t.* To exist beforehand, or before something else. — **Pre'ëx-ist'ence,** *n.*

Pref'ace (prĕf'ās), *n.* An introduction to a discourse, book, or essay; prelude; prologue. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. — **Pref'a-to-ry,** *a.* Introductory.

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* Governor; chief officer. — **Pre'fec-ture,** *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fer' (prē-fẽr'), *v. t.* To set forth; advance; set above something else; choose; select. — **Pre-fer'rer,** *n.* — **Pre-fer'ment,** *n.* A preferring; promotion; exaltation. — **Pref'er-a-ble** (prĕf'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* More desirable. — **Pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.* — **Pref'er-ence,** *n.* Predilection; choice.

Pre-fig'ure (prē-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* To announce by types and similitudes. — **Pre-fig'ure-ment, Pre-fig'u-ra'tion,** *n.*

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* To put or fix before. — **Pre'fix,** *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, put at the beginning of a word to vary its signification.

Pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A seizing. — **Pre-hen'si-ble,** *a.* Admitting of being seized. — **Pre-hen'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp.

Pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge before hearing; condemn beforehand. — **Pre-judg'ment,** *n.*

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ū-dĭs), *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; adverse opinion formed without proper grounds; harm; disadvantage. — *v. t.* To bias unduly; hurt. — **Prej'u-di'cial** (-dĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Tending to obstruct; hurtful.

Prel'ate (prĕl'āt), *n.* High dignitary of the church. — **Prel'a-cy**, *n.* Dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; order of prelates collectively.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Preceding the main business; introductory. — *n.* Something preparatory; preface.

Pre'lude (prē'lūd *or* prĕl'ūd), *n.* Introductory performance; a preliminary. — **Pre-lude'**, *v. t. & i.* To introduce; precede.

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'mā-tūr'), *a.* Ripe before the proper time; too early. — **Pre'ma-ture'ness, Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty**, *n.*

Pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To arrange beforehand.— **Pre-med'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr), *a.* First; chief; principal. — **Pre'mi-er** (prē'mĭ-ẽr *or* prĕm'yẽr), *n.* First minister of state; prime minister.

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t. & i.* To set forth beforehand; lay down (premises) for subsequent reasonings. — **Prem'ise** (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* Proposition from which a conclusion is drawn. *Pl.* Land or thing granted by deed; a building and its adjuncts.

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* Recompense; advance; amount paid for a loan of money or for insurance; reward; incentive.

Pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To forewarn; admonish beforehand. — **Pre'mo-ni'tion**, *n.* — **Pre-mon'i-to-ry**, *a.*

Pre-oc'cu-py (prē-ŏk'kū-pī), *v. t.* To take possession of before another; occupy by anticipation or prejudice. —**Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy, Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion**, *n.*

Pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; predetermine. — **Pre-or'di-na'tion**, *n.*

Pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t. & i.* To make ready; qualify; provide. — **Prep'a-ra'tion**, *n.* — **Pre-par'a-tive** (prē-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to make ready. — *n.* Preparation. — **Pre-par'a-to-ry**, *a.* Preparative.

Pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.* To pay in advance. — **Pre-pay'ment**, *n.*

Pre-pon'der-ate (prē-pŏn'dẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To outweigh. — **Pre-pon'der-ance**, *n.*

Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A word that connects a phrase of which it is a part to the word it limits. — **Prep'o-si'tion-al**, *a.*

Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Prefixed. — *n.* Word, or particle, used as a prefix.

Pre'pos-sess' *(prē'pŏz-zĕs'), v. t.* To preoccupy; bias; prejudice. — **Pre'pos-sess'ing**, *a.* Tending to invite favor or secure love. — **Pre'pos-ses'sion**, *n.*

Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; absurd.

Pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something necessary to an end proposed.

Pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *n.* Exclusive or peculiar privilege; right.

Pre'sage (prē'sāj *or* prĕs'āj), *n.* Omen; presentiment. — **Pre-sage'** (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* To forebode; prophesy.

Pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* Elder in the church; priest. — **Pres'by-ter-y** (-tẽr-ȳ), *n.* Body of elders in the Christian church. — **Pres'by-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-*a*l), **Pres'by-te'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter, or to government by presbyters. — **Pres'by-te'ri-an**, *n.* One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-*e*nt), *a.* Having knowledge of future events. — **Pre'sci-ence**, *n.*

Pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* To direct; appoint; establish. — **Pre-scrip'tion**, *n.* A directing; something prescribed; direction of remedies for a disease; legal title to a thing from long use and enjoyment. — **Pre-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use.

Pres'ence (prĕz'*e*ns), *n.* State or condition of being present; nearness; the person of a superior; mien; air; personal appearance. — **Pres'ent**, *a.* Being at hand, or within reach; now existing, or in view, or under consideration; instant. — *n.* Present time. — **Pres'ent-ly**, *adv.* At the present time; at once; soon; by and by.

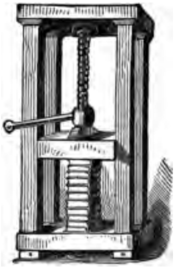
Pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To put in the presence of some one; introduce; set forth; offer; make a gift of; bestow; confer. — **Pre-sent'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being presented; properly prepared. — **Pres'ent** (prĕz'*e*nt), *n.* Thing presented or given; gift; donation. — **Pres'en-ta'tion**, *n.* A presenting; an offering; exhibition; representation. — **Pre-sent'ment** (prē-zĕnt'm*e*nt), *n.* A presenting; presentation; accusation by a grand jury.

Pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-m*e*nt), *n.* Previous conception of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.

Pre-serve' (prē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* To keep from injury or decay; keep (appearances); sustain; spare; shield. — *n.* Fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; place for shelter of game, fish, etc. — **Pres'er-va'tion** (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **Pre-serv'a-tive** (prē-zẽrv'ā-tĭv), **Pre-serv'a-to-ry**, *a.* Able to preserve. — *n.* Anything which preserves.

Pre-side′ (prē-zīd′), *v. i.* To hold the place of ruler; superintend.—**Pres′i-dent** (prĕz′ĭ-dent), *n.* One appointed to preside; chief officer of a corporation, company, etc.; chief executive of a republic.—**Pres′i-den′tial** (-dĕn′shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president. —**Pres′i-den-cy** (prĕz′ĭ-den-sȳ), **Pres′i-dent-ship**, *n.* Office of president; term for which a president holds office.

Press (prĕs), *v. t.* To bear heavily on; squeeze; crush; smooth, by squeezing; urge; compel. —*v. i.* To exert pressure; move on; crowd; encroach. —*n.* Instrument or machine for pressing or printing; business of printing or publishing; publications collectively; case or closet; urgency; crowd; throng. —**Press′ing**, *a.* Urgent; importunate. —**Press′man**, *n.* One who tends a press, especially a printing press. —**Pres′sure** (prĕsh′ụr), *n.* A pressing; urgency; severe affliction or difficulty.



Bookbinders' Press.

Pre-sume′ (prē-zūm′), *v. i.* To suppose something on grounds deemed valid; act forwardly; take liberties. —**Pre-sum′a-ble**, *a.* Such as may be supposed to be true. —**Pre-sump′tion** (-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* A taking for granted; strong probability; thing believed on satisfactory evidence; arrogant opinion or conduct. —**Pre-sump′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Taken by previous supposition; grounded upon probable evidence. —**Pre-sump′tu-ous**, *a.* Full of presumption; foolhardy; forward; insolent.

Pre′sup-pose′ (prē′sŭp-pōz′), *v. t.* To suppose as previous; assume. —**Pre′sup-pos′al**, **Pre-sup′po-si′tion** (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

Pre-tend′ (prē-tĕnd′), *v. t.* To simulate; feign; claim. —*v. i.* To strive after something.—**Pre-tense′** (prē-tĕns′), **Pre-tence′** *n.* Simulation; false show; assumption. —**Pre-ten′sion**, *n.* A laying claim; right assumed. —**Pre-ten′tious**, *a.* Presuming.

Pret′er-it (prĕt′ẽr-ĭt), *a.* Past; — applied to a tense expressing action finished.

Pre′ter-nat′u-ral (prē′tẽr-năt′ū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural.

Pre-text′ (prē-tĕkst′), *n.* Ostensible reason, not the real motive; semblance.

Pret′ty (prĭt′tȳ), *a.* Pleasing by delicacy or grace; tasteful. —*adv.* Tolerably; quite. —**Pret′ti-ly**, *adv.*

Pret′zel (prĕt′zĕl), *n.* Kind of German cake, salted on the outside.

Pre-vail′ (prē-vāl′), *v. i.* To overcome; have power or influence. —**Pre-vail′ing**, *a.* Superior in power; general in extension; predominant; successful.—**Prev′a-lent** (prĕv′ȧ-lent), *a.* Gaining superiority; generally received; powerful. —**Prev′a-lence**, *n.*

Pre-var′i-cate (prē-văr′ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To evade telling the truth; equivocate. —**Pre-var′i-ca′tor**, *n.* —**Pre-var′i-ca′tion**, *n.*

Pre-vent′ (prē-vĕnt′), *v. t.* To be beforehand with; thwart; obstruct; anticipate. —**Pre-ven′tion**, *n.* —**Pre-vent′ive**, *a.* Tending to prevent. —*n.* That which prevents; antidote to prevent an attack of disease.

Pre′vi-ous (prē′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Going before something else; preceding; former.

Prey (prā), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. —*v. i.* To collect spoil; take food by violence. —**Prey′er**, *n.*

Price (prīs), *n.* Equivalent for which a thing is bought or sold; value. —*v. t.* To set a price on. —**Price′less**, *a.* Invaluable.

Prick (prĭk), *n.* That which penetrates or punctures; sharp, stinging pain; mark made by a point. —*v. t.* To pierce; mark or trace by pricking; incite; erect (the ears of an animal).

Pric′kle (prĭk′k'l), *n.* A little prick; point. —*v. t.* To prick slightly. —**Prick′ly**, *a.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; loftiness; elevation of character; ostentation.—*v. t.* To indulge (one's self) in self-esteem.

Priest (prēst), *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices; clergyman; ecclesiastic.

Prig (prĭg), *n.* A pert, pragmatical fellow. —*v. t.* To steal. —**Prig′gish**, *a.* Affected.

Prim (prĭm), *a.* Formal; affectedly nice.

Pri′ma-ry (prī′mȧ-rȳ), *a.* First; original; chief.

Pri′mate (prī′māt), *n.* Chief ecclesiastic in a church; archbishop.

Prime (prīm), *a.* Primitive; primary; first in rank or excellence; early blooming. —*n.* The first part; beginning (of the day, year, etc.); dawn; spring; youth; full health or beauty. —*v. t.* To put powder on the nipple of (a gun); give the first coat of paint.

Prim′er (prĭm′ẽr), *n.* Child's first reading book; printer's type, of two sizes.

Long primer type.

Great primer type.

Pri-me′val (prī-mē′val), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive.

Prim′i-tive (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Original; primary; antique; old-fashioned. — *n.* An original word.

Prim′rose′ (prĭm′rōz′), *n.* Early spring [flower.

Prince (prĭns), *n.* Person of high rank; son of a king or emperor. — **Prin′cess**, *n.* Female prince; consort of a prince; king's daughter. — **Prince′ly**, *a.* Belonging to a prince; noble; magnificent.

Prin′ci-pal (prĭn′sĭ-pal), *a.* Highest in rank or importance; chief. — *n.* A chief or head; a capital sum of money, placed at interest. — **Prin′ci-pal-ly**, *adv.*

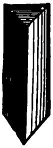
Prin′ci-pal′i-ty (prĭn′sĭ-păl′ĭ-tў), *n.* Sovereignty; territory of a prince.

Prin′ci-ple (prĭn′sĭ-p'l), *n.* Source or origin; fundamental truth; rule of action; original chemical element.

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To mark by impression; publish. — *n.* Mark made by pressure or by type; thing produced by printing; engraving; newspaper; calico. — **Print′ing**, *n.* An impressing letters or figures on paper, cloth, etc.; typography.

Pri′or (prī′ẽr), *a.* Preceding. — *n.* Superior of a priory. — **Pri′or-ess**, *n. f.* — **Pri-or′i-ty** (prī-ŏr′ĭ-tў), *n.* Preference. — **Pri′o-ry**, *n.* Convent.

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* Solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and its sides parallelograms. — **Pris-mat′ic**, **Pris-mat′ic-al**, *a.* Resembling or formed by a prism.



Prism.

Pris′on (prĭz′'n), *n.* Place for confining criminals, etc.; jail. — *v. t.* To shut up. — **Pris′on-er**, *n.* One in custody; captive.

Prith′ee (prĭth′ē), *interj.* [I] pray [thee.

Pri′vate (prī′vāt), *a.* Belonging to one's self only; not open; secret. — *n.* A common soldier. — **Pri′va-cy**, *n.* State or place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

Pri′va-teer′ (prī′vȧ-tēr′), *n.* Armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against an enemy's commerce.

Pri-va′tion (prī-vā′shŭn), *n.* A depriving; need; absence. — **Priv′a-tive** (prĭv′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing privation; giving negative force to; not positive. — *n.* Prefix or suffix to a word, giving it a contrary sense.

Priv′et (prĭv′ĕt), *n.* Shrub used in hedges.

Priv′i-lege (prĭv′ĭ-lĕj), *n.* Private law or right; peculiar benefit; liberty. — *v. t.* To grant some right; excuse.

Priv′y (prĭv′ў), *a.* Private; secret. — **Priv′i-ly**, *adv.* — **Priv′i-ty**, *n.* Private knowledge; a secret.

Prize (prīz), *n.* Something taken from another, or as the result of a contest.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To rate; value.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To pry. — *n.* A lever.

Prob′a-ble (prŏb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Likely. — **Prob′a-bly**, *adv.* — **Prob′a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* Credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Pro′bate (prō′bāt), *n.* Proof of a will; jurisdiction of proving wills. — **Pro-ba′tion**, *n.* Test; examination; trial.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* To examine (a wound, ulcer, etc.), by an instrument thrust into the part; scrutinize thoroughly. — *n.* Instrument for examining a wound, etc.

Prob′i-ty (prŏb′ĭ-tў), *n.* Tried virtue; integrity; sincerity.

Prob′lem (prŏb′lĕm), *n.* Question for solution; thing required to be done. — **Prob′lem-at′ic**, **Prob′lem-at′ic-al**, *a.* Questionable; doubtful.

Pro-bos′cis (prō-bŏs′sĭs), *n.* Hollow tube connected with the head or mouth of various animals, usually for taking food; snout; trunk.

Pro-ceed′ (prō-sēd′), *v. i.* To move or go forward; issue; flow. — **Pro′ceeds**, *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; product. — **Pro-ce′dure**, **Pro-ceed′ing**, *n.* Transaction; conduct.

Proc′ess (prŏs′ĕs), *n.* A proceeding; progress; transaction; projecting part.

Pro-ces′sion (prō-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Regular or ceremonious progress; train of individuals advancing in order; retinue.

Pro-claim′ (prō-klām′), *v. t.* To give publicity to; publish; declare. — **Proc′la-ma′tion**, *n.* Official or general notice.

Pro-cliv′i-ty (prō-klĭv′ĭ-tў), *n.* An inclination; propensity; tendency.

Pro-cras′ti-nate (prō-krăs′tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To put off; postpone; delay. — **Pro-cras′ti-na′tor**, *n.* — **Pro-cras′ti-na′tion**, *n.*

Proc′tor (prŏk′tẽr), *n.* Officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; one who attends to the morals of college students.

Proc′u-ra′tion (prŏk′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* A procuring; management of another's affairs. — **Proc′u-ra′tor**, *n.*

Pro-cure′ (prō-kūr′), *v. t.* To acquire; contrive; bring about; get; earn; effect; cause. — **Pro-cure′ment**, *n.* A procuring; agency. — **Pro-cur′a-ble**, *a.*

Prod′i-gal (prŏd′ĭ-gal), *a.* Given to extravagant expenditures; profuse; lavish. — *n.* A spendthrift. — **Prod′i-gal′i-ty**, *n.*

Prod′i-gy (prŏd′ĭ-jў), *n.* Something extraordinary, wonderful, or out of the ordinary course of nature; portent; marvel; monster. — **Pro-di′gious** (prō-dĭj′ŭs), *a.*

Pro-duce′ (prŏ-dūs′), *v. t.* To bring forth; propagate; yield; manufacture; extend. — **Prod′uce** (prŏd′ūs), *n.* That which is produced or yielded; proceeds; agricultural products.—**Pro-du′ci-ble** (prŏ-dū′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced. — **Prod′uct** (prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* Thing produced; fruit; number resulting from multiplication of other numbers. — **Pro-duc′tile**, *a.* Capable of being prolonged; extensible. — **Pro-duc′tion**, *n.* A producing; thing produced or made; product; prolongation; work; performance.— **Pro-duc′tive**, *a.* Efficient; producing good crops; fertile.

Pro-fane′ (prŏ-fān′), *a.* Not holy; secular; worldly; irreverent; wicked. — *v. t.* To treat with irreverence; put to a wrong use; defile.— **Pro-fane′ness**, **Pro-fan′i-ty** (-făn′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Prof′a-na′tion**, *n.*

Pro-fess′ (prŏ-fĕs′), *v. t.* To confess publicly; avow. — **Pro-fess′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fes′sion** (-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* A professing; declaration; occupation; vocation; body of persons engaged in a calling.— **Pro-fes′sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a profession; avowed. — *n.* One who follows a trade, art, sport, etc., for a livelihood. — **Pro-fess′or**, *n.*

Prof′fer (prŏf′fẽr), *v. t.* To tender; propose. — *n.* Offer made; attempt.

Pro-fi′cient (prŏ-fĭsh′ent), *a.* Well advanced in knowledge or skill; versed. — *n.* One skilled in any business, art, science, etc.; an expert. — **Pro-fi′cien-cy**, *n.*

Pro′file (prō′fīl *or* -fēl), *n.* Outline; contour; portrait represented in a side view.

Prof′it (prŏf′ĭt), *n.* Acquisition beyond expenditure; avails; gain; emolument. — *v. t.* & *i.* To benefit; improve. — **Prof′it-a-ble**, *a.* — **Prof′it-less**, *a.*

Prof′li-gate (prŏf′lĭ-gāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice; corrupt; dissolute. — *n.* Vicious person. — **Prof′li-ga-cy** (-gȧ-sȳ), *n.*

Pro-found′ (prŏ-found′), *a.* Descending far below the surface; deep; learned; thorough. — **Pro-found′ness**, **Pro-fun′di-ty** (-fŭn′dĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pro-fuse′ (prŏ-fūs′), *a.* Very liberal; extravagant. — **Pro-fuse′ness**, **Pro-fu′-sion**, *n.*

Pro-gen′i-tor (prŏ-jĕn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Ancestor; forefather. — **Prog′e-ny** (prŏj′ĕ-nȳ), *n.* Descendants; offspring.

Prog-no′sis (prŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* The foretelling of a disease by particular symptoms.—**Prog-nos′tic**, *a.* Indicating something by symptoms. — *n.* Sign; prediction; symptom. — **Prog-nos′ti-cate**, *v. t.* To betoken; prophesy. — **Prog-nos′ti-ca′tion**, *n.*

Pro′gram (prō′grăm), *n.* Outline of order or subjects of any public exercise.

Prog′ress (prŏg′rĕs), *n.* A moving forward; improvement; motion. — **Pro-gress′**, *v. i.* To advance; go on; improve. — **Pro-gres′sion** (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Course; passage; advance.— **Pro-gress′ive**, *a.* Moving forward; improving.

Pro-hib′it (prŏ-hĭb′ĭt), *v. t.* To forbid; prevent. — **Pro′hi-bi′tion**, *n.* A forbidding; interdiction of the sale of intoxicating liquor. — **Pro′hi-bi′tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. — **Pro-hib′it-ive**, **Pro-hib′it-o-ry**, *a.*

Proj′ect (prŏj′ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected or intended; scheme; plan; purpose. — **Pro-ject′**, *v. t.* To cast forward; devise; design; delineate. — *v. i.* To shoot forward; jut. — **Pro-ject′ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Impelling or impelled forward. — *n.* Body projected through the air, as a cannon ball. — **Pro-jec′tion**, *n.* A throwing forward; part jutting out (of a building, etc.); plan; delineation of an object on a perspective plane. — **Pro-ject′or**, *n.*

Pro-lif′ic (prŏ-lĭf′ĭk), *a.* Fruitful; productive; active.

Pro-lix′ (prŏ-lĭks′), *a.* Extending to a great length; diffuse; tedious. — **Pro-lix′ness**, **Pro-lix′i-ty**, *n.*

Prol′o-cu′tor (prŏl′ŏ-kū′tẽr), *n.* One who speaks for another; speaker or chairman.

Pro′logue (prō′lŏg), *n.* Introduction to a discourse or dramatic performance.

Pro-long′ (prŏ-lŏng′), *v. t.* To extend. — **Pro′lon-ga′tion** (prō′lŏn-gā′shŭn), *n.*

Prom′e-nade′ (prŏm′ĕ-näd′), *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

Prom′i-nent (prŏm′ĭ-nent), *a.* Standing out; conspicuous. — **Prom′i-nence**, **Prom′i-nen-cy**, *n.*

Pro-mis′cu-ous (prŏ-mĭs′kū-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; confused.

Prom′ise (prŏm′ĭs), *n.* Declaration binding one making it; fulfillment. — *v. t.* & *i.* To give assurance by a promise; afford hope.

Prom′on-to-ry (prŏm′ŭn-tŏ-rȳ), *n.* High land projecting into the sea; headland.

Pro-mote′ (prŏ-mōt′), *v. t.* To contribute to; forward; advance; exalt. — **Pro-mo′tion**, *n.*

Prompt (prŏmt), *a.* Ready to act as occasion demands; quick; alert. — *v. t.* To excite to action; suggest to the mind; assist (a speaker or learner) when at loss; instigate. — **Prompt′ness**, **Prompt′i-tude**, *n.*

Prone (prōn), *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined; disposed.

Prong (prŏng), *n.* Sharp-pointed instrument; tine of a fork, etc.— **Prong′horn′**, *n.* American antelope of the Rocky Mountain region.

Pro′noun (prō′noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun. — **Pro-nom′i-nal**, *a.*

Pro-nounce′ (prō-nouns′), *v. t.* To speak distinctly; utter formally or solemnly. — **Pro-nounce′a-ble,** *a.* — **Pro-nounced′** (-nounst′), *a.* Strongly marked; decided. — **Pro-nun′ci-a′tion** (-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Utterance.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* Test; degree of strength; trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc. — *a.* Firm in resisting.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* To support by placing something under or against; uphold. — *n.* Staff; pillar.

Prop′a-gate (prŏp′ȧ-gāt), *v. t.* To generate; spread; promote. — *v. i.* To be multiplied. — **Prop′a-ga′tion,** *n.* — **Prop′a-ga′tor,** *n.*

Pro-pel′ (prō-pĕl′), *v. t.* To drive or press onward. — **Pro-pel′ler,** *n.* One that propels; contrivance for propelling a steam vessel; steamer thus propelled by a revolving screw in the stern.

Pro-pen′si-ty (prō-pĕn′sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Disposition; bias; proneness.

Prop′er (prŏp′ẽr), *a.* One's own; natural; fit; right; accurate.

Prop′er-ty (prŏp′ẽr-tȳ), *n.* That which is proper or peculiar; thing owned; ownership; goods; wealth.

Proph′e-cy (prŏf′ē-sȳ), *n.* Declaration of something to come; inspired foretelling; book of prophecies. — **Proph′e-sy** (-sī), *v. t.* & *i.* To foretell; preach. — **Proph′et,** *n.*, **Proph′et-ess,** *n. f.* One who prophesies. — **Pro-phet′ic** (prō-fĕt′ĭk), **Pro-phet′ic-al,** *a.*

Pro-pi′tious (prō-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Favorable; kind. — **Pro-pi′ti-ate,** *v. t.* To appease and render favorable. — **Pro-pi′ti-a′tion,** *n.*

Pro′po-lis (prō′pō-lĭs), *n.* Substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, etc.

Pro-por′tion (prō-pōr′shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of parts; comparative relation; share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in suitable proportion. — **Pro-por′tion-al,** *a.* Having a due proportion or the same ratio. — *n.* Number or quantity in a proportion.

Pro-pose′ (prō-pōz′), *v. t.* To offer for consideration; purpose; intend. — *v. i.* To scheme; offer one's self in marriage. — **Pro-pos′al,** *n.* — **Prop′o-si′tion** (prŏp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Thing proposed; complete sentence; subject and predicate united by a copula; statement of a truth to be demonstrated or operation to be performed.

Pro-pound′ (prō-pound′), *v. t.* To lay before; offer for consideration.

Pro-pri′e-tor (prō-prī′ē-tẽr), *n.*, **Pro-pri′e-tress,** *n. f.* Owner. — **Pro-pri′e-ta-ry,** *n.* Body of proprietors. — *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Pro-pri′e-ty (prō-prī′ē-tȳ), *n.* Fitness.

Pro-pul′sion (prō-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* A propelling. — ***Pro-pul′sive,*** *a.* Driving on; urging.

Pro-sa′ic (prō-zā′ĭk), **Pro-sa′ic-al,** *a.* Like prose; dull; uninteresting.

Pro-sce′ni-um (prō-sē′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Front part of a theater stage.

Pro-scribe′ (prō-skrīb′), *v. t.* To denounce; outlaw; doom. — **Pro-scrip′tion,** *n.* Outlawry; denunciation. — **Pro-scrip′tive,** *a.*

Prose (prōz), *n.* Natural language of man; language not in verse; dull and commonplace discourse. — *a.* Pertaining to prose; dull. — *v. i.* To write prose; talk tediously.

Pros′e-cute (prŏs′ē-kūt), *v. t.* To follow; seek by legal process; accuse of crime. — **Pros′e-cu′tor,** *n.* — **Pros′e-cu′tion,** *n.*

Pros′e-lyte (prŏs′ē-līt), *n.* Convert to a sect, opinion, or party. — *v. t.* To convert.

Pros′o-dy (prŏs′ō-dȳ), *n.* Part of grammar which treats of quantity of syllables, accent, and versification.

Pros′pect (prŏs′pĕkt), *n.* View; lookout; expectation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To look over; explore (land). — **Pros′pect-or,** *n.* — **Pro-spec′tion,** *n.* A looking forward, or providing for future wants. — **Pro-spec′tive,** *a.* Looking forward; relating to the future. — **Pro-spec′tus,** *n.* Plan of a work, stating its design, cost, etc.

Pros′per (prŏs′pẽr), *v. t.* To favor; render successful. — *v. i.* To thrive; advance. — **Pros-per′i-ty** (-pĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Success; welfare. — **Pros′per-ous** (prŏs′pẽr-ŭs), *a.*

Pros′ti-tute (prŏs′tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To devote to base purposes. — *n.* — **Pros′ti-tu′tion,** *n.*

Pros′trate (prŏs′trāt), *a.* Lying at length; humble. — **Pros′trate,** *v. t.* To lay flat; throw down; reduce. — **Pros-tra′tion,** *n.*

Pros′y (prōz′ȳ), *a.* Like prose; dull; flat.

Pro-tect′ (prō-tĕkt′), *v. t.* To defend; guard; secure. — **Pro-tect′or,** *n.*, **Pro-tect′ress,** *n. f.* — **Pro-tec′tion,** *n.* — **Pro-tec′tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors protection of industry by legal enactments. — **Pro-tect′ive,** *a.*

‖**Pro′té′gé′** (prō′tā′zhā′), *n. m.*, **Pro′té′gée′,** *n. f.* One under the protection of another.

Pro-test′ (prō-tĕst′), *v. i.* To affirm solemnly; declare; profess. — *v. t.* To make declaration of or against; disown. — **Pro′test,** *n.* Formal dissent. — **Prot′es-tant** (prŏt′ĕs-tant), *a.* Making a protest; pertaining to those who disagree with the Church of Rome. — *n.* Dissenter from the Roman Catholic Church. — **Prot′es-tant-ism,** *n.* Protestant religion. — **Prot′es-ta′tion,** *n.*

Pro′to-type (prō′tō-tīp), *n.* Original; pattern.

Pro-tract′ (prō-trăkt′), *v. t.* To draw out; lengthen; prolong; retard. — **Pro-tract′er,** *n.* One who protracts; protractor. — **Pro-tract′or,** *n.* Instrument for laying down angles on paper; instrument for extracting

foreign matter from a wound. — **Pro-trac′tion**, *n.*

Pro-trude′ (prō-trūd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To thrust out. — **Pro-tru′sion**, *n.* — **Pro-tru′sive**, *a.*

Pro-tu′ber-ance (prō-tū′bẽr-*a*ns), *n.* Swelling; projection. — **Pro-tu′ber-ant**, *a.* Prominent. — **Pro-tu′ber-a′tion**, *n.*

Proud (proud), *a.* Feeling or manifesting pride; arrogant; lofty; splendid.

Prove (prōōv), *v. t.* & *i.* To ascertain by test or standard; verify; demonstrate.

Prov′en-der (prŏv′ĕn-dẽr), *n.* Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, oats, etc.

Prov′erb (prŏv′ẽrb), *n.* Old saying; maxim; adage. — **Pro-ver′bi-al**, *a.* Comprised in a proverb; universally acknowledged.

Pro-vide′ (prō-vīd′), *v. t.* To look out for in advance; prepare; supply. — *v. i.* To procure supplies; stipulate previously. — **Pro-vid′ed**, *conj.* On condition; if; — followed by *that*. — **Prov′i-dent**, *a.* Foreseeing; cautious; prudent. — **Prov′i-dence**, *n.* A providing or preparing for future use; care of God for his creatures. — **Prov′i-den′tial**, *a.*

Prov′ince (prŏv′ĭns), *n.* District of an empire or state remote from the capital; region; tract; division in any department of knowledge; duty; calling. — **Pro-vin′cial** (prō-vĭn′sh*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a province; exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; rude; narrow; illiberal. — *n.* One belonging to a province. — **Pro-vin′cial-ism**, *n.* Manner or speech characteristic of a province; narrowness; illiberality.

Pro-vi′sion (prō-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* A providing; measures taken beforehand; stock of food; condition; temporary arrangement. — *v. t.* To supply with food. — **Pro-vi′sion-al**, *a.* Temporary.

Pro-vi′so (prō-vī′zō), *n.* Conditional stipulation. — **Pro-vi′so-ry**, *a.* Conditional.

Pro-voke′ (prō-vōk′), *v. t.* To call forth; offend; stimulate. — **Prov′o-ca′tion**, *n.* That which excites anger. — **Pro-vo′ca-tive**, *a.* Tending to provoke or stimulate.

Prow (prou), *n.* Fore part of a ship; bow.

Prow′ess (prou′ĕs), *n.* Distinguished bravery.

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* & *i.* To rove, esp. for prey; plunder.

Prox′i-mate (prŏks′ĭ-māt), *a.* Next preceding or following; closest. — **Prox-im′i-ty**, *n.* — **Prox′i-mo**, *n.* The next month.

Prox′y (prŏks′y̆), *n.* Agency of one who acts as substitute for another; one deputed to act for another; writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Pru′dence (prụ′dens), *n.* Discretion; judgment. — **Pru′dent**, *a.* Practically wise; careful; economical; provident. — **Pru-den′tial** (prụ-dĕn′sh*a*l), *a.* Dictated by prudence; discretionary; advisory.

Prune (prụn), *v. t.* To cut off (superfluous branches of trees); trim; divest of (anything superfluous); dress, as a bird its feathers.

Prune (prụn), *n.* Dried plum.

Prus′sian (prŭsh′*a*n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. — *n.* Citizen of Prussia. — **Prussian blue.** Coloring substance used in dyeing, making ink, etc. — **Prus′sic**, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue. — **Prussic acid.** Hydrocyanic acid, a virulent poison.

Pry (prī), *v. i.* To inspect closely; peep. — *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping. — **Pry′ing**, *a.* Inquisitive.

Pry (prī), *n.* A lever. — *v. t.* To raise; prize.

Psalm (säm), *n.* Sacred song; hymn. — **Psalm′ist**, *n.* Writer of sacred songs.

Psal′ter (sąl′tẽr), *n.* Book of Psalms.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* Pish! pooh!

Ptar′mi-gan (tär′mĭ-g*a*n), *n.* Bird of the Grouse family, having feathered feet.

Pub′lic (pŭb′lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the people or to a nation; common to all; not private. — *n.* The body of the people. — **Pub-lic′i-ty** (-lĭs′ĭ-ty̆), *n.*

Pub′li-can (pŭb′lĭ-k*a*n), *n.* Keeper of an inn; Roman taxgatherer.

Pub′li-ca′tion (pŭb′lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A publishing or making known; work offered for public circulation.

Pub′lish (pŭb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To make public; proclaim (a law or edict); make known by posting, or by reading in a church; print and offer for sale (a book or other work).

Puck′er (pŭk′ẽr), *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles. — *n.* Fold; perplexity.

Pud′ding (pụd′dĭng), *n.* Soft food, often made of flour, with milk and eggs.

Pud′dle (pŭd′d'l), *n.* Small pool of dirty water; mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water. — *v. t.* To make muddy; make thick (with clay, sand, water, etc.) and impervious to water; deprive (iron) of impurities.

Pudg′y (pŭj′y̆), *a.* Short and fat; dumpy.

Pu′er-ile (pū′ẽr-ĭl), *a.* Boyish; childish. — **Pu′er-il′i-ty**, *a.*

Puff (pŭf), *n.* Sudden or short blast of wind; anything light and filled with air; a dry, fungous ball containing dust; light pastry; exaggerated praise. — *v. i.* & *t.* To blow with whiffs; swell with air; inflate with pride, flattery, etc.

Puf′fin (pŭf′fĭn), *n.* Arctic diving bird, allied to the auk.

Pug (pŭg), *n.* A monkey; small kind of dog, having a short nose and head.

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish!

Pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* Fighting with fists. — **Pu'gil-ist**, *n.* — **Pu'gil-is'tic**, *a.*

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pug-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

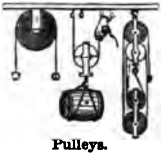
Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'). Short, thick nose.

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* To cry like a chicken or complaining child; whimper; whine.

Pull (pụl), *v. t. & i.* To draw; drag; pluck. — *n.* A drawing; contest.

Pul'let (pụl'lĕt), *n.* A young hen.

Pul'ley (pụl'lȳ), *n.* Wheel for transmitting or changing the direction of power in machinery, by means of a belt, cord, or rope; — one of the mechanical powers.



Pulleys.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rȳ), **Pul-mon'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* Soft, moist mass of matter, as the succulent part of fruit, material of which paper is made, etc. — **Pulp'y**, **Pulp'ous**, *a.*

Pul'pit (pụl'pĭt), *n.* Desk for a preacher.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* To beat or throb. — **Pul-sa'tion**, *n.*

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels; vibration. — *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; pulsate.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-iz), *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder by beating, grinding, etc. — *v. i.* To turn to powder. — **Pul'ver-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* American carnivorous animal; catamount; cougar; panther.

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* Porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* Low, thin-soled shoe.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* Engine for raising or transferring fluids. — *v. t.* To raise (water, etc.) with a pump; draw out by artful questions. — *v. i.* To work a pump; raise water with a pump.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A vine; also, its fruit, edible when cooked.

Pun (pŭn), *n.* Word or expression capable of different meanings; quibble. — *v. i.* To play upon words.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Drink composed of spirituous liquors, variously flavored.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Buffoon of a puppet show.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Tool for stamping, perforating holes in metal, etc.; blow; thrust. — *v. t.* To perforate; strike.

Punch *(pŭnch), n. A heavy draught horse.*

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* Tool for piercing, stamping, etc.; punch; large cask.

Punc'tu-al (pŭnk'tū-*a*l), *a.* Observant of nice points; prompt. — **Punc'tu-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Punc'tu-ate (pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To separate (into sentences, clauses, etc.) by points. — **Punc'tu-a'tion**, *n.*

Punc'ture (pŭnk'tūr), *n.* A perforating or perforation; small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* To pierce; prick.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* A learned Brahmin.

Pung (pŭng), *n.* A one-horse sleigh.

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent), *a.* Pricking; biting; keen; severe. — **Pun'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.*

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To afflict with pain for a fault; chastise; discipline. — **Pun'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **Pun'ish-ment**, *n.*

Punk (pŭnk), *n.* Fungus or decayed wood, used as tinder; artificial tinder.

Pun'ka (pŭn'kȧ), *n.* Suspended frame for fanning a room.

Pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who makes puns.

Punt (pŭnt), *n.* Flat-bottomed boat. — *v. t.* To move (a boat) by thrusting a pole against the bottom of a pond, etc.; kick (a dropped football) before it touches the ground.

Pu'ny (pū'nȳ), *a.* Small and feeble; petty.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* A puppy; young seal.

Pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.* Insect in a stage of development before maturity; chrysalis.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* Small opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina; scholar under care of an instructor. — **Pu'pil-age**, *n.* State of being a pupil.

Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly.

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* Doll; figure moved by a wire.

Pup'py (pŭp'pȳ), *n.* Pup; young dog; whelp; contemptible person. — **Pup'py-ish**, *a.* — **Pup'py-ism**, *n.*

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* To utter a low sound, as a cat. — *n.* Sound made by a contented cat.

Pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *a.* Nearsighted or dimsighted; seeing obscurely.

Pur'chase (pûr'chās), *v. t.* To buy. — *n.* Acquisition for a price; thing bought; property; mechanical force applied to the moving of heavy bodies, as by a lever, capstan, etc.

Pure (pūr), *a.* Unmixed; clear; real; fair; chaste; holy.

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* A purging or purifying. — **Pur'ga-tive**, *a.* Cathartic. — *n.* Purgative medicine.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to

purge or cleanse. — *n.* State in which (as taught by the Roman Catholic Church) souls are purged from impurities before being received into heaven. — **Pur'ga-to'ri-al**, *a.*

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* To render pure; cleanse; clear from accusation or guilt. — *v. i.* To become pure. — *n.* A purging; purgative medicine.

Pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cleanse; refine. — **Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-*tan*), *n.* A dissenter from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries; one strict in his religious life. — *a.* Characterizing the Puritans. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic, Pu'ri-tan'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans; overscrupulous; rigid.

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* Outer portion of a place; environs.

Pur'lin (pûr'lĭn), *n.* Horizontal timber supporting rafters.

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.* To steal; pilfer.

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* Color composed of red and blue; royal rank. — *a.* Of the color called purple; regal; bloody.

Pur'port (pûr'pōrt), *n.* Design or tendency; meaning. — *v. t.* To signify.

Pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* Object to be reached; end; aim. — *v. t.* To intend; mean. — **Pur'pose-ly**, *adv.*

Purr, *v. i. & n.* See Pur.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* Bag to carry money in. — *v. t.* To put in a purse; contract (the brow, mouth, etc.) into wrinkles. — **Purse'proud'**, *a.* Proud of riches.

Purs'er (pûrs'ẽr), *n.* Paymaster of a ship.

Pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.* To follow; chase; seek. — *v. i.* To proceed. — **Pur-su'ance**, *n.* A pursuing or prosecuting; consequence. — **Pur-su'ant**, *a.* Done in consequence; according. — **Pur-suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* A following with haste; chase; business; prosecution.

Pur'sy (pûr'sȳ), *a.* Fat; short-breathed.

Pu'ru-lent (pū'rụ-lent), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* To provide; cater.

Pus (pŭs), *n.* Matter; a yellowish white liquid produced by suppuration of a sore, ulcer, etc.

Push (pụsh), *v. t. & i.* To press; urge; drive. — *n.* A thrust; emergency.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (pū'sĭl-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Without manly courage; cowardly; feeble. — **Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty**, *n.*

Puss (pụs), **Puss'y** (-ȳ), *n.* A cat; a hare.

Pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* Pimple containing pus. — **Pus'tu-lar**, *a.*

Put (pụt), *v. t.* To place; apply; express; urge. — *v. i.* To go or move; steer; direct.

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Supposed; reputed.

Put'-off' (pụt'ŏf'), *n.* Evasion; excuse.

Put'-out' (pụt'out'), *a.* Vexed; angry.

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* Tending to decay; rotten. — **Pu-trid'i-ty, Pu'trid-ness**, *n.* — **Pu'tre-fy**, *v. t. & i.* To foul; rot. — **Pu'tre-fac'tion**, *n.*

Put'ty (pŭt'tȳ), *n.* Paste of whiting and linseed oil. — *v. t.* To fix or stop up with putty.

Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* Perplexity; toy or problem taxing one's ingenuity. — *v. t.* To perplex; bewilder.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mȳ), *n.* Dwarf; insignificant person. — **Pyg'my, Pyg-me'an**, *a.*

‖**Py-ja'ma** (pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* Oriental loose trousers; nightdress with legs.

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* Solid having a rectilinear base, and terminating in a point at the top. — **Py-ram'i-dal, Pyr'a-mid'ic, Pyr'a-mid'ic-al**, *a.*

Pyramids.

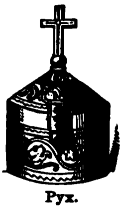
Pyre (pīr), *n.* Combustible heap on which a dead body was laid to be burned.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a pear.

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* Metallic mineral, combining sulphur with iron, copper, nickel, etc.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (pĭr'ŏ-tĕk'nĭk), **Pyr'o-tech'nic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks. — **Pyr'o-tech'nics**, *n.* The art of making fireworks.

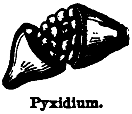
Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* Large snake of the boa kind; diviner by spirits.



Pyx.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* Box, in Roman Catholic churches, containing the Host; box containing standard coins in a mint; box containing the magnetic compass on ships. — *v. t.* To test (purity of coins).

‖**Pyx-id'i-um** (pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Seed pod which divides into halves, of which the upper serves as a lid.

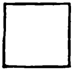


Pyxidium.

Q.

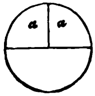
Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* To cry like a duck; boast. — *n.* Cry of the duck; boastful pretender to medical skill; charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks. — **Quack′er-y**, *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

‖**Quad′ra-ges′i-ma** (kwŏd′rȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.—**Quad′-ra-ges′i-mal**, *a.*


Quadrangle.

Quad′ran-gle (kwŏd′răn̤-g'l), *n.* Any geometrical plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides. — **Quad-ran′gu-lar**, *a.*

Quad′rant (kwŏd′rant), *n.* Quarter of a circle; arc of 90°; instrument for measuring altitudes. — **Quad-ran′tal**, *a.*



a a Quadrants.

Quad′rat (kwŏd′rat), *n.* Piece of type metal, lower than the letters, to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed. [Abbrev. *quad.*]

Quad′rate (kwŏd′răt), *a.* Square; divisible by four; applicable. — *n.* A square. — *v. i.* To agree; suit; fit. — **Quad-rat′ic** (-răt′ĭk), *a.* Square.

Quad-ren′ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn′nĭ-al), *a.* Comprising or occurring once in four years.

Quad′ri-lat′er-al (kwŏd′rĭ-lăt′ẽr-al), *a.* Having four sides and four angles. — *n.* Plane figure having four sides and four angles.

Quadrilateral.

Qua-drille′ (kwȧ-drĭl′), *n.* Game played by four persons with forty cards; dance having four couples in each set.

Quad-ril′lion (kwŏd-rĭl′yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the 4th power of a million, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; by French and American notation, the 5th power of a thousand, or a unit with 15 ciphers.

Quad′ri-syl′la-ble (kwŏd′rĭ-sĭl′lȧ-b'l), *n.* Word of four syllables.

Quad-roon′ (kwŏd-rōōn′), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-ru′ma-nous (kwŏd-ru̥′mȧ-nŭs), *a.* Having four hands.

Quad′ru-ped (kwŏd′ru̥-pĕd), *a.* Having four feet. — *n.* A four-footed animal.

Quad′ru-ple (kwŏd′ru̥-p'l), *a.* Fourfold; four times told. — *n.* Four times the sum or number. — *v. t.* To multiply by four; increase fourfold.—**Quad-ru′pli-cate**, *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To quadruple.

‖**Quæ′re** (kwē′rē), *v. impera.* Inquire; see.

Quaff (kwȧf), *v. t.* & *i.* To drink copiously.

Quag′mire′ (kwăg′mīr′), *n.* Soft, wet land. — **Quag′gy**, *a.* Trembling under the foot; soft; spongy.

Qua′haug (kwa̤′hŏg), **Qua′hog**, *n.* Edible American clam; round clam.

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To become quelled; shrink.

Quail (kwāl), *n.* Bird of the partridge kind; bobwhite.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* Subtle; antique; fanciful; odd.

European Quail.
a Adult; *b* Young.

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* To tremble; shudder. — *n.* Shake; trembling; shudder. — **Quak′er**, *n.* One who quakes; one of the religious sect of Friends.

Qual′i-fy (kwŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To fit; adapt; modify; restrain. — *v. i.* To become qualified. — **Qual′i-fi′a-ble**, *a.* —**Qual′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Qual′i-ty (kwŏl′ĭ-tў̆), *n.* Nature; character; station; rank.

Qualm (kwäm), *n.* Sudden attack of illness, faintness, etc.; scruple of conscience. — **Qualm′ish**, *a.* Sick at the stomach.

Quan′da-ry (kwŏn′dȧ-rў̆), *n.* State of perplexity or doubt; dilemma.

Quan′ti-ty (kwŏn′tĭ-tў̆), *n.* Property of being measurable; anything capable of increase or decrease; certain portion; considerable amount.

Quar′an-tine (kwŏr′an-tēn), *n.* Isolation of a ship, also of persons, thought to be infected with contagious disease.

Quar′rel (kwŏr′rĕl), *n.* Angry contest; dispute; contention. — *v. i.* To dispute violently; wrangle. — **Quar′rel-some**, *a.* Apt to quarrel; irascible.

Quar′ry (kwŏr′rў̆), *n.* Object of chase; game hunted for by hawking. — *v. i.* To prey.

Quar′ry (kwŏr′rў̆), *n.* Place where stones are dug from the earth for building, etc. — *v. t.* To take from a quarry.

Quart (kwa̤rt), *n.* Fourth part of a gallon; two pints. — **Quar′tan**, *a.* Pertaining to the fourth. — *n.* Ague that occurs every fourth day.

Quar′ter (kwa̤r′tẽr), *n.* One of four equal parts into which a thing is divided; fourth

of a hundredweight, being 25 or 28 pounds; fourth of a ton, or eight bushels; fourth of a dollar, or 25 cents; fourth part of the year; region; station; merciful treatment of an enemy; *pl.* encampment occupied by troops. — *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts; furnish with shelter. — **Quar′ter-ly,** *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year. — *n.* Periodical published four times during a year. — *adv.* By quarters; once in each quarter of a year. — **Quar′ter-deck′,** *n.* Part of a ship's deck from stern to mainmast. — **Quar′ter-mas′ter,** *n.* Officer who provides quarters, provisions, etc., for the army; petty naval officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

Quar′tern (kwąr′tẽrn), *n.* Fourth part of a pint; gill; loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar-tet′ (kwąr-tĕt′), **Quar-tette′,** *n.* Musical composition in four parts; set of four persons performing a piece of music; stanza of four lines.

Quar′to (kwąr′tō), *n.* Book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper. — *a.* Having the form or size of a quarto.

Quartz (kwąrts), *n.* Crystalline form of silica; rock crystal.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* To crush; make void.

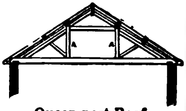
Quas′si-a (kwŏsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Bitter medicinal wood of a tropical American tree.

Qua′ver (kwā′vẽr), *v. i.* To tremble; shake. — *n.* A shake of the voice; in music, an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* Bank beside the water; wharf; [key.]

Queen (kwēn), *n.* Consort of a king; a woman sovereign of a kingdom; female of social bees, ants, etc. — **Queen consort.** Wife of a reigning king. — **Queen dowager.** Widow of a king. — **Queen mother.** Queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen regent** *or* **regnant.** Queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's metal.** Alloy of tin and other metals, resembling pewter. — **Queen's ware.** Glazed yellowish earthenware. — **Queen′ly,** *a.*

Queen′-post′ (kwēn′pōst′), *n.* One of two suspending posts in a truss.



Queen-post Roof.
A A Queen-posts.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* Odd; singular; quaint.

Quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* To subdue; crush; quiet; calm.

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* To extinguish; put out (fire, etc.); stifle; check.

Que′rist (kwē′rĭst), *n.* A questioner.

Quer′u-lous (kwĕr′ū-lŭs), *a.* Apt to repine; complaining; whining; dissatisfied.

Que′ry (kwē′rȳ), *n.* Question. — *v. i. & t.* To ask; doubt; question.

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* A seeking; search.

Ques′tion (kwĕs′chŭn), *n.* Interrogation; debate; thing asked; query; a subject of investigation. — *v. t.* To ask; doubt. — **Ques′tion-a-ble,** *a.* Doubtful; suspicious. — **Ques′tion-less,** *adv.* Doubtless.

Queue (kū), *n.* Cue.

Quib′ble (kwĭb′b'l), *n.* An evasion; pun; low conceit; petty cavil. — *v. i.* To evade by artifice; play upon words; pun.

Quick (kwĭk), *a.* Alive; hasty; swift; nimble; lively. — *adv.* Rapidly; without delay. — *n.* Living animal or plant; part of the body sensitive to pain; sensitive point. — **Quick′en,** *v. t.* To make alive; hasten. — *v. i.* To move rapidly.

Quick′lime′ (kwĭk′līm′), *n.* Unslacked lime.

Quick′sand′ (kwĭk′sănd′), *n.* Sand mixed with water, and unable to support weight.

Quick′sil′ver (kwĭk′sĭl′vẽr), *n.* Mercury.

Quid (kwĭd), *n.* Piece of tobacco for chewing; cud.

Qui-es′cent (kwī-ĕs′sĕnt), *a.* Being in repose; still; quiet; mute. — **Qui-es′cence,** *n.*

Qui′et (kwī′ĕt), *a.* Being in rest; tranquil; calm; contented. — *n.* Rest; repose. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; calm; pacify. — **Qui′et-ness, Qui′e-tude,** *n.*

Quill (kwĭl), *n.* Large, strong feather; pen; spine or prickle. — **Quill′ing,** *n.* Narrow border plaited like a row of quills.

Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* Cover made by sewing wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths. — *v. t.* To stitch together with stuffing between.

Quince (kwĭns), *n.* Acid fruit used for preserves and jelly; tree bearing this fruit.

Quince.

Qui′nine (kwī′nīn), *n.* Alkaloid obtained from cinchona, and used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quin′qua-ges′i-ma (kwĭn′kwȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *a.* Fiftieth. — **Quinquagesima Sunday.** Shrove Sunday, which is fifty days before Easter.

Quin′sy (kwĭn′zȳ), *n.* Inflammation of throat or tonsils, with inflammatory fever.

Quin′tal (kwĭn′tal), *n.* Weight of 112 or 100 pounds.

Quin-tes′sence (kwĭn-tĕs′sens), *n.* Fifth or highest essence; best part.
Quin-tet′ (kwĭn-tĕt′), **Quin-tette′**, *n.* Musical composition for five voices or instruments.
Quin-til′lion (kwĭn-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the fifth power of a million, or a unit and 30 ciphers annexed; by French and American notation, the sixth power of a thousand, or a unit and 18 ciphers.
Quin′tu-ple (kwĭn′tū-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t.* To multiply by five.
Quip (kwĭp), *n.* Smart, sarcastic taunt; gibe; jeer. — *v. t.* & *i.* To taunt; scoff.
Quire (kwir), *n.* Package of 24 sheets of paper.
Quirk (kwẽrk), *n.* Sudden turn; retort.
Quit (kwĭt), *v. t.* To release from obligation, penalty, etc.; acquit; forsake; give up. — *a.* Clear; free.
Quit′claim′ (kwĭt′klām′), *n.* Release or relinquishment of a claim. — *v. t.* To relinquish.
Quite (kwīt), *adv.* Completely; wholly; very.
Quit′rent′ (kwĭt′rĕnt′), *n.* Rent whose payment frees the tenant from other service.
Quit′tance (kwĭt′tans), *n.* Discharge from a debt; acquittance; repayment.
Quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *n.* Case for arrows.
Quiv′er (kwĭv′ẽr), *v. i.* To shake; tremble.
Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* Riddle; enigma; one who quizzes others. — *v. t.* To puzzle; banter; peer at. — **Quiz′zic-al**, *a.*
Quod (kwŏd), *n.* Quadrangle; court; prison.
Quoit (kwoit), *n.* Flat plate or ring, to pitch at a mark.
Quon′dam (kwŏn′dăm), *a.* Former.
Quo′rum (kwō′rŭm), *n.* Bench of justices; number sufficient to transact business.
Quo′ta (kwō′tȧ), *n.* Proportional part; share.
Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* To cite (a passage from some author); name the price of. — **Quot′a-ble**, *a.* — **Quo-ta′tion**, *n.*
Quoth (kwōth), *v. i.* Said; spoke; — used only in the first and third persons.
Quo-tid′i-an (kwō-tĭd′ĭ-an), *a.* Occurring daily.
Quo′tient (kwō′shent), *n.* Number resulting from division of one number by another.
Qu-ran′ (ku̦-rän′), *n.* The Koran, or sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

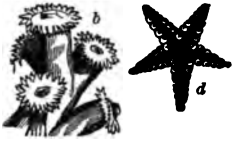
R.

Rab′bit (răb′bĭt), *n.* Small burrowing animal, resembling the hare.

Rabbit.

Rab′ble (răb′b'l), *n.* Low or noisy crowd; mob.
Rab′id (răb′ĭd), *a.* Furious; raging; mad.
Rac-coon′ (răk-ko͞on′), *n.* Small American animal, allied to the bear.
Race (rās), *n.* A root.
Race (rās), *n.* Descendants of a common ancestor; family or tribe of the same stock; characteristic flavor.
Race (rās), *n.* Movement or progression; a course; progress; rapid motion; trial of speed; current of water; canal driving a water wheel. — *v. i.* To run swiftly; contend in running. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse, etc.) to run in a race. — **Ra′cer**, *n.*
Ra-ceme′ (rȧ-sēm′), *n.* Cluster of flowers or fruit on a stem.
Ra′ci-ness (rā′sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being racy.
Rack (răk), *n.* Neck of veal or mutton.
Rack (răk), *n.* Wreck; destruction.
Rack (răk), *n.* Thin clouds; floating vapor.
Rack (răk), *v. i.* To amble rapidly; — said of a horse. — *n.* Fast amble. — **Rack′er**, *n.*
Rack (răk), *v. t.* To draw off (wine) from lees.
Rack (răk), *n.* Instrument for stretching; open frame, to hold food for horses and cattle; framework on which articles are deposited; toothed gearing in a machine. — *v. t.* To extend by force; strain; torture.
Rack (răk), *n.* Arrack, — a spirituous liquor
Rack′et (răk′ĕt), *n.* Netted frame for striking the ball in certain games; a snowshoe.
Rack′et (răk′ĕt), *n.* Confused, clattering noise; din. — **Rack′et-y**, *a.*
Ra′cy (rā′sy̆), *a.* Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; fresh; piquant and peculiar. — **Ra′ci-ness**, *n.*
Ra′di-al (rā′dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a radius or ray. — **Ra′di-al-ly**, *adv.*
Ra′di-ant (rā′dĭ-ant), *a.* Proceeding from a center; radiating; darting rays of light or heat. — **Ra′di-ance**, **Ra′di-an-cy**, *n.*
Ra′di-ate (rā′dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To emit rays;

shine; issue in rays. — *v. t.* To send out in direct lines from a point or surface. — (-āt), *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; belonging to the *Radiata* or invertebrate animals having the parts arranged radially about the vertical axis of the body, — as starfishes. — **Ra′di-a′tion,** *n.* — **Ra′di-a′tor,** *n.* That which radiates; apparatus for diffusing heat.



Radiata. *b* Coral; *d* Starfish.

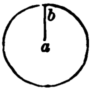
Rad′i-cal (răd′ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the root or origin; original; entire; extreme. — *n.* A primitive, or underived, word; a radical quantity in algebra; one who advocates radical changes in government. — **Rad′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Rad′i-cal-ness,** *n.* — **Rad′i-cal-ism,** *n.*

Rad′i-cel (răd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* A little root.

Rad′i-cle (răd′ĭ-k'l), *n.* Part of a seed which becomes the root.

Rad′ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* A plant, and its pungent root eaten raw as a salad.

Ra′di-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* Half the diameter of a circle, or a line from its center to the periphery; exterior bone of the forearm.



ab Radius.

Ra′dix (rā′dĭks), *n.* Primitive word; radical; root.

Raf′fle (răf′f'l), *n.* Kind of lottery.

Raft (ràft), *n.* A float of boards, planks, etc.

Raft′er (ràft′ẽr), *n.* Roof timber of a building.

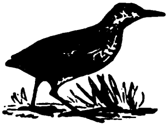
Rag (răg), *n.* Torn piece of cloth; fragment; tatter; bit; *pl.* mean attire.

Rage (rāj), *n.* Violent excitement; fury; thing eagerly sought for. — *v. i.* To be furious with anger; storm; prevail.

Rag′ged (răg′gĕd), *a.* Rent or worn into tatters; dressed in rags; uneven; rough.

Rail (rāl), *n.* Long piece of timber or metal; bar of iron, on which wheels of railroad cars roll; plank on a ship's upper works. — *v. t.* To inclose with rails. — **Rail′ing,** *n.* Series of rails; fence.

Rail (rāl), *n.* American and European game bird.


Rail.

Rail (rāl), *v. i.* To use reproachful language; jeer; scoff. — **Rail′er,** *n.* — **Rail′ing,** *a.* Insulting. — **Rail′ler-y** (răl′lẽr-ȳ *or* rāl′-), *n.* Playful satire; banter.

Rail′road′ (rāl′rōd′), **Rail′way′** (-wā′), *n.* Road with iron rails, for wheeled vehicles to run on.

Rai′ment (rā′ment), *n.* Clothing; garments.

Rain (rān), *n.* Water falling from the clouds in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops, or drop like water from the clouds. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down. — **Rain′bow′,** *n.* Bow or arch exhibiting the colors of the spectrum, formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain. — **Rain′y,** *a.*

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* To cause to rise; lift; give life to; create.

Rai′sin (rā′z'n), *n.* A dried grape.

Ra′jah (rä′jä), *n.* In India, a native prince, king, or chieftain.

Rake (rāk), *n.* Implement for collecting light things spread over a large surface, or for smoothing the earth. — *v. t.* To scrape together; search; scratch across; enfilade. — *v. i.* To scrape; search closely; pass violently.

Rake (rāk), *n.* A dissolute man; libertine.

Rake (rāk), *n.* Inclination from a perpendicular direction, as of a staircase, ship's mast, etc. — *v. i.* To slant.

Ral′ly (răl′lȳ), *v. t.* & *i.* To collect in order; renew wasted strength. — *n.* A rallying; political mass meeting.

Ral′ly (răl′lȳ), *v. t.* & *i.* To banter; mock. — *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Ram (răm), *n.* Male of the sheep kind; engine of war for butting or battering; hydraulic ram, or pump; plunger of a pile driver, stamp mill, hydraulic press, etc. — *v. t.* To strike against; cram; compact.

Ram′ble (răm′b'l), *v. i.* To walk, ride, or sail about, without object; roam; wander. — *n.* A wandering; stroll.

Ram′ie (răm′ē), *n.* The grass-cloth plant, and its strong fiber; China grass; rhea.

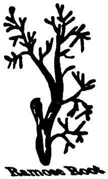
Ram′i-fy (răm′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To divide into branches or parts. — **Ram′i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*

Ram′mer (răm′mẽr), *n.* One that rams.

Ra-mose′ (rȧ-mōs′), **Ra′mous** (rā′mŭs), *a.* Branched, as a stem or root; branchy.

Ramp (rămp), *v. i.* To spring; frolic; romp. — *n.* Leap; bound. — **Ramp′age,** *n.* Violent behavior; excitement or passion. — **Ramp′an-cy,** *n.*

Ram′part (răm′pärt), *n.* Defensive mound of earth round a place; bulwark. — *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.


Ramose Root.

Ram′rod′ (răm′rŏd′), *n.* Rod for loading or cleaning a gun.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of Run.

Ranch (rănch), *n.* Tract of land for grazing, for rearing horses, sheep, etc. — **Ranch′man**, ‖**Ran-che′ro** (răn-chā′rō), *n.* Herdsman; person employed on a ranch.

Ran′cid (răn′sĭd), *a.* Having a rank smell; musty. — **Ran-cid′i-ty**, **Ran′cid-ness**, *n.*

Ran′cor (răn′kẽr), *n.* Deep malignity; malice; grudge. — **Ran′cor-ous**, *a.*

Ran′dom (răn′dŭm), *n.* Roving motion; hazard; chance. — *a.* Left to chance.

Range (rānj), *v. t.* To set in rows; rove over. — *v. i.* To wander without direction; be placed in order; be in line. — *n.* Series of things in line; row; class; cooking apparatus; scope; distance to which a shot is carried; region of country in which cattle may pasture. — **Ran′ger** (rān′jẽr), *n.* One who ranges; dog that beats the ground; mounted soldier who ranges over the country; keeper of a forest or park.

Rank (răn̲k), *n.* Row or line; range; line of soldiers; — opposed to *file;* official standing; grade; social position; class; order; dignity. — *v. t.* To place abreast, or in a line; range in a particular class or division; dispose methodically; take precedence of. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; have a certain dignity.

Rank (răn̲k), *a.* Luxuriant; very rich and fertile; strong to the smell or taste; sour; excessive; coarse.

Ran′kle (răn̲′k'l), *v. i.* To grow rank; be inflamed.

Ran′sack (răn′săk), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; pillage.

Ran′som (răn′sŭm), *n.* Release from captivity; price for redemption of a prisoner, or for captured goods. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit.

Rant (rănt), *v. i.* To rave in violent language. — *n.* Boisterous talk; bombast.

Rap (răp), *n.* A skein of 120 yards of yarn.

Rap (răp), *v. t.* & *i.* To strike sharply. — *n.* A quick, sharp blow; knock.

Ra-pa′cious (rȧ-pā′shŭs), *a.* Given to plunder; ravenous; voracious. — **Ra-pa′cious-ness**, **Ra-pac′i-ty** (-păs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* A seizing by violence.

Rape (rāp), *n.* Plant of the turnip kind, whose seeds yield oil, and serve as food for cage birds.

Rap′id (răp′ĭd), *a.* Swift; quick; violent. — *n.; usually in pl.* Swift part of a stream without actual waterfall. — **Rap′id-ness**, **Ra-pid′i-ty**, *n.*

Ra′pi-er (*rā′pĭ-ẽr*), *n.* Straight, pointed sword.

Rap′ine (*răp′ĭn*), *n.* *Plunder;* spoliation.

Rapt (răpt), *a.* Snatched away; transported with admiration; enraptured.

Rap-to′ri-al (răp-tō′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Rapacious; living upon prey.

Rap′ture (răp′tŭr), *n.* Condition of being rapt; ecstasy; exultation. — **Rap′tur-ous**, *a.*

Rare (râr), *a.* Of loose texture; thin; scarce; extraordinary.

Rare (râr), *a.* Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked.

Rar′e-fy (răr′ē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become rare, thin, porous, or less dense. — **Rar′e-fac′tion**, *n.*

Rar′i-ty (răr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rareness; thinness; infrequency; thing valued for its scarcity.

Ras′cal (răs′k*a*l), *n.* Mean fellow; scoundrel; rogue. — *a.* Low; base. — **Ras′cal-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* — **Ras-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* To erase; destroy; ruin.

Rash (răsh), *a.* Hasty; sudden; headlong.

Rash (răsh), *n.* Slight eruption on the body.

Rash′er (răsh′ẽr), *n.* Thin slice of bacon; a California rockfish.

Rasp (rȧsp), *n.* Coarse file. — *v. t.* To rub with a rasp; grate upon.

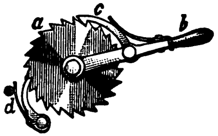
Rasp′ber-ry (răz′bẽr-rȳ), *n.* Thimble-shaped fruit of a bramble; the shrub bearing it.

Ra′sure (rā′zhŭr), *n.* A scraping out or erasing; obliteration.

Rat (răt), *n.* Animal of the mouse kind; one who deserts his associates.

Ratch (răch), *n.* A ratchet.

Ratch′et (răch′ĕt), *n.* Bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent. — **Ratchet wheel.** A toothed wheel, with a lever and ratchet, moving it forward.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

Rate (rāt), *n.* Established portion or measure; allowance; proportion; ratio; value; movement; tax. — *v. t.* To value; appraise; reckon. — *v. i.* To have rank; make an estimate.

Rate (rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To chide; scold.

Rath′er (răth′ẽr), *adv.* More readily; preferably.

Rat′i-fy (răt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To sanction; make valid. — **Rat′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Ra′ti-o (rā′shĭ-ō), *n.* Relation of two quantities of the same kind to each other; rate; quota; proportion.

Ra′tion (rā′shŭn), *n.* Allowance of food.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Relating to reason; intelligent; wise; judicious. — **Ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Rat'lines (răt'lĭnz), *n. pl.* Small lines traversing shrouds of a ship, and making steps of a ladder.

Ra-toon' (rȧ-tōōn'), *n.* & *v.* Rattoon.

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* Poison for rats.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* Tough stem of a palm, used for wickerwork, seats and backs of chairs, canes, cordage, etc.

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. t.* To destroy tools of (a mechanic, etc.), to stop his working.

Rat'tle (răt't'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To make quick, sharp noises, by collision; clatter; jabber. — *n.* Rapid succession of sharp sounds; rapid talk; instrument making a clattering sound. — **Rat'tle-snake**, *n.* Venomous American snake whose tail ends in horny joints which make a rattling sound.

Rattlesnake.

Rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'), *n.* Shoot of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root. — *v. i.* To sprout from a root of a previous year's planting.

Rav'age (răv'āj), *n.* Desolation by violence; pillage; waste; ruin. — *v. t.* To lay waste; plunder; ruin.

Rave (rāv), *v. i.* To wander in mind; talk irrationally or excitedly.

Rave (rāv), *n.* Side piece of a wagon or [sleigh.

Rav'el (răv''l), *v. t.* To undo the texture of; take apart; unweave; involve. — *v. i.* To be untwisted or disentangled.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* Bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Jet black.

Rav'en (răv''n), *n.* Rapine; rapacity; plunder. — *v. t.* & *i.* To seize or devour greedily. — **Rav'en-ing**, *n.* Eagerness for plunder. — *a.* Greedy; rapacious. — **Rav'en-ous**, *a.*

Rav'in (răv'ĭn), **Rav'ine**, *n.* & *v.* Raven; [plunder.

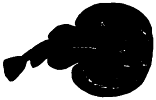
Ra-vine' (rȧ-vēn'), *n.* Deep, narrow hollow, usually worn by a torrent.

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To carry away by violence, or with delight; fill with ecstacy.

Raw (rą), *a.* Not cooked; unprepared for use; immature; unwrought; bare; deprived of skin; sore; chilly; bleak. — **Raw'boned'**, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. — **Raw'hide'**, *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip.

Ray (rā), *n.* One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common center; radiating part of a plant; one of the bony spines in a fish's fin; line of light or heat proceeding from a point; one of the colored portions of the spectrum.

Ray (rā), *n.* Genus of fishes including the skate and torpedo.



Ray.

Raze (rāz), *v. t.* To erase; demolish; ruin.

Ra-zee' (rȧ-zē'), *n.* Ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate. — *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior rate; prune; abridge.

Ra'zor (rā'zẽr), *n.* Instrument for removing the beard; a boar's tusk.

Ra'zure (rā'zhūr), *n.* An erasing or effacing.

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* To extend; stretch; extend to; gain. — *v. i.* To stretch; touch; be equal with, something. — *n.* A stretching; capacity; result.

Reach (rēch), *v. i.* To retch.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act a second time; do over again. — *v. i.* To exercise a reverse effect. — **Re-ac'tion**, *n.* Counter tendency; opposition. — **Re-ac'tion-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [READ (rĕd); READING.] To peruse; know fully; comprehend. — *v. i.* To be studious; appear in print or writing. — **Read'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being read; legible; suitable to be read; worth reading. — **Read'ing**, *n.* Act of one who reads; study; version.

Read'y (rĕd'y̆), *a.* Prepared; prompt; apt; easy; willing; cheerful. — *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay. — **Read'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Read'y-made'**, *a.* Already provided; not made to order.

Re'al (rē'*al*), *a.* Actually existing; not artificial or counterfeit; true; genuine; in law, pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses. — **Re'al-ly**, *adv.* In fact; truly. — **Re-al'i-ty** (rē-ăl'ĭ-ty̆), *n.*

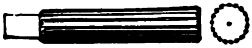
Re'al-ize (rē'*al*-īz), *v. t.* To make real; convert into real property; get; impress strongly on the mind. — **Re'al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Realm (rĕlm), *n.* Kingdom; department.

Re'al-ty (rē'*al*-ty̆), *n.* Real property.

Ream (rēm), *n.* Twenty quires of paper.

Ream (rēm), *v. t.* To enlarge or dress out (a hole). — **Ream'er**, *n.* One that reams; revolving tool for enlarging a round hole.



Reamer.

Reap (rēp), *v. t.* & *i.* To cut (grain) with a sickle; gather; clear of a crop by reaping.

Rear (rēr), *n.* Back part; part which comes last. — *a.* Hindmost; last.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* To raise to maturity; lift; establish. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear′ward (rēr′wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* At or toward the rear.

Rea′son (rē′z'n), *n.* Thought; consideration; the faculty of the human mind by which it judges; propriety; motive; cause; design. — *v. i.* & *t.* To discuss; argue; prove; persuade. — **Rea′son-a-ble**, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; just; fair; moderate; tolerable. — **Rea′son-ing**, *n.* Argument.

Re′as-sure′ (rē′ȧ-shụr′), *v. t* To assure anew; free from fear; obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured.

Reb′el (rĕb′ĕl), *a.* Pertaining to rebels or rebellion. — *n.* One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance. — **Re-bel′** (rē-bĕl′), *v. i.* To revolt; take up arms traitorously against the government. — **Re-bel′lion** (-bĕl′yŭn), *n.* Sedition; revolt; mutiny. — **Re-bel′lious** (-yŭs), *a.*

Re-bound′ (rē-bound′), *v. i.* To spring back. — *v. t.* To drive back; reverberate. — *n.* A flying back upon collision with a body.

Re-buff′ (rē-bŭf′), *n.* A beating back; sudden check; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel violently or harshly.

Re-build′ (rē-bĭld′), *v. t.* To build (something demolished).

Re-buke′ (rē-būk′), *v. t.* To check or put down with reproof; chide; check. — *n.* Direct reproof; punishment.

Re′bus (rē′bŭs), *n.* A riddle representing words by pictures.

Re-but′ (rē-bŭt′), *v. t.* To drive back; oppose by argument or proof to the contrary.

Re-call′ (rē-kạl′), *v. t.* To call back; revoke; remember. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Re-cant′ (rē-kănt′), *v. t.* To contradict (a former declaration); retract; disown. — **Re′can-ta′tion**, *n.*

Re′ca-pit′u-late (rē′kȧ-pĭt′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To recite the principal points of; relate in brief; repeat. — **Re′ca-pit′u-la′tion**, *n.* — **Re′ca-pit′u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Re-cap′ture (rē-kăp′tūr), *n.* A retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake.

Re-cede′ (rē-sēd′), *v. i.* & *t.* To move back; retire; yield to a former possessor.

Re-ceipt′ (rē-sēt′), *n.* A receiving; reception; capacity; plan according to which things are to be combined; written acknowledgment of payment; thing received. — *v. t.* & *i.* To give a receipt (for).

Re-ceive′ (rē-sēv′), *v. t.* To take (a thing *offered, paid, etc.*); accept; suffer. — **Re-ceiv′a-ble**, *a.*

Re′cent (rē′sent), *a.* Of late origin or occurrence; modern; new; late. — **Re′cent-ness**, **Re′cen-cy**, *n.*

Re-cep′ta-cle (rē-sĕp′tȧ-k'l), *n.* Place to receive things; holder; reservoir.

Re-cep′tion (rē-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* A receiving; admission; ceremony of entertaining guests. — **Re-cep′tive**, *a.*

Re-cess′ (rē-sĕs′), *n.* A withdrawing; intermission; alcove; niche. — *v. t.* To make a recess in (a wall, etc.).

Re-ces′sion (rē-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* A receding or withdrawing; a ceding back; restoration.

‖**Re-cher′ché′** (re-shâr′shā′), *a.* Sought out with care; choice; elegant.

Rec′i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *n.* Prescription for some combination, esp. for preparing medicine.

Re-cip′i-ent (rē-sĭp′ĭ-ent), *a.* Receiving. — *n.* Receiver.

Re-cip′ro-cal (rē-sĭp′rō-kal), *a.* Done by each to the other; mutually interchangeable. — *n.* Thing reciprocal to another thing; quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. — **Re-cip′ro-cate**, *v. i.* To alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually; interchange. — **Re-cip′ro-ca′tion**, *n.* — **Rec′i-proc′i-ty** (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Mutual action and reaction; reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; interchange.

Re-cite′ (rē-sīt′), *v. t.* To repeat (something prepared, written down, etc.); rehearse; describe; count. — **Re-cit′al**, *n.* — **Rec′i-ta′tion** (rĕs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.*

Reck (rĕk), *v. i.* To take heed; care. — **Reck′less**, *a.* Without heed; careless.

Reck′on (rĕk′'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To count; value; esteem. — **Reck′on-ing**, *n.* Calculation; adjustment of accounts; penalty incurred; estimation; calculation of a ship's position.

Re-claim′ (rē-klām′), *v. t* To call back; reform; restore (land, etc.) to use.

Re-cline′ (rē-klīn′), *v. t.* & *i.* To lean back.

Re-cluse′ (rē-klūs′), *a.* Shut up; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in seclusion; religious devotee.

Rec′og-nize (rĕk′ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* To know again; admit formally; own; concede. — **Rec′og-ni′tion**, *n.* — **Re-cog′ni-zance**, *n.* Acknowledgment; legal obligation to do or not to do some act; verdict of a jury upon assize; badge; token.

Re-coil′ (rē-koil′), *v. i.* To start or fall back; shrink. — *n.* A starting back; reaction of firearms when discharged.

Rec′ol-lect′ (rĕk′ŏl-lĕkt′), *v. t.* To recover knowledge of; recall to mind; remember. — **Rec′ol-lec′tion**, *n.*

Re′-col-lect′ (rē′kŏl-lĕkt′), *v. t.* To collect again; gather (something scattered).

Re′com-mence′ (rē′kŏm-mĕns′), *v. t.* To commence again; begin anew.
Rec′om-mend′ (rĕk′ŏm-mĕnd′), *v. t.* To commend to favorable notice; praise; advise (a measure, remedy, etc.). — **Rec′om-men-da′tion**, *n.* — **Rec′om-mend′a-to-ry**, *a.*
Re′com-mit′ (rē′kŏm-mĭt′), *v. t.* To commit again; refer again to a committee. — **Re′com-mit′ment**, **Re′com-mit′tal**, *n.*
Rec′om-pense (rĕk′ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* To make a return to; repay; compensate. — *n.* Equivalent; amends.
Rec′on-cile′ (rĕk′ŏn-sīl′), *v. t.* To conciliate anew; bring to content or submission; make consistent; settle. — **Rec′on-cil′a-ble**, *a.* — **Rec′on-cile′ment**, **Rec′on-cil′i-a′tion** (-sĭl′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.*
Rec′on-noi′ter (rĕk′ŏn-noi′tẽr), **Rec′on-noi′tre**, *v. t.* To examine by the eye; survey.
Re′con-sid′er (rē′kŏn-sĭd′ẽr), *v. t.* To consider again; review. — **Re′con-sid′er-a′tion**, *n.*
Re′con-struct′ (rē′kŏn-strŭkt′), *v. t.* To form anew; rebuild. — **Re′con-struc′tion**, *n.*
Re-cord′ (rē-kôrd′), *v. t.* To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, printing, inscription, etc.; make note of. — **Rec′ord** (rĕk′ẽrd), *n.* Register; authentic copy of any writing; memorial of facts for preservation.
Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — *n.* A second counting.
Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* To relate in detail; tell the particulars of; describe.
Re-course′ (rē-kōrs′), *n.* Return; resort.
Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To cover again.
Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To get or obtain again; bring back to life or health; obtain in return for injury or debt. — *v. i.* To regain health after sickness, or a former condition after misfortune; succeed in a lawsuit. — **Re-cov′er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being restored. — **Re-cov′er-y**, *n.*
Rec′re-ant (rĕk′rē-*a*nt), *a.* Crying for mercy; cowardly; false. — **Rec′re-an-cy**, *n.*
Re′-cre-ate′ (rē′krē-āt′), *v. t.* To create anew. — **Re′-cre-a′tion**, *n.* New creation. — **Re′-cre-a′tive**, *a.* Creating anew.
Rec′re-ate (rĕk′rē-āt), *v. t.* To give fresh life to; revive; refresh; amuse; cheer. — **Rec′re-a′tion**, *n.* — **Rec′re-a′tive**, *a.* Refreshing; amusing.
Re-crim′i-nate (rē-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To accuse in return. — **Re-crim′i-na′tor**, *n.* — **Re-crim′i-na′tion**, *n.* Return of one accusation with another. — **Re-crim′i-na-tive**, **Re-crim′i-na-to-ry**, *a.*
Re-cruit′ (rē-krụt′), *v. t. & i.* To repair by fresh supplies; supply deficiency (in); renew in strength. — *n* Supply of waste, newly enlisted soldier. — **Re-cruit′ment**, *n.*
Rec′tan′gle (rĕk′tăn′g′l), *n.* Four-sided figure, having only right angles; right-angled parallelogram. — **Rec-tan′gu-lar**, *a.*

Rectangle.

Rec′ti-fy (rĕk′tĭ-fī), *v t.* To make straight or right; correct; refine; better; regulate. — **Rec′ti-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*
Rec′ti-lin′e-al (rĕk′tĭ-lĭn′ē-*a*l), **Rec′ti-lin′e-ar**, *a.* Right-lined; bounded by right lines.
Rec′ti-tude (rĕk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Uprightness; [honesty.
Rec′tor (rĕk′tẽr), *n.* Clergyman of a parish; pastor; head of a public school, university, convent, or religious house. — **Rec′to-ry**, *n.* Parish church; parsonage.
Re-cum′bent (rē-kŭm′bent), *a.* Reclining; idle. — **Re-cum′bence**, **Re-cum′ben-cy**, *n.*
Re-cu′per-ate (rē-kū′pẽr-āt), *v. i.* To recover health. — **Re-cu′per-a-tive**, **Re-cu′per-a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to recovery.
Re-cur′ (rē-kûr′), *v. i.* To return again or occur at a stated interval; resort; have recourse. — **Re-cur′rent**, *a.*
Re-cur′vate (rē-kûr′vāt), *a.* Bent backward or outward. — **Re′cur-va′tion**, *n.*
Red (rĕd), *a.* Of the color of blood. — *n.* Color of blood; red pigment.
Red′breast′ (rĕd′brĕst′), *n.* Robin; kind of snipe; pondfish.
Red′den (rĕd′d′n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become red; blush.
Red′dish (rĕd′dĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red.
Re-deem′ (rē-dēm′), *v. t.* To purchase back; rescue from captivity, or from sin and its penalties; deliver; save. — **Re-demp′tion**, *n.* — **Re-demp′tive**, **Re-demp′to-ry**, *a.*
Red′-gum′ (rĕd′gŭm′), *n.* Eruption of red pimples; tooth rash; disease of grain.
Red′-hot′ (rĕd′hŏt′), *n.* Red with heat; violent.
Red′ness (rĕd′nĕs), *n.* Quality of being red.
Red′o-lent (rĕd′ō-lent), *a.* Diffusing odor or fragrance. — **Red′o-lence**, **Red′o-len-cy**, *n.*
Re-dou′ble (rē-dŭb′′l), *v. t. & i.* To double again or repeatedly; multiply.
Re-doubt′a-ble (rē-dout′*a*-b′l), *a.* Formidable; valiant.
Re-dound′ (rē-dound′), *v. i.* To roll back as a wave; come back as a result; be in excess; be redundant.
Red′ow-a (rĕd′ō-*a*), *n.* A dance in triple time.
Re-dress′ (rē-drĕs′), *v. t.* To set right (a wrong); remedy; make amends to. — *n.* Deliverance; remedy.
Red′top′ (rĕd′tŏp′), *n.* An American meadow [grass.

Re-duce′ (rē̇-dūs′), *v. t.* To bring to a specified condition; convert; lessen; bring into subjection; change (numbers) from one denomination into another without altering their value. — **Re-du′ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-duc′tion,** *n.*

Re-dun′dant (rē̇-dŭn′d*a*nt), *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; excessive. — **Re-dun′dance, Re-dun′dan-cy,** *n.*

Re-ëch′o (rē-ĕk′ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; resound. — *n.* Echo of an echo.

Reed (rēd), *n.* Grasslike plant with hollow, jointed stems; musical pipe. — **Reed organ.** Wind instrument in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon. — **Reed′y,** *a.* Abounding with reeds; shrill in tone.

Reef (rēf), *n.* Chain of rocks near the surface of the water.

Reef (rēf), *n.* Part of a sail which may be taken in or let out. — *v. t.* To reduce the extent of (sail).

Reek (rēk), *n.* Vapor; smoke. — *v. i.* To steam; fume.

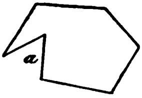
Reel (rēl), *n.* Lively Scotch dance.

Reel (rēl), *n.* Frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; attachment to a harvesting machine, to hold grain while the knives cut it. — *v. t.* To wind (thread) upon a reel. — *v. i.* To move unsteadily in walking; stagger; be giddy.

Re′ën-act′ (rē′ĕn-ăkt′), *v. t.* To enact again. — **Re′ën-ac′tion, Re′ën-act′ment,** *n.*

Re′ën-force′ (rē′ĕn-fōrs′), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force or support. — *n.* Something which strengthens. — **Re′ën-force′ment,** *n.*

Re-ën′ter (rē-ĕn′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again or anew. — **Reëntering angle.** Angle of a polygon pointing inward.



a Reëntering Angle.

Re′ës-tab′lish (rē′ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; fix again. — **Re′ës-tab′lish-ment,** *n.*

Reeve (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff.

Reeve (rēv), *v. t.* To pass (the end of a rope) through a block, cleat, etc.

Re-fash′ion (rē-făsh′ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew.

Re-fec′tion (rē̇-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; lunch. — **Re-fec′to-ry,** *n.* Room for refreshment.

Re-fer′ (rē̇-fẽr′), *v. t. & i.* To carry or send back; allude; appeal. — **Ref′er-a-ble** (rĕf′ẽr-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; imputable. — **Ref′er-ee′,** *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; judge; arbitrator; umpire. — **Ref′er-ence,** *n.* A referring; heed; allusion; intimation. — **Re-fer′ri-ble,** *a.* Referable.

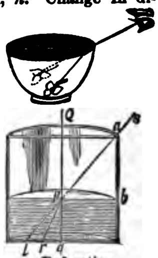
Re-fine′ (rē̇-fīn′), *v. t.* To reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; clarify; polish. — *v. i.* To become pure. — **Re-fined′,** *a.* Purified; cultured; polite; delicate. — **Re-fine′ment,** *n.* A refining; culture; elegance; overnicety. — **Re-fin′er-y,** *n.* Place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, etc.

Re-flect′ (rē̇-flĕkt′), *v. t. & i.* To bend or throw back; return after striking upon any surface; turn back the thoughts upon anything; consider; ponder. — **Re-flec′tion,** *n.* [Written also *reflexion.*] A reflecting; return of rays, sound, etc., from a surface; attentive consideration; reproach; censure. — **Re-flect′ive,** *a.* Reflecting; prone to meditation; reciprocal. — **Re-flect′or,** *n.*

Re′flex (rē′flĕks), *a.* Directed back; produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. — **Re-flex′ive,** *a.* Turned backward.

Re-form′ (rē̇-fôrm′), *v. t.* To form again; create or shape anew; restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good. — *v. i.* To return to a good state. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective or depraved; correction. — **Re′-for-ma′tion** (rē′fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; second forming (of troops, etc.), in order. — **Ref′or-ma′tion** (rĕf′ŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* A reforming; amendment; rectification. — **Re-form′a-tive, Re-form′a-to-ry,** *a.*

Re-fract′ (rē̇-frăkt′), *v. t.* To bend abruptly back; turn (rays of light) from a direct course. — **Re-frac′tion,** *n.* Change in direction. — **Re-fract′ive,** *a.* Serving to refract; pertaining to refraction. — **Re-fract′or,** *n.* — **Re-frac′to-ry,** *a.* Perverse; obstinate; stubborn.



Refraction.

A Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of Light.
B Vessel, having its lower part filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Re-frain′ (rē̇-frān′), *v. t. & i.* To hold back; restrain; forbear. — *n.* Burden of a song or a phrase recurring at the end of each division of a poem.

Re-fresh′ (rē̇-frĕsh′), *v. t.* To make fresh again; revive; cheer. — **Re-fresh′ment,** *n.* A refreshing; restoration of strength, vigor, or liveliness; food taken for fresh strength or vigor.

Re-frig′er-ant (rē̇-frĭj′ẽr-*a*nt), *a.* Cooling. — *n.* That which abates heat, or cools.

— **Re-frig′er-ate**, *v. t.* To allay the heat of; refresh. — **Re-frig′er-a′tion**, *n.* — **Re-frig′er-a-tive**, *a.* Allaying heat. — *n.* Cooling medicine. — **Re-frig′er-a′tor**, *n.* That which cools; box for cooling articles by means of ice.

Ref′uge (rĕf′ūj), *n.* Shelter; retreat; cover. — **Ref′u-gee′** (rĕf′ū-jē′), *n.* One who flies to a place of safety

Re-ful′gent (rē-fŭl′jent), *a.* Casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid. — **Re-ful′gence, Re-ful′gen-cy**, *n.*

Re-fund′ (rē-fŭnd′), *v. t.* To repay; restore.

Re-fus′al (rē-fūz′al), *n.* A refusing; denial; right of taking in preference to others.

Re-fuse′ (rē-fūz′), *v. t. & i.* To deny; reject. — **Ref′use** (rĕf′ūs), *a.* Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* Waste matter; trash.

Re-fute′ (rē-fūt′), *v. t.* To prove to be false; repel. — **Re-fut′a-ble**, *a.* — **Ref′u-ta′tion**, *n.*

Re-gain′ (rē-gān′), *v. t.* To gain anew; recover (what has been lost); retrieve.

Re′gal (rē′gal), *a.* Kingly; royal.

Re-gale′ (rē-gāl′), *v. t.* To entertain sumptuously; refresh. — *v. i.* To feast. — *n.* Banquet. — **Re-gale′ment**, *n.*

Re-ga′li-a (rē-gā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Insignia of royalty; symbols of an office or order.

Re-gal′i-ty (rē-găl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Royalty.

Re-gard′ (rē-gärd′), *v. t.* To observe; look upon; value; consider. — *n.* Look; care; esteem; reverence. — **Re-gard′ful**, *a.* Mindful; observant. — **Re-gard′less**, *a.* Negligent; careless.

Re-gat′ta (rē-găt′tȧ), *n.* Match between a number of boats or yachts.

Re′gen-cy (rē′jen-sȳ), *n.* Office of a regent or ruler; authority; body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Re-gen′er-ate (rē-jĕn′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To produce anew; change for the better. — **Re-gen′er-ate**, *a.* Reproduced; spiritually renewed. — **Re-gen′er-a-cy, Re-gen′er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Re-gen′er-a′tion**, *n.* Reproduction; the entering into a new spiritual life.

Re′gent (rē′jent), *a.* Ruling; governing. — *n.* One who rules, or governs a kingdom in the minority or disability of the sovereign; trustee.

Reg′i-cide (rĕj′ĭ-sīd), *n.* Killer, or killing, of a king.

‖**Ré′gime′** (rā′zhēm′), *n.* Mode of rule.

Reg′i-men (rĕj′ĭ-mĕn), *n.* Orderly government; course of diet; administration.

Reg′i-ment (rĕj′ĭ-ment), *n.* Body of troops under a colonel. — **Reg′i-men′tal**, *a.*

Re′gion (rē′jŭn), *n.* Territory; district.

Reg′is-ter (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* Written account; list; record; keeper of a record; musical compass of a voice or an instrument; set of pipes in an organ. — *v. t.* To enroll. — **Reg′is-trar**, *n.* Keeper of records. — **Reg′is-tra′tion**, *n.* — **Reg′is-try**, *n.* A recording in a register; place where a register is kept; series of facts recorded.

Reg′nant (rĕg′nant), *a.* Exercising regal authority; dominant. — **Reg′nan-cy**, *n.*

Re′gress (rē′grĕs), *n.* Passage back; return.

Re-gret′ (rē-grĕt′), *v. t.* To grieve over; look back at with longing. — *n.* Concern; sorrow; remorse. — **Re-gret′ful**, *a.*

Reg′u-lar (rĕg′ū-lẽr), *a.* Conformed to a rule, law, or mode; uniform in occurrence; normal; orderly; periodical. — *n.* Member of a religious order; soldier of a standing army. — **Reg′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Reg′u-late (rĕg′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To adjust by rule or established mode; put in good order; direct; govern. — **Reg′u-la′tion**, *n.* A regulating; prescribed rule; method; principle. — **Reg′u-la′tor**, *n.*

Re-hearse′ (rē-hẽrs′), *v. t.* To repeat (what has been already said); relate; recite for experiment and improvement. — **Re-hears′al**, *n.* Recital; narration.

‖**Reichs′rath′** (rīks′rät′), *n.* Austrian parliament.

‖**Reichs′stadt′** (rīks′stät′), *n.* Free city of the old German Empire.

‖**Reichs′tag′** (rīks′täg′), *n.* German house of representatives.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority; supreme power; dominion; prevalence. — *v. i.* To exercise sovereign power; prevail.

Re′im-burse′ (rē′ĭm-bûrs′), *v. t.* To pay back; repay; make up; restore.

Rein (rān), *n.* Strap of a bridle, which restrains a horse, etc.; instrument to curb or govern. — *v. t.* To control.

Rein′deer′ (rān′dēr′), *n.* Large deer, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.

Re′in-force′ (rē′ĭn-fōrs′), *v. t. & n.* Reënforce.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* Loins; affections.

Re′in-state′ (rē′ĭn-stāt′), *v. t.* To restore to possession, or a former state.

Re-is′sue (rē-ĭsh′ū), *v. t.* To issue again. — *n.* A repeated issue.

Re-it′er-ate (rē-ĭt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To repeat again and again. — **Re-it′er-a′tion**, *n.*

Re-ject′ (rē-jĕkt′), *v. t.* To cast away; decline harshly; repudiate. — **Re-ject′er**, *n.* — **Re-jec′tion**, *n.*

Re-joice′ (rē-jois′), *v. i.* To feel joy; triumph. — *v. t.* To please; delight.

Re-join′ (rē-join′), *v. t.* To unite after separation. — *v. i.* To answer to a reply. — **Re-join′der**, *n.* Answer to a reply.

Re-ju′ve-nate (rē-jū′vē-nāt), *v. t.* To render young again. — **Re-ju′ve-nes′cence** (-nĕs′sens), *n.* Renewal of youth.

Re-lapse′ (rē-lăps′), *v. i.* To slip back; re-

turn to a former state. — *n.* A falling back, esp. into a bad state of body or morals.

Re-late′ (rē-lāt′), *v. t.* To recount; narrate; ally by connection or kindred. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer. — **Re-lat′er, Re-lat′or,** *n.* — **Re-la′tion,** *n.* A relating or telling; narrative; relative condition; affinity; kinsman. — **Re-la′tion-ship,** *n.*

Rel′a-tive (rĕl′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute. — *n.* One that relates to something else; kinsman.

Re-lax′ (rē-lăks′), *v. t.* To make less close, firm, rigid, etc.; relieve from effort; slacken; divert. — *v. i.* To become loosened or lax; remit. — **Re′lax-a′tion,** *n.*

Re-lay′ (rē-lā′), *n.* Supply (of horses, dogs, men, etc.) to relieve those who are tired; auxiliary electric current.

Re-lay′ (rē-lā′), *v. t.* To lay again.

Re–lease′ (rē-lēs′), *v. t.* To lease again; let back.

Re-lease′ (rē-lēs′), *v. t.* To set free; let go (a legal claim); acquit. — *n.* A freeing; discharge; quitclaim. — **Re-leas′er,** *n.*

Rel′e-gate (rĕl′ē-gāt), *v. t.* To remove; consign; send away. — **Rel′e-ga′tion,** *n.*

Re-lent′ (rē-lĕnt′), *v. i.* To become less hard, cruel, etc.; feel compassion. — **Re-lent′less,** *a.* Unmoved; unmerciful; cruel.

Rel′e-vant (rĕl′ē-vant), *a.* Bearing upon the case in hand; pertinent; applicable. — **Rel′e-vance, Rel′e-van-cy,** *n.*

Re-li′a-ble (rē-lī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **Re-li′a-ble-ness, Re-li′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Re-li′ance (rē-lī′ans), *n.* Trust; confidence.

Rel′ic (rĕl′ĭk), *n.* What remains after loss or decay; corpse; memorial.

Rel′ict (rĕl′ĭkt), *n.* A widow.

Re-lief′ (rē-lēf′), *n.* A relieving, or being relieved; removal of anything oppressive; comfort; projection.

Re-lieve′ (rē-lēv′), *v. t.* To cause to rise; set off by contrast; free from burden or distress.

Re-li′gion (rē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* System of faith and worship; piety; sanctity. — **Re-li′gious,** *a.*

Re-lin′quish (rē-lĭn′kwĭsh), *v. t.* To leave behind; give up; abandon; forego. — **Re-lin′quish-ment,** *n.*

Rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *v. t.* To taste with pleasure; flavor pleasantly. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste or flavor. — *n.* Pleasing quality; flavor; fondness; something to render food more palatable.

Re-luc′tant (rē-lŭk′tant), *a.* Averse; unwilling. — **Re-luc′tance, Re-luc′tan-cy,** *n.*

Re-ly′ (rē-lī′), *v. i.* To confide; trust.

Re-main′ (rē-mān′), *v. i.* To stay behind; continue unchanged; last; endure. — **Re-main′der,** *n.* Rest; residue; remnant. — **Re-mains′,** *n. pl.* That which is left; relic; corpse; literary works of one who is dead.

Re–mark′ (rē-märk′), *v. t.* To mark anew.

Re-mark′ (rē-märk′), *v. t.* To take notice of; observe; say. — *n.* Observation; note; comment. — **Re-mark′a-ble,** *a.* Extraordinary; unusual; strange; famous.

Re-me′di-a-ble (rē-mē′dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.

Re-me′di-al (rē-mē′dĭ-al), *a.* Affording remedy.

Rem′e-dy (rĕm′ē-dȳ), *n.* That which cures disease or counteracts evil; relief; aid; help. — *v. t.* To apply a cure to; heal.

Re-mem′ber (rē-mĕm′bẽr), *v. t.* To bring to mind again; recall; preserve in the memory. — **Re-mem′brance,** *n.* Recollection; a memorial; a memento.

Re-mind′ (rē-mīnd′), *v. t.* To put in mind; bring to the remembrance or notice of.

Rem′i-nis′cence (rĕm′ĭ-nĭs′sens), *n.* Remembrance; recollection. — **Rem′i-nis′cent,** *a.* Able or inclined to call to mind.

Re-miss′ (rē-mĭs′), *a.* Negligent; careless.

Re-mis′sion (rē-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A remitting; relinquishment of a claim or right; abatement; release.

Re-mit′ (rē-mĭt′), *v. t.* To send back; give up; relax; forgive; transmit to a distance (money, bills, etc.). — *v. i.* To abate; moderate. — **Re-mit′ter, Re-mit′tor,** *n.* — **Re-mit′ment, Re-mit′tal,** *n.* A remitting; surrender. — **Re-mit′tance,** *n.* A transmitting money, etc., to a distant place; sum or thing remitted. — **Re-mit′tent,** *a.* Temporarily ceasing.

Rem′nant (rĕm′nant), *a.* Remaining; still left. — *n.* Residue; rest; small portion.

Re-mod′el (rē-mŏd′ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew.

Re-mold′ (rē-mōld′), **Re-mould′,** *v. t.* To shape anew; make over.

Re-mon′strance (rē-mŏn′strans), *n.* A remonstrating; expostulation; earnest advice or reproof. — **Re-mon′strant,** *a.*

Re-mon′strate (rē-mŏn′strāt), *v. i.* To exhibit reasons against an act, measure, etc.; speak strongly against an act.

Re-morse′ (rē-môrs′), *n.* Keen pain excited by a sense of guilt; regret; compassion. — **Re-morse′ful,** *a.* — **Re-morse′less,** *a.*

Re-mote′ (rē-mōt′), *a.* Removed to a distance; foreign; slight; inconsiderable.

Re-mov′al (rē-mōōv′al), *n.* A removing or taking away; change of place; death.

Re-move′ (rē-mōōv′), *v. t. & i.* To change place; move away. — *n.* Removal; interval; distance.

Re-mu′ner-ate (rē-mū′nẽr-āt), *v. t.* To pay an equivalent to; compensate; repay. —

Re-mu'ner-a'tion, *n.* — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive**, **Re-mu'ner-a-to-ry**, *a.*

Ren'ard (rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* A fox.

Ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr), *n.* Rencounter.

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To meet unexpectedly; encounter. — *n.* Meeting of two persons or bodies; conflict.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* To separate into parts suddenly or violently; split. — **Rend'er**, *n.*

Ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* To return; pay back; inflict as retribution; surrender; state; interpret; extract (oil, fat, etc.) from animal substances; plaster roughly.

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dĕ-vōō), *n.* Place for meeting; a meeting by appointment.

Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A rendering; surrender; translation.

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), **Ren'e-ga'do**, *n.* Deserter; apostate.

Re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* To make as good as new; give new life to; begin again; repeat exactly; reëstablish. — *v. i.* To be made new; commence again. — **Re-new'al**, *n.* — **Re-new'ed-ly**, *adv.* Again; once more.

Ren'net (rĕn'nĕt), *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

Re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* To reject; disclaim; give up.

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* To make over again or as good as new.—**Ren'o-va'tion**, *n.*

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* Fame; celebrity. — **Re-nowned'** (-nound'), *a.*

Rent (rĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Rend. — *n.* Opening made by rending; breach; schism; rupture.

Rent (rĕnt), *n.* Periodical payment for use of property. — *v. t.* To grant the use of; lease. — *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent. — **Rent'al**, *n.* Account of rents.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A renouncing; denial.

Re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To organize anew. — **Re-or'gan-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. t.* To restore to a sound state; make amends for (an injury) by an equivalent; retrieve; recruit. — *n.* Restoration.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* To go; betake one's self; resort.

Re-pair'a-ble (rē-pâr'ȧ-b'l), **Rep'a-ra-ble** (rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repaired; recoverable.

Rep'a-ra'tion (rĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A repairing; indemnification; amends.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to amend. — *n.* That which restores.

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ȧr-tē'), *n.* Smart reply.

Re-past' (rē-påst'), *n.* Food taken; meal.

Re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.* To make return for; pay a second time. — **Re-pay'ment**, *n.*

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* To recall (a deed, will, law, etc.); abolish; revoke; annul; reverse. — *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

Re-peat' (rē-pēt'), *v. t.* To go over a second time; do, try, make, or utter again; recite; relate. — *n.* A repeating; something repeated. — **Re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.* Again and again; indefinitely. — **Re-peat'er**, *n.* One that repeats; watch that strikes the hours; firearm that may be discharged many times without reloading.

Re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.* To drive back; resist; reject. — **Re-pel'lence**, **Re-pel'len-cy**, *n.* Repulsion. — **Re-pel'lent**, *a.* Driving back. — *n.* That which repels or scatters.

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* Creeping, as a plant or reptile; reptant.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To regret; feel sorrow (for something done or omitted). — **Re-pent'ance**, *n.* — **Re-pent'ant**, *a.* Sorry for sin. — *n.* A penitent.

Rep'e-tend' (rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal recurring continually.

Rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A repeating; recital; tautology; iteration.

Re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.* To complain; murmur.

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* To restore to a former place, condition, etc.; repay; take the place of; fulfill the end of.— **Re-place'ment**, *n.*

Re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To fill up again.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* Completely filled; full. — **Re-ple'tion**, *n.*

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i. & t.* To answer; respond. — *n.* Rejoinder; answer.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bring back (an answer or an account of something); circulate publicly; make minutes of (a speech, transactions, etc.). — *v. i.* To make a statement; be ready to do service. — *n.* Thing reported; rumor; loud sound; account of events. — **Re-port'er**, *n.*

Re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay at rest; deposit; lodge. — *v. i.* To rest; abide. — *n.* Rest; quiet; peace. — **Re-pos'al**, *n.*

Re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* Place where things are stored; depository.

Re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again.

Rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To accuse; reprove. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble**, *a.* Culpable — **Rep're-hen'sion**, *n.* Blame.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To exhibit the counterpart or image of; delineate; act the part of; supply the place of; serve as a sign of. — **Rep're-sen-ta'tion**, *n.* A representing; anything which represents; picture, model, etc.; dramatic performance; description; body of representatives. — **Rep're-sent'a-tive**, *a.* Fitted to

represent; bearing the character or power of another. — *n.* Agent or substitute; member of the lower house, in a legislature or in Congress; deputy.

Re-press′ (rē-prĕs′), *v. t.* To press back or down effectually, or a second time; crush out; subdue. — **Re-pres′sion** (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Check; restraint. — **Re-press′ive**, *a.*

Re-prieve′ (rē-prēv′), *v. t.* To delay punishment of; respite. — *n.* Respite.

Rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-mănd), *v. t.* To reprove severely; chide; rebuke. — *n.* Reproof.

Re-print′ (rē-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To print again; print a new edition of. — **Re′print**, *n.* New impression of a printed work.

Re-pris′al (rē-prīz′*a*l), *n.* A retaking; seizure by way of retaliation.

Re-proach′ (rē-prōch′), *v. t.* To censure severely; upbraid; revile. — *n.* Expression or occasion of blame; dishonor; scandal; insult; shame; disgrace. — **Re-proach′a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-proach′ful**, *a.* Expressing or deserving reproach; abusive; insolent. — **Re-proach′less**, *a.* Blameless.

Rep′ro-bate (rĕp′rō-bāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; depraved; base; vile. — *n.* One morally lost. — *v. t.* To condemn; disown. — **Rep′ro-ba′tion**, *n.*

Re′pro-duce′ (rē′prō-dūs′), *v. t.* To produce again; bring to the memory or imagination; renew the production of; generate (offspring). — **Re′pro-duc′tion**, *n.* — **Re′-pro-duc′tive**, **Re′pro-duc′to-ry**, *a.* [sure.

Re-proof′ (rē-proof′), *n.* A reproving; censure.

Re-prove′ (rē-proov′), *v. t.* To accuse as guilty; rebuke; censure.

Rep′tant (rĕp′t*a*nt), *a.* Creeping; crawling.

Rep′tile (rĕp′tĭl), *a.* Creeping; moving on the belly, or by small, short legs; groveling; vulgar. — *n.* Animal that crawls, as snakes or lizards; very mean person.

Re-pub′lic (rē-pŭb′lĭk), *n.* State in which sovereign power resides in the whole people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; commonwealth. — **Re-pub′lic-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a republic. — *n.* One who favors republican government. — **Re-pub′lic-an′ism**, *n.*

Re-pub′lish (rē-pŭb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew. — **Re-pub′li-ca′tion**, *n.*

Re-pu′di-ate (rē-pū′dĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cast off and disavow; refuse longer to acknowledge or pay; disclaim. — **Re-pu′di-a′tion**, *n.*

Re-pug′nant (rē-pŭg′n*a*nt), *a.* Opposite; offensive. — **Re-pug′nance**, **Re-pug′nan-cy**, *n.*

Re-pulse′ (rē-pŭls′), *v. t.* To repel; drive back. — *n.* Defeat; refusal; denial. — **Re-pul′sion**, *n.* A repulsing. — **Re-pul′sive**, *a.* *Repelling; offensive.*

Re-pur′chase (rē-pûr′chās), *v. t.* To buy again; buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing.

Rep′u-ta-ble (rĕp′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of esteem; honorable. — **Rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Rep′u-ta′tion (rĕp′ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* General estimation; credit; repute; fame.

Re-pute′ (rē-pūt′), *v. t.* To account; hold; attribute. — *n.* Character attributed; estimate; reputation. — **Re-put′ed-ly**, *adv.* In common estimation; by repute.

Re-quest′ (rē-kwĕst′), *n.* An asking; thing asked for; state of being desired or held in high estimation; prayer; entreaty; suit. — *v. t.* To beg; solicit; beseech.

Re′qui-em (rē′kwĭ-ĕm), *n.* Hymn or mass sung for the dead.

Re-quire′ (rē-kwīr′), *v. t.* To insist upon having; claim as by right; make necessary; order; need. — **Re-quire′ment**, *n.*

Req′ui-site (rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; needful; essential. — *n.* Something indispensable. — **Req′ui-si′tion** (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A demand; written call or invitation.

Re-quit′al (rē-kwīt′*a*l), *n.* That which requites or repays; recompense; punishment.

Re-quite′ (rē-kwīt′), *v. t.* To repay; reward; satisfy; retaliate; punish.

Re-scind′ (rē-sĭnd′), *v. t.* To cut off; revoke; repeal; annul.

Res′cue (rĕs′kū), *v. t.* To free from confinement or evil; save. — *n.* Deliverance.

Re-search′ (rē-sẽrch′), *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation; scrutiny. — *v. t.* To search diligently; examine anew.

Re-sem′ble (rē-zĕm′b'l), *v. t.* To be similar to; liken; compare. — **Re-sem′blance**, *n.*

Re-sent′ (rē-zĕnt′), *v. t.* To take ill; consider as an injury. — **Re-sent′ful**, *n.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked. — **Re-sent′ment**, *n.*

Res′er-va′tion (rĕz′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* A reserving, or keeping back; thing withheld; land reserved for some special use; proviso.

Re-serve′ (rē-zẽrv′), *v. t.* To keep in store for future use; withhold from present use for another purpose; retain. — *n.* A keeping back; thing withheld; reticence; shyness; land reserved for a particular purpose; troops kept for an exigency. — **Re-served′**, *a.* Kept for future use; not frank; cold; shy. — **Re-serv′ed-ly**, *adv.*

Res′er-voir′ (rĕz′ẽr-vwôr′), *n.* Place where water is collected for use; cistern; basin.

Re-set′ (rē-sĕt′), *v. t.* To set (plants, type, etc.) over again; furnish with a new setting or adornment.

Re-side′ (rē-zīd′), *v. i.* To dwell permanently; remain; live. — **Res′i-dence** (rĕz′ĭ-d*e*ns),

n. Place where one resides; sojourn; stay; home; dwelling. — **Res'i-dent,** *a.* Fixed; residing. — *n.* Dweller; minister who resides at a foreign court.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-*a*l), *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. — **Re-sid'u-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the residue.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* That which remains after a part is taken; remainder of a debt or account; remnant; balance. — **Re-sid'u-um** (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* What is left after separation or purification; residue.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* To return by a formal act; give up; withdraw (a claim). — **Re-signed'** (-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding. — **Res'ig-na'tion** (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* A giving up; submission; patience.

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* Solid, inflammable substance, exuded from trees. — **Res'in-ous,** *a.*

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* To stand against; oppose; hinder. — **Re-sist'ance,** *n.* — **Re-sist'less,** *a.* Irresistible.

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Having a decided purpose; steadfast; steady; firm.

Res'o-lu'tion (rĕz'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* A resolving; thing determined; analysis; fortitude.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* To separate the component parts of; melt; dissolve and reduce to a different form; make clear; free from doubt; form by resolution, vote, or determination; explain. — *v. i.* To separate; dissolve; purpose. — *n.* A resolving or making clear; thing determined; legislative declaration.

Res'o-nant (rĕz'ō-n*a*nt), *a.* Able to return sound; echoing back. — **Res'o-nance,** *n.*

Re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* To go; have recourse. — *n.* A making application; place of habitual meeting; haunt.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. t. & i.* To echo; celebrate. — *n.* Echo.

Re-source' (rē-sōrs'), *n.* Means of supply or support; device; *pl.* funds; money.

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To look upon with special attention; esteem; concern; relate to. — *n.* Attention; estimation; relation. — **Re-spect'a-ble,** *a.* Deserving regard; moderate in degree of excellence or in number. — **Re-spect'a-ble-ness, Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Re-spect'ful,** *a.* Marked by respect. — **Re-spect'ing,** *prep.* Concerning. — **Re-spec'tive,** *a.* Careful; having reference to; particular; own.

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

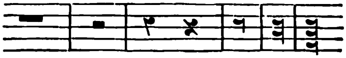
Re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'á-b'l *or* rĕs'pĭ-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration. — **Re-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration. — **Res'pi-ra'tion** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing, or drawing breath. — **Re-spire'** (rē-spīr'), *v. i.* To breathe.

Res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* Postponement or delay; intermission; interval; stay; reprieve. — *v. t.* To give a respite to.

Re-splen'dent (rē-splĕn'dent), *a.* Very bright.

Re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To answer; correspond; suit. — **Re-spond'ent,** *a.* Answering. — *n* One who responds; one who rejoins in certain legal proceedings; defendant. — **Re-sponse',** *n.* A responding; reply. — **Re-spon'si-ble,** *a.* Liable or able to respond; accountable. — **Re-spon'si-ble-ness, Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Re-spon'sive,** *a.* Able or ready to respond; correspondent.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* State of repose; stop; pause; ease; support; in music, a pause during which sound ceases; mark of such inter-



Whole. Half. Quarters. Eighth. Six-teenth. Thirty-second.

Rests (*Mus.*).

mission. — *v. i.* To be quiet; repose; rely. — *v. t.* To put at rest; support.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* That which is left after separation of a part; remainder; others. — *v. i.* To be left; remain; continue.

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt), *n.* Eating house.

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* A restoring; return; amends.

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* Stubborn; fidgety.

Rest'less (rĕst'lĕs), *a.* Never resting; unquiet; fidgety.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* To bring back; return; heal; cure. — **Res'to-ra'tion,** *n.* — **Re-stor'a-tive,** *a.* Pertaining to restoration; able to restore. — *n.* Medicine for restoring strength and vigor.

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* To hold back; hinder; limit; confine. — **Re-straint',** *n.*

Re-strict' (rē-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To restrain within bounds; confine. — **Re-stric'tion,** *n.* — **Re-stric'tive,** *a.*

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To proceed as a consequence; arise; ensue. — *n.* Conclusion; consequence; event. — **Re-sult'ant** (-*a*nt), *a.* Resulting from a combination. — *n.* Force or motion resulting from the joint action of other forces.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* To take back; begin again. — **Re-sump'tion,** *n.*

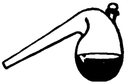
Res'ur-rec'tion (rĕz'ŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising again; the rising from the dead.

Re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To revive. — **Re-sus'ci-ta'tion,** *n.*

Re-tail′ (rē-tāl′), *v. t.* To sell in small parcels or at second hand. — **Re′tail**, *n.* Sale in small quantities or at second hand. — *a.* Done at retail.
Re-tain′ (rē-tān′), *v. t.* To keep in possession; keep in pay; hold. — **Re-tain′er**, *n.* One who retains or is retained; adherent; fee paid in advance to a lawyer.
Re-tal′i-ate (rē-tăl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To repay in kind; return evil for evil. — **Re-tal′i-a′tion**, *n.*
Re-tard′ (rē-tärd′), *v. t.* To delay; put off; defer. — **Re′tar-da′tion**, *n.*
Re-ten′tion (rē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* A retaining; custody. — **Re-ten′tive**, *a.* Tenacious.
Ret′i-cent (rĕt′ĭ-sent), *a.* Inclined to keep silent.—**Ret′i-cence**, *n.*
Ret′i-cle (rĕt′ĭ-k'l), *n.* Small net or bag. — **Ret′i-form, Re-tic′u-lar, Re-tic′u-late**, *a.* Resembling network; netted. — **Re-tic′u-la′tion**, *n.* State of being reticulated; network. — **Ret′i-cule**, *n.* Little bag of network; workbag.

Reticulate Leaf.

Ret′i-na (rĕt′ĭ-nȧ), *n.* Innermost coat of the eye, which receives impressions causing vision.
Ret′i-nue (rĕt′ĭ-nū), *n.* Body of retainers; suite.
Re-tire′ (rē-tīr′), *v. i.* & *t.* To draw back or away; withdraw. — **Re-tire′ment**, *n.* A withdrawing; private abode; privacy. — **Re-tir′ing**, *a.* Reserved; shy.
Re-tort′ (rē-tôrt′), *v. t.* To bend or curve back; throw back; return (an argument, accusation, or insult). — *n.* Return of an argument, etc.; quick and witty response; chemist's vessel for distillation or decomposition by heat.



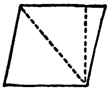
Retort.

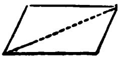
Re-trace′ (rē-trās′), *v. t.* To trace back; reverse.
Re-tract′ (rē-trăkt′), *v. t.* To draw back; recall (a declaration or saying); unsay; disown. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said. — **Re-tract′i-ble, Re-tract′ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back. — **Re-trac′tion**, *n.*
Re-treat′ (rē-trēt′), *n.* A retiring; departure; privacy; refuge. — *v. i.* To retire.
Ret′ri-bu′tion (rĕt′rĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* A repaying; punishment; retaliation. — **Re-trib′u-tive, Re-trib′u-to-ry**, *a.*
Re-trieve′ (rē-trēv′), *v. t.* To find again; recover; repair. — **Re-triev′a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-triev′al**, *n.* — **Re-triev′er**, *n.* One who retrieves; dog trained to find and recover birds killed or wounded.
Re′tro-cede (rē′trō-sēd *or* rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — **Re′tro-ces′sion**, *n.*
Re′tro-grade (rē′trō-grād *or* rĕt′rō-), *a.* Tending backward; contrary; declining to a worse state. — **Re′tro-gres′sion**, *n.* — **Re′tro-gres′sive**, *a.*
Re′tro-spect (rē′trō-spĕkt *or* rĕt′rō-), *v. t.* To look back; affect what is past — *n.* Review. — **Re′tro-spec′tion**, *n.* — **Re′tro-spec′tive**, *a.*
Re-turn′ (rē-tûrn′), *v. i.* To go or come again to the same place or condition; answer; reply. — *v. t.* To bring or send back; repay. — *n.* A returning, coming back, or sending back, to the same place or condition; thing returned; payment; answer; report; profit on labor, an investment, etc.
Re-un′ion (rē-ūn′yŭn), *n.* Union after separation; assembly of familiar friends. — **Re′u-nite′**, *v. t.* & *i.* To unite again; join after separation.
Re-veal′ (rē-vēl′), *v. t.* To make known; disclose; show.
Rev′el (rĕv′ĕl), *n.* Noisy feast; carousal. — *v. i.* To feast riotously; carouse. — **Rev′el-er, Rev′el-ler**, *n.* — **Rev′el-ry**, *n.*
Rev′e-la′tion (rĕv′ē-lā′shŭn), *n.* A disclosing something unknown; thing revealed; book of the New Testament; Apocalypse.
Re-venge′ (rē-vĕnj′), *v. t.* To punish in vindication of; avenge; vindicate. — *n.* A revenging; disposition to revenge. — **Re-venge′ful**, *a.*
Rev′e-nue (rĕv′ē-nū), *n.* Income; produce of national taxes, duties, etc., for public use.
Re-ver′ber-ate (rē-vĕr′bĕr-āt), *v. t.* To send back (sound); echo; reflect (light or heat); repel from side to side. — *v. i.* To resound; be repelled. — **Re-ver′ber-a′tion**, *n.*
Re-vere′ (rē-vēr′), *v. t.* To venerate; adore; reverence. — **Rev′er-ence** (rĕv′ĕr-ens), *n.* Awe; veneration; low bow. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence. — **Rev′er-end**, *a.* Worthy of reverence; — title given to the clergy. — **Rev′er-ent**, *a.* Expressing reverence; humble. — **Rev′er-en′tial**, *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.
Rev′er-ie (rĕv′ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Meditation; daydream; musing.
Re-verse′ (rē-vĕrs′), *v. t.* To turn back; change from one position to the opposite; overthrow. — *n.* Opposite side; complete change; misfortune. — *a.* Turned backward; contrary. — **Re-ver′sal**, *n.*
Re-ver′sion (rē-vĕr′shŭn), *n.* Return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; right to future possession. — **Re-ver′sion-a-ry**, *a.*
Re-vert′ (rē-vĕrt′), *v. t.* To turn back; reverse. — *v. i.* To return; fall back.

Re-view′ (rē-vū′), *v. t.* To examine critically. — *n.* Repeated view; critical examination; criticism; inspection of troops; periodical pamphlet containing examinations of new publications.
Re-vile′ (rē-vīl′), *v. t.* To vilify; calumniate.
Re-vis′al (rē-vīz′*a*l), *n.* A revising; revision.
Re-vise′ (rē-vīz′), *v. t.* To reëxamine; review, alter, and amend. — *n.* A second proof sheet; proof taken after correction. — **Re-vi′sion** (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.*
Re-viv′al (rē-vīv′*a*l), *n.* A reviving; return to life, religious awakening.
Re-vive′ (rē-vīv′), *v. i.* To return to life; recover from depression. — *v. t.* To reanimate; awaken.
Rev′o-ca′tion (rĕv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* A revoking.
Re-voke′ (rē-vōk′), *v. t.* To annul by recalling or taking back; abolish; countermand; cancel; reverse. — *n.* A revoking.
Re-volt′ (rē-vōlt′), *v. i.* To turn away; renounce allegiance; be grossly offended or shocked. — *v. t.* To shock. — *n.* A revolting; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.
Rev′o-lu′tion (rĕv′ō-lū′shŭn), *n.* Motion round an axis or center; rotation; radical change, esp. in a government. — **Rev′o-lu′tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **Rev′o-lu′tion-ist**, *n.* — **Rev′o-lu′tion-ize**, *v. t.* To change completely.
Re-volve′ (rē-vŏlv′), *v. i. & t.* To turn or move round; reflect repeatedly upon. — **Re-volv′er**, *n.* One that revolves; firearm with several barrels revolving on an axis and discharged by the same lock.

Revolver.

Re-vul′sion (rē-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* A holding or drawing back; reaction; repugnance.
Re-ward′ (rē-wạrd′), *v. t.* To give in return; repay. — *n.* Anything given in return for good or evil received; compensation; pay.
Rey′nard (rā′nērd *or* rĕn′ērd), *n.* A fox.
Rhap′so-dy (răp′sō-dȳ), *n.* Wild, rambling discourse.
Rhe′a (rē′ȧ), *n.* Ramie; the grass-cloth plant.
Rhe′a (rē′ȧ), *n.* South American ostrich.
Rhet′o-ric (rĕt′ō-rĭk), *n.* Art of elegant composition; artificial eloquence, as opposed to real; power of persuasion. — **Rhe-tor′ic-al** (rē-tŏr′ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* — **Rhet′o-ri′cian** (rĕt′ō-rĭsh′*a*n), *n.*
Rheum (rụm), *n.* Serous or mucous discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose.
Rheu′ma-tism (rụ′mȧ-tĭz′m), *n.* Painful inflammation of the joints, muscles, or inner organs. — **Rheu-mat′ic**, *a. & n.*
Rhi-noc′e-ros (rī-nŏs′ē-rŏs), *n.* African quadruped akin to the elephant, hippopotamus, etc., and having a horned nose.
Rho′do-den′dron (rō′dō-dĕn′drŏn), *n.* Small evergreen tree having rose-colored or purple flowers.
Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rŏm), *n.* Geometrical figure of four equal sides but unequal angles. — **Rhom′bic**, *a.* — **Rhom′boid**, *n.* Oblique-angled parallelogram, having opposite sides equal, the length and width different. — **Rhom′boid**, **Rhom-boid′al**, *a.* — **Rhom′bus**, *n.* A rhomb.


Rhomb.


Rhomboid.

Rhu′barb (rụ′bärb), *n.* Plant of several species, some bearing fleshy stalks used in cookery, while the roots of others furnish a cathartic medicine.
Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [The Old English spelling *rime* is becoming again common.] Poetry; correspondence of sound in the terminating syllables of verses; couplet; word answering in sound to another word. — *v. i.* To make verses; accord in sound. — **Rhyme′ster**, *n.* A minor poet.
Rhythm (rĭthm), *n.* Regular succession of monotonous sounds, as in poetry, music, etc. — **Rhyth′mic**, **Rhyth′mic-al**, *a.*
Rib (rĭb), *n.* One of the long curved bones of the breast; curved timber in the side of a ship or a vault; vein of a leaf; line in cloth. — *v. t.* To furnish with ribs.
Rib′bon (rĭb′bŭn), *n.* Fillet of silk.
Rice (rīs), *n.* Cereal grass of warm climates, and its edible seed.
Rich (rĭch), *a.* Abounding in possessions; wealthy; fertile; copious; bright. — **Rich′es** (-ĕz), *n. pl.* Wealth; plenty.
Rick (rĭk), *n.* Covered heap of grain or hay in the open air.
Rick′ets (rĭk′ĕts), *n. pl.* Disease of the bones. — **Rick′et-y**, *a.* Feeble in the joints; weak; shaky.
Rid (rĭd), *v. t.* To free; deliver. — **Rid′dance**, *n.* A ridding; escape.

Rice.

Rid′den (rĭd′d'n), *p. p.* of Ride.
Rid′dle (rĭd′d'l), *n.* Coarse sieve. — *v. t.* To separate (grain from chaff) with a riddle; perforate with many shot.
Rid′dle (rĭd′d'l), *n.* Something to be solved by conjecture; enigma; anything puzzling.

Ride (rīd), *v. i.* To be carried on horseback or in a vehicle; rest on something. — *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried. — *n.* Excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. — **Rid'er,** *n.* One who rides; addition to a document or legislative bill; additional clause.

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* Upper part of a mountain, house, roof, etc. — *v. t.* To form a ridge of; wrinkle. — **Ridge'pole',** *n.* Timber forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* Laughter, mingled with contempt; derision; mockery; sneer. — *v. t.* To deride; mock. — **Ri-dic'u-lous,** *a.*

Rife (rīf), *a.* Prevailing; abounding.

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* To seize by force; rob; plunder. — **Ri'fler,** *n.*

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *n.* A gun, whose barrel is grooved within with spiral channels, giving the ball a rotary motion, and great precision; whetstone for a scythe. — *v. t.* To groove; sharpen (a scythe) with a rifle.

Rift (rĭft), *n.* Cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To split.

Rig (rĭg), *v. t.* To dress; clothe; furnish with apparatus. — *n.* Dress; odd clothing; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; frolic. — **Rig'ging,** *n.* Dress; tackle; ropes, etc., of a ship.

Right (rīt), *a.* Straight; direct; upright; just; true; belonging to the (usually stronger) side of the body opposed to the *left.* — — *adv.* In a right manner or straight line; directly; truly; in a great degree; very. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; that to which one has just claim; legal power; the outward or finished surface; side opposed to the *left.* — *v. t.* To make straight; set upright; do justice to. — *v. i.* To become upright.

Right'-an'gled (rīt'ăn'g'ld), *a.* Containing a right angle, or angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* According with what is right; just; holy. [lawful; proper.

Right'ful (rīt'ful), *a.* Having a right; just;

Right'-hand'ed (rīt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left; moving in the direction of the hands of a watch.

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* Difficult to bend; inflexible; stern. — **Rig'id-ness, Ri-gid'i-ty** (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense. — *a.* Silly.

Rig'or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* State of being rigid; stiffness; shuddering; severity; exactness. — **Rig'or-ous,** *a.*

Rile *(rīl), v. t.* To render turbid. — **Ri'ly,** *a.*

Rill *(rĭl), n. Small brook;* rivulet.

Rim (rĭm), *n.* Border, edge, or margin.

Rime (rīm), *n.* Rhyme. — *v. i.* To rhyme.

Rime (rīm), *n.* White or hoar frost.

Rime (rīm), *n.* Chink; crack. — **Ri-mose',** *a.* Full of chinks, as in bark of trees.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* External coat; skin; shell.

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* Contagious disease of cattle, sheep, etc.; cattle plague.

Ring (rĭng), *n.* Circle or circular line; hoop; gold hoop worn on the finger, in the ear, etc.; circular area for games or contests of strength or skill; prize fighting; combination of persons to control markets or offices; clique. — *v. t* [RINGED (rĭngd); RINGING.] To encircle.

Ring, *v. t. & i.* [RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); RUNG; RINGING.] To sound, esp. by striking; repeat often; resound. — *n.* Sound of vibrating metals; chime.

Ring'dove' (rĭng'dŭv'), *n.* European wild pigeon; cushat; wood pigeon.

Ring'lead'er (rĭng'lēd'ẽr), *n.* Leader of a ring, or mischievous association. [hair.

Ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* Little ring or curl of

Ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* Contagious, ring-shaped eruption of the skin.

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* To cleanse with a second application of water after washing.

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* Tumult; uproar. — *v. i.* To engage in excess of luxury, feasting, etc.; raise an uproar or sedition. — **Ri'ot-ous,** *a.*

Rip (rĭp), *v. t.* To divide or tear asunder. — *n.* Rent made by ripping; tear.

Ripe (rīp), *a.* Ready for reaping; mature. — **Rip'en** (rīp'n), *v. i.* To grow ripe; come to perfection. — *v. t.* To fit or prepare.

Rip'ple (rĭp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. — *n.* Little wave.

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend; begin; increase in size, force, value, etc. — **Rise** (rīs *or* rīz), *n.* A rising; increase. [lous.

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Laughable; ridicu-

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* Hazard; peril; exposure. — *v. t.* To venture. — **Risk'y,** *a.* Hazardous.

Rite (rīt), *n.* Religious usage; observance. — **Rit'u-al,** *a.* Ceremonial; formal. — *n.* Performance of divine service; book of rites to be observed.

Ri'val (rī'val), *n.* Competitor; antagonist. — *a.* Competing. — *v. t.* To emulate. — **Ri'val-ry, Ri'val-ship,** *n.*

Rive (rīv), *v. t. & i.* To split; cleave.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* Large stream of water.

Riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* Metallic pin clinched at one or both ends. — *v. t.* To clinch; make firm or strong. [let.

Riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* Small river; stream-

Roach (rōch), *n.* Cockroach.

Roach (rōch), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the Carp family; chub; shiner.

Road (rōd), *n.* Public way for traveling; highway; street; route; place where ships may ride at anchor. — **Road'bed'**, *n.* Foundation of a road. — **Road'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* Anchorage off shore. — **Road'ster**, *n.* Horse or bicycle for use on common roads.

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* To stroll; stray.

Roan (rōn), *a.* Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray interspersed; — said of a horse. — *n.* Color of a roan horse; a roan horse; leather made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

Roar (rōr), *v. i. & t.* To cry loudly or continuously. — *n.* Noise of billows, beasts, cannon, one in pain, etc.

Roast (rōst), *v. t. & i.* To cook by exposure to heat, before the fire. — *n.* That which is roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

Rob (rŏb), *v. t.* To plunder; steal from. — **Rob'ber**, *n.* — **Rob'ber-y**, *n.*

Robe (rōb), *n.* Outer garment; skin of the wolf, buffalo, etc., dressed for use. — *v. t.* To array.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* European and American [singing bird.

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* Evincing strength or health; sturdy; hearty; sound.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* Mass of stone; a fish, the striped bass. — **Rock'y**, *a.*

Rock (rŏk), *n.* Distaff used in spinning.

Rock (rŏk), *v. t. & i.* To move backward and forward; reel; totter.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'ȧ-wā), *n.* Light two-seated pleasure carriage.

Rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* One who rocks (a cradle); one of the curving pieces of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* Firework, projected through the air by force arising from its combustion.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* Plant sometimes eaten [as a salad.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* Shoot of a woody plant; slender stick; instrument of punishment; badge of office; tyranny; measure of length (16½ feet); perch; pole.

Rode (rōd), *imp.* of Ride.

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* Animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Roe (rō), *n.* Female of the deer.

Roe (rō), *n.* Eggs of fish and amphibious [animals.

Rogue (rōg), *n.* Vagrant; knave; cheat; one mischievous or frolicsome. — **Rogu'er-y** (rōg'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Knavish tricks; cheating; mischievousness. — **Rogu'ish**, *a.*

Rôle (rōl), *n.* An actor's part in a drama.

Roll (rōl), *v. t. & i.* To turn in a circle; revolve; form into a round body; press with a roller. — *n.* A rolling; roller; thing rolled up; scroll; list; small loaf of bread.

Ro'man (rō'man), *a.* Pertaining to Rome or the Roman Catholic religion. — *n.* Citizen of Rome. — **Roman Catholic**. Pertaining to the church directed by the pope.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* Fictitious and wonderful tale; language formed from Latin and the languages of the barbarians, and now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. — *v. i.* To tell extravagant stories.

Ro'man-ism (rō'man-ĭz'm), *n.* Tenets of the Church of Rome. — **Ro'man-ist**, *n. & a.* Roman Catholic.

Ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to romance; sentimental; extravagant; wild.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* To play rudely. — *n.* Girl addicted to rude play; rough frolic.

Rood (rōōd), *n.* Representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; measure of 5½ yards; rod, pole, or perch; fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods.

Roof (rōōf), *n.* Cover of a building. — *v. t.* To cover with a roof; shelter. — **Roof'ing**, *n.* A covering with a roof; materials for a roof. — **Roof'less**, *a.* — **Roof'tree'**, *n.* Beam in the angle of a roof; roof itself.

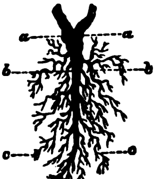
Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* Castle, one of the four pieces on the corner squares of a chess board.

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* European bird of the crow kind. — *v. i. & t.* To cheat; defraud. — **Rook'er-y**, *n.* Place where rooks build nests; dilapidated building.

Room (rōōm), *n.* Space; extent; apartment in a house; place left by another; office. — *v. i.* To occupy a room; lodge. — **Room'ful**, *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold. — **Room'mate'**, *n.* One of two or more persons rooming together; chum. — **Room'y**, *a.* Having ample room; spacious.

Roost (rōōst), *n.* Pole on which birds rest at night; perch; collection of fowls roosting together. — *v. i.* To perch; lodge. — **Roost'er**, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; cock.

Root (rōōt), *n.* Underground portion of a plant; source of nourishment or support; origin; word from which other words are formed; that factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quan-



Root.
a a Crown or Head of Root; *b b* Rootlets; *c c* Fibers.

tity. — *v. i.* To be firmly fixed. — *v. t.* To plant in the earth; make deep or radical; tear up by the root; eradicate; extirpate. — **Root'let,** *n.* Radicle; little root.

Rope (rōp), *n.* Stout, twisted cord. — *v. i.* To be formed into rope; extend into a thread. — *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope. [of beads for counting prayers.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zȧ-rȳ), *n.* Bed of roses; string

Rose (rōz), *n.* A shrub and its flower of many varieties; color of the rose; red.

Rose (rōz), *imp.* of Rise.

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ȧt), *a.* Full of roses; rosy.

Rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* Flower of a rose, not yet fully open. [roses.

Rose'bush' (rōz'bush'), *n.* Shrub bearing

Rose'ma-ry (rōz'mȧ-rȳ), *n.* Shrub of fragrant smell, and pungent, bitterish taste.

Rosemary.

Ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* An imitation of a rose, — used as an ornament.

Rose'wood' (rōz'wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood of several tropical trees, used in cabinetwork.

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* Resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin. — **Ros'in-y,** *a.*

Ross (rŏs), *n.* Rough external bark of trees. [blushing.

Ros'y (rōz'ȳ), *a.* Like a rose; blooming; red;

Rot (rŏt), *v. i. & t.* To putrefy; decay; spoil. — *n.* Decay; putrefaction; disease of sheep, also of potatoes; decay of timber.

Ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory. — **Ro'tate,** *a.* Wheel-shaped. — *v. i. & t.* To revolve or move round a center. — **Ro-ta'tion,** *n.* — **Ro'ta-tive, Ro'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

Rote (rōt), *n.* Repetition of words without attention to the meaning.

Rot'ten (rŏt't'n), *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; unsound; corrupt.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* Round; circular; entire. — **Ro-tun'da,** *n.* Building of circular form both outside and inside. — **Ro-tund'ness, Ro-tund'i-ty,** *n.*

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* Red. — *n.* Powder for polishing glass, metal, gems, etc.; cosmetic for the cheeks or lips. — *v. i. & t.* To paint (face or cheeks) with rouge.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; boisterous; shaggy; rude; stormy. — *n.* Rude fellow; bully. — *v. t.* To roughen. — **Rough'en,** *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

Round (round), *a.* Circular; spherical; cylindrical; full; large; positive. — *n.* Ring; circle; globe; cycle; series of duties performed and repeated; step of a ladder; volley. — *adv.* On every side; around; circularly; back to the starting point. — *prep.* On every side of; about. — *v. t* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; complete; go round. — *v. i.* To become round or full. — **Round'a-bout',** *a.* Indirect; going round; loose. — *n.* Jacket; revolving apparatus on which children ride. — **Round'ing, Round'ish,** *a.*

Rouse (rouz), *v. t. & i.* To wake; start.

Rout (rout), *n.* Troop; throng; uproar; noise. — *v. t.* To break the ranks of (troops); put to flight.

Route (rōōt), *n.* Way traveled; march.

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* Round or habitual course of action or business.

Rove (rōv), *v. i.* To wander; roam.

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture; twist slightly.

Row (rō), *n.* Series of persons or things in line; rank; file.

Row (rō), *v. t. & i.* To impel (a boat) by oars; transport by rowing. — *n.* Act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat.

Row (rou), *n.* Noisy disturbance; brawl.

Row'dy (rou'dȳ), *n.* One who engages in rows or riots; ruffian; rough. — *a.* Turbulent. — **Row'dy-ish,** *a.* — **Row'dy-ism,** *n.*

Row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* Second growth of grass.

Row'er (rō'ĕr), *n.* One who rows an oar.

Row'lock (rō'lŏk), *n.* Support or fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

Roy'al (roi'*a*l), *a.* Kingly; pertaining to the crown; majestic; splendid. — *n.* Large size of paper; small sail above the topgallant sail. — **Roy'al-ist,** *n.* Adherent to a king or kingly government. — **Roy'al-ty,** *n.* State of being royal; kingly office or prerogative; kingdom; tax paid to the crown or government; percentage paid by one who uses a patent or privilege belonging to another.

Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* To move with pressure or friction; wipe; scour; chafe; fret. — *v. i.* To move or pass with difficulty. — *n.* Friction; difficulty; sarcasm; joke. — **Rub'ber,** *n.* One that rubs; decisive game of a series; India rubber; *pl.* Indiarubber overshoes. — **India rubber.** Caoutchouc, — originally used to rub out pencil marks.

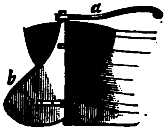
Rub'bish (rŭb'bĭsh), *n.* Waste matter; trash; ruins; débris.

Rub'ble (rŭb'b'l), *n.* Rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry.

Ru'by (rụ'bȳ), *n.* Precious stone of a red color; English name for a printing type smaller than nonpareil, called *agate* in the United States. — *a.* Red.

Rud'der (rŭd'dẽr), *n.* Helm for steering a vessel.

Rud'dy (rŭd'dȳ), *a.* Of a red or lively flesh color.



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

Rude (rṳd), *a.* Rugged; coarse; uncouth; vulgar; harsh; severe.

Ru'di-ment (rṳ'dĭ-ment), *n.* Unfinished beginning; first principle.—**Ru'di-men'tal, Ru'di-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Rue (rṳ), *n.* Herb of bitter taste, used in medicine; bitterness; grief.

Rue (rṳ), *v. t.* To lament; grieve for.—**Rue'ful,** *a.* Woeful; sorrowful.

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* Muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, ruffle; European bird having tufted feathers about its neck. — *v. t.* To ruffle; disorder.

Ruf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fĭ-an), *n.* Brutal fellow; desperado; murderer. — *a.* Brutal.

Ruf'fle (rŭf'f'l), *v. t.* To make into a ruff; wrinkle; roughen the surface of; agitate. — *v. i.* To play loosely; flutter. — *n.* Border of a garment; frill; agitation; commotion; a low, vibrating beat of a drum.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* Coarse woolen fabric, used to cover a carpet, as a wrap, etc.; soft mat.

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* Rough; harsh; hardy.

Ru'in (rṳ'ĭn), *n.* Destruction; overthrow; defeat; *pl.* remains of a destroyed house, city, etc. — *v. t.* To damage essentially. — **Ru'in-a'tion,** *n.* — **Ru'in-ous,** *a.*

Rule (rṳl), *n.* Guide for conduct; precept; regulation; instrument for measuring or drawing a straight line; government; control. — *v. t.* To mark by a ruler; govern; establish (a rule, decision, etc.). — *v. i.* To have power. — **Rul'er,** *n.* Instrument for drawing lines; governor.

Rum (rŭm), *n.* Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from molasses.

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To make a low, continued sound. — *n.* Low, heavy sound; servants' seat behind a carriage.

Ru'mi-nant (rṳ'mĭ-nant), *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* Animal of the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. — **Ru'mi-nate,** *v. i.* & *t.* To chew (the cud); meditate; ponder.— **Ru'mi-na'tion,** *n.*— **Ru'mi-na'tor,** *n.*

Rum'mage (rŭm'māj), *n.* Close search by looking into every corner. — *v. t.* & *i.* To examine thoroughly.

Ru'mor (rṳ'mẽr), *n.* A current story; hearsay. — *v. t.* To report by rumor; tell.

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* End of an animal's backbone, with parts adjacent.

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. i.* To wrinkle.

Rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* Noise and confusion.

Run (rŭn), *v. i.* & *t.* To move rapidly; hasten; flow; form in a mold; smuggle. — *n.* Course; flow; small stream; result. — **Run'ner,** *n.* One that runs; trailing branch, which takes root at the joints or at the end, and forms new plants.

Runner.

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ȧ-wā'), *n.* Flight; a fugitive. — *a.* Fleeing; accomplished by flight.

Rung, *imp.* & *p. p.* of RING.

Rung (rŭng), *n.* Floor timber in a ship; round of a ladder; stake of a cart.

Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* Little brook.

Run'round' (rŭn'round'), *n.* Felon; whitlow.

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* Animal unnaturally small.

Ru-pee' (rṳ-pē'), *n.* East India coin, in gold about $5, in silver 50 cents.

Rup'ture (rŭp'tūr), *n.* A bursting; break; disruption; hernia. — *v. t.* To burst.

Ru'ral (rṳ'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the country, to farming, or to agriculture.

Ruse (rṳz), *n.* Artifice; clever trick.

Rush (rŭsh), *v. i.* To move or push forward violently. — *n.* A driving forward; haste.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* Plant growing in wet ground; trifle; straw. — **Rush'y,** *a.*

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* Kind of sweet biscuit.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* A Russian; Russian language.

Rus'set (rŭs'sĕt), *a.* Of a reddish color. — **Rus'set, Rus'set-ing,** *n.* Apple of russet color.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'an), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* Russ.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* Crust or coating on metals; fungus on leaves and stalks of grain. — *v. i.* & *t.* To corrode; dull by inaction.

Rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the country; rude; untaught; honest. — *n.* Inhabitant of the country. — **Rus'ti-cate,** *v. i.* To dwell in the country. — *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; banish from a town or college for a time. — **Rus'ti-ca'tion,** *n.* — **Rus-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being rustic; rudeness.

Rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.* To make a quick succession of small sounds, like rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves. — *n.* A rustling.

Rust'y (rŭst'ȳ), *a.* Covered with rust; impaired by inaction. — **Rust'i-ness,** *n.*

Rut (rŭt), *n.* Track worn by a wheel.

Ruth (rṳth), *n.* Pity. — **Ruth'less,** *a.*

Rye (rī), *n.* Grass plant allied to wheat; grain or fruit of this plant.

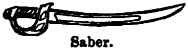
Ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* East Indian peasant.

S.

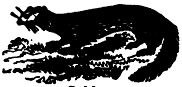
Sab′ba-ta′ri-an (săb′bȧ-tā′rĭ-*a*n), *n.* One who regards the 7th day (Saturday) as the Sabbath; a rigid observer of the Sabbath. — *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab′bath (săb′bath), *n.* Season or day of rest; seventh or last day of the week. — **Sab-bat′ic, Sab-bat′ic-al,** *a.*

Sa′ber (sā′bẽr), **Sa′bre,** *n.* Sword with a broad and heavy curved blade. — *v. t.* To strike with a saber.


Saber.

Sa′ble (sā′b'l), *n.* Animal of the weasel kind, or its fine, soft fur; *pl.* mourning; funeral dress. — *a.* Of the color of the sable; black.


Sable.

‖**Sa′bot′** (sȧ′bō′), *n.* Wooden shoe worn by European peasants.

Sac (săk), *n.* Bag or receptacle for a liquid in the body; sack.

Sac′cha-rif′er-ous (săk′kȧ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing sugar. — **Sac′cha-rine** (-rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, sugar; sweet.

Sa′chem (sā′ch*e*m), *n.* An Indian chief.

‖**Sa′chet′** (sȧ′shā′), *n.* Scent bag, for perfuming clothes.

Sack (săk), *n.* Bag to hold goods; large pouch; measure of various capacity; loose outer garment. — *v. t.* To put into a sack; bag. — **Sack′cloth′,** *n.* Cloth for making sacks; coarse cloth. — **Sack′ful,** *n.* As much as a sack will hold. — **Sack′ing,** *n.* Cloth for sacks; coarse canvas fastened to a bedstead, for supporting the bed.

Sack (săk), *n.* Old name for Spanish wine.

Sack (săk), *n.* Pillage (of a town); ravage. — *v. t.* To plunder (a city); devastate.

Sack′but (săk′bŭt), *n.* Brass wind instrument of music.

Sac′ra-ment (săk′rȧ-m*e*nt), *n.* A solemn religious ordinance; eucharist; Lord's Supper. — **Sac′ra-men′tal,** *a.*

Sa′cred (sā′krĕd), *a.* Pertaining to God or to religion; holy; divine; reverend.

Sac′ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīz), *n.* Offering to God; destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; loss incurred. — *v. t.* To make an offering of; destroy, *or suffer to be lost, for* the sake of obtain*ing something.* — **Sac′ri-fi′cial** (-fĭsh′*a*l), *a.*

Sac′ri-lege (săk′rĭ-lĕj), *n.* A profaning sacred things. — **Sac′ri-le′gious** (săk′rĭ-lē′jŭs), *a.* Impious.

Sad (săd), *a.* Heavy; grave; mournful; grievous. — **Sad′den,** *v. t.* To make sorrowful.

Sad′dle (săd′d'l), *n.* Seat for a rider on a horse's back; piece of meat containing part of the backbone with ribs on each side. — *v. t.* To put a saddle upon; burden. — **Sad′dle-bow′** (-bō′), *n.* Bow in front of a saddle, or pieces forming the front. — **Sad′dler,** *n.* Maker of saddles, harness, etc. — **Sad′dler-y,** *n.* Materials for harnesses; articles sold in a saddler's shop; trade of a saddler. — **Sad′dle-tree′,** *n.* Frame of a saddle.

Sad′i′ron (săd′ī′ŭrn), *n.* Instrument for ironing clothes; flatiron.

‖**Saeng′er-fest** (sĕng′ẽr-fĕst), *n.* German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* Free from harm or risk; unendangered; sure. — *n.* Place for safety; fireproof chest for money, papers, etc.; cupboard; refrigerator. — **Safe′guard′,** *n.* Defense; protection; guard. — **Safe′-keep′ing,** *n.* A keeping in safety from injury or from escape. — **Safe′ty,** *n.* Exemption from hurt or loss.

Saf′fron (săf′frŭn), *n.* Plant of the crocus kind, bearing yellow flowers. — *a.* Of the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Sag (săg), *v. i.* To bend under pressure.

Sa-ga′cious (sȧ-gā′shŭs), *a.* Shrewd; quick; wise. — **Sa-ga′cious-ness, Sa-gac′i-ty** (-găs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sage (sāj), *n.* An herb, of which one species is cultivated as a condiment.

Sage (sāj), *a.* Having nice discernment; wise; judicious. — *n.* A wise man.

Sag′it-tal (săj′ĭt-t*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to arrows. — ‖**Sag′it-ta′ri-us** (-tā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* The Archer, the ninth sign of the zodiac.

Sa′go (sā′gō), *n.* Granulated starch, from palm trees, used as food, for starch, etc.

‖**Sa′hib** (sä′hēb), ‖**Sa′heb,** *n.* Title of respect given to Europeans in India.

Said (sĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Say. — *a.* Before mentioned; aforesaid.

Sail (sāl), *n.* Sheet of canvas, etc., spread to the wind, to propel a vessel through the water; sailing vessel; journey upon the water. — *v. i.* To be conveyed in a vessel on water; begin a voyage; move smoothly through the air. — *v. t.* To fly through;

direct the motion of (a vessel). — **Sail'a-ble** (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Navigable. — **Sail'er**, *n.* A vessel. — **Sail'or** (-ẽr), *n.* A seaman. — **Sail'boat'**, *n.* Boat propelled by sails.

Saint (sānt), *n.* A holy person; one of the blessed in heaven. — *v. t.* To canonize. — **Saint'ed**, *a.* Consecrated; holy. — **Saint'ly**, *a.* Like a holy person.

Sake (sāk), *n.* Final cause; purpose; account.

Sal (săl), *n.* Salt; — a word used in chemistry.

Sal'a-ble (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand.

Sal'ad (săl'*a*d), *n.* Preparation of vegetables (lettuce, celery, onions, etc.) dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc.

‖**Sa-lam'** (sȧ-läm'), *n.* Oriental salutation of ceremony. [Written also *salaam.*]

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* Reptile resembling lizards and frogs, formerly believed able to live in fire.

Salamander.

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Recompense for services; wages.

Sale (sāl), *n.* A selling; opportunity to sell; demand; market.

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* Aërated salt, or baking soda.

Sales'man (sālz'm*a*n), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-*e*nt), *a.* Shooting out or up; prominent. — *n.* Projection.

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing salt. — **Sal'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. — **Sal'i-fy**, *v. t.* To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

Sa'line (sā'līn *or* sȧ-līn'), *a.* Containing or resembling salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* Alkaline liquid secreted by glands in the mouth; spittle. — **Sa-li'val, Sal'i-va-ry**, *a.*

Sal'low (săl'lō), *n.* Kind of willow.

Sal'low (săl'lō), *a.* Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow.

Sal'ly (săl'lȳ), *v. i.* To leap or rush out; burst forth. — *n.* Spring; sortie; frolic.

Salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* Food fish of northern climates; reddish color, like flesh of the fish.

‖**Sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôɴ'), *n.* Apartment for reception of company; *pl.* fashionable society.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* Spacious apartment for reception of company, public amusements, works of art, etc.; barroom.

Sal'si-fy (săl'sĭ-fȳ), *n.* Plant like the parsnip; oyster plant.

Salt (sạlt), *n.* Chloride of sodium, a substance found in the earth, or left from evaporation of sea water, and used for seasoning food, preserving meat, etc.; flavor; an old sailor; chemical combination of an acid with a base. — *a.* Containing salt; tasting of salt. — *v. t.* To season with salt.

Salt'pe'ter (sạlt'pē'tẽr), *n.* Mineral salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; niter, — used in making gunpowder, in curing meat, and medicinally.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Favorable to health; wholesome. — **Sa-lu'bri-ty**, *n.*

Sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Promoting health or safety; beneficial; profitable.

Sal'u-ta'tion (săl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A saluting.

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-*a*n), *n.* Student delivering the salutatory at a Commencement. — **Sa-lu'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Containing salutations; welcoming. — *n.* Opening oration at the Commencement of a college.

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *v. t.* To greet; hail; kiss; honor (a day, person, etc.) by firing cannon, striking colors, etc. — *n.* Greeting.

Sal'vage (săl'vāj), *n.* Compensation for saving a ship or her cargo; property saved.

Sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* A saving; redemption of man from sin and eternal death.

Salve (säv), *n.* Healing application for wounds or sores. — *v. t.* To heal; soothe.

Sal'ver (săl'vẽr), *n.* Plate or tray to present anything on.

Sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.* General discharge of firearms; volley.

Same (sām), *a.* Identical; similar.

Samp (sămp), *n.* Indian corn ground coarsely.

Sam'phire (săm'fīr *or* săm'fẽr), *n.* Herb growing on the seashore, used as a pickle.

Sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* Part of a thing presented as a specimen of the whole; example. — **Sam'pler**, *n.* One who offers samples for inspection; pattern of work.

San'a-ble (săn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being healed; curable. — **San'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **San'a-tive, San'a-to-ry**, *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative.

Sanc'ti-fy (săṉk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make holy; set apart to religious use; secure from violation. — **Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săṉk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing sanctimony; sacred; hypocritically pious. — **Sanc'ti-mo-ny**, *n.* Holiness; affected devoutness.

Sanc'tion (săṉk'shŭn), *n.* Solemn ratification; approbation; support. — *v. t.* To give validity to; authorize.

Sanc'ti-tude (săṉk'tĭ-tūd), **Sanc'ti-ty**, *n.* Holiness; solemnity.

Sanc'tu-a-ry (săṉk'tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Sacred place; place of refuge.

Sanc'tum (săŋk'tŭm), *n.* Sacred place; private retreat.
Sand (sănd), *n.* Stone in fine particles, but not reduced to powder; *pl.* tracts of sandy land. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand.
San'dal (săn'dal), *n.* Kind of shoe worn by the ancients; slipper; overshoe.
San'dal-wood' (săn'dal-wŏŏd'), *n.* East Indian tree, and its fragrant, yellowish wood.
Sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper coated with grit for polishing.
Sand'stone' (sănd'stōn'), *n.* Rock made of sand more or less firmly united.
Sand'wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a slice of meat, cheese, etc., between them. — *v. t.* To form of layers of different material.
Sand'y (sănd'y̆), *a.* Consisting of sand; like sand; of yellowish red color.
Sane (sān), *a.* In a sound condition; in one's right mind. — **Sane'ness, San'i-ty** (săn'ĭ-ty̆), *n.*
Sang (săng), *imp.* of SING.
San'ga-ree' (săŋ'gȧ-rē'), *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.
‖**Sang'-froid'** (säɴ'frwä'), *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness; indifference.
San'gui-na-ry (săŋ'gwĭ-nȧ-ry̆), *a.* Bloody; murderous.
San'guine (săŋ'gwĭn), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; warm; lively; hopeful.
San'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tȧ-ry̆), *a.* Pertaining to sanity or health, or to preservation of health; hygienic.
San'i-ty (săn'ĭ-ty̆), *n.* Soundness of body or mind.
Sank (săŋk), *imp.* of SINK.
San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), **San'scrit**, *n.* Obsolete ancient language of the Hindoos.
Sap (săp), *n.* Juice of plants; alburnum of a tree; sapwood; simpleton. — **Sap'less**, *a.* Dry; old. — **Sap'ling**, *n.* Young tree. — **Sap'py**, *a.* Juicy; succulent; not mature; weak in intellect; silly.
Sap (săp), *v. t.* & *i.* To undermine. — *n.* Approach to a fortified place by covered digging. — **Sap'per**, *n.*
Sa'pi-ent (sā'pĭ-ent), *a.* Having wisdom; sagacious; knowing. — **Sa'pi-ence**, *n.*
Sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling soap; soapy. — **Sa-pon'i-fy** (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into soap.
Sap'phire (săf'īr), *n.* Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone; corundum.
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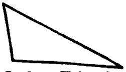
Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* Satirical remark; irony. — **Sar-cas'tic**, *a.* Satirical; severe.
Sar-coph'a-gus (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* Limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, because it consumed the flesh of bodies; coffin; tomb
Sar'dine (sär'dēn), *n.* Mediterranean fish, of the Herring family, put up with olive oil.
Sar'dine (sär'dĭn), **Sar'di-us**, *n.* Precious stone, set in Aaron's breastplate.
Sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Forced or bitter; — said of a laugh; mocking.
Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* Siliceous stone, allied to onyx.
Sar-gas'so (sär-găs'sō), *n.* Floating seaweed of the North Atlantic.
Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* Tropical American plant, used in medicine.
Sash (săsh), *n.* Ornamental belt; girdle.
Sash (săsh), *n.* Frame of a window, inclosing panes of glass; frame of the saw in a sawmill.
Sas'sa-fras (săs'sȧ-frăs), *n.* American fragrant aromatic shrub of the Laurel family.
Sat (săt), *imp.* of SIT.
Sa'tan (sā'tan), *n.* The devil. — **Sa-tan'ic, Sa-tan'ic-al**, *a.* Devilish; infernal.
Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* Little sack or bag.
Sate (sāt), *v. t.* To satisfy; satiate; glut.
Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* Planet revolving round another; obsequious follower.
Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To satisfy the appetite of; sate; glut. — **Sa'ti-ate**, *a.* Filled to satiety. — **Sa'ti-a'tion, Sa-ti'e-ty**, *n.*
Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* Glossy silk cloth. — **Sat'i-net'**, *n.* Thin species of satin; cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.
Sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* Discourse or poem rebuking vice or folly; sarcasm; ridicule; burlesque. — **Sa-tir'ic** (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), **Sa-tir'ic-al**, *a.* — **Sat'ir-ist** (săt'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* — **Sat'ir-ize**, *v. t.* To censure severely.
Sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* To content; discharge (a claim, debt, etc.); free from uncertainty; give assurance to. — *v. i.* To supply; atone. — **Sat'is-fac'tion**, *n.* — **Sat'is-fac'to-ry**, *a.* Giving satisfaction; making amends.
Sat'u-rate (săt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To penetrate or soak. — **Sat'u-ra'tion**, *n.*
Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* Seventh or last day of the week.
Sa'tyr (sā'tẽr), *n.* Mythological sylvan deity, part man and part goat. — **Sa-tyr'ic** (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), *a.*
Sauce (sạs), *n.* Liquid mixture used to give relish to food; impertinence. — *v. t.* To give zest, flavor, or interest to; be impertinent to. — **Sau'cy** (sạ'sy̆), *a.* Bold to excess; insolent; rude. — **Sau'ci-ly**, *adv.* — **Sau'ci-ness**, *n.*
Sau'cer (sạ'sẽr), *n.* Small dish, to hold a cup.
Sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* Cabbage minced, pickled in brine, and fermented.

Saun′ter (sän′tẽr), *v. i.* To loiter. — *n.* Stroll.
Sau′ri-an (sa̤′rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to the lizard kind. — *n.* Scaly, four-legged reptile.
Sau′sage (sa̤′sāj), *n.* Roll of meat minced, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.
Sav′age (săv′āj), *a.* Pertaining to the forest; wild; cruel; fierce. — *n.* Barbarian.
‖**Sa′vant′** (sȧ′väɴ′), *n.* Man of learning.
Save (sāv), *v. t.* To make safe; preserve; lay up; spare. — *v. i.* To be economical. — *prep.* Except; not including. — **Sav′ing**, *a.* Preserving; frugal. — *prep.* or *conj.* Excepting; in favor of; without disrespect to. — *n.* Something kept from loss.
Sav′ior (sāv′yẽr), **Sav′iour**, *n.* One who saves or delivers; he who brings salvation to men, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.
Sa′vor (sā′vẽr), *n.* Taste; flavor. — *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste. — **Sa′vor-y**, *a.* Pleasing to taste or smell. — *n.* Aromatic plant used in cooking.
Saw (sa̤), *imp.* of SEE.
Saw (sa̤), *n.* Something said; maxim.
Saw (sa̤), *n.* Instrument with a toothed blade for cutting. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cut with a saw. — **Saw′dust′**, *n.* Dust of wood made by sawing. — **Saw′fish′**, *n.* Sharklike fish, having a beaklike upper jaw, with teeth along both edges. — **Saw′mill′**, *n.* Mill for sawing timber. — **Saw′yer**, *n.* One who saws timber; snag projecting above the surface of the water.
Sax′i-frage (săks′ĭ-frāj), *n.* Plant growing among rocks.
Sax′on (săks′ŭn), *n.* One of a German race who anciently invaded England; a native of Saxony; language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. — *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons or their language, or to Saxony or its people.
Say (sā), *v. t.* To tell; recite. — *n.* A speech. — **Say′ing**, *n.* Thing said; expression.
Scab (skăb), *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound; itch or mange in sheep. — **Scab′by**, *a.*
Scab′bard (skăb′bẽrd), *n.* Case for a sword; sheath.
Scaf′fold (skăf′fōld), *n.* Staging for workmen and materials, in building, etc.; platform for the execution of a criminal.
Scald (ska̤ld), *v. t.* To burn with hot liquid. — *n.* Burn by hot liquid or by steam.
Scald (ska̤ld), *n.* Scurf. — *a.* Scabby.
Scale (skāl), *n.* Dish of a balance; instrument for weighing; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* To weigh or measure (so many pounds, feet, etc.); grade or reduce (a debt, tax, etc.) according to a scale or system.
Scale (skāl), *n.* One of the thin, bony pieces covering fish and reptiles; thin leaf of metal, etc.; incrustation in a vessel or on the surface of metals. — *v. t.* To clear off scales from; pare off (a surface). — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.
Scale (skāl), *n.* Ladder; series of steps; graduated measure or rule; in music, a gamut; gradation; comparative rank or order; relative dimensions. — *v. t.* To climb; clamber up.
Sca-lene′ (skȧ-lēn′), *a.* Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.



Scalene Triangle.

Scal′lion (skăl′yŭn), *n.* Plant of the onion kind.
Scal′lop (skŏl′lŭp), *n.* A shellfish whose shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a curving edge like the surface of a scallop shell. — *v. t.* To mark the edge of into segments of circles.
Scalp (skălp), *n.* Skin on top of the head; skin of the head, torn off by Indian warriors as a trophy. — *v. t.* To tear the scalp from.
Scal′y (skāl′ȳ), *a.* Covered with scales; rough; mean or scabby.
Scamp (skămp), *n.* Rascal; scoundrel. — *v. t.* To perform (work) negligently.
Scam′per (skăm′pẽr), *v. i.* To run away speedily. — *n.* A run; hasty flight.
Scan (skăn), *v. t.* To mount by steps; indicate the feet of (a verse in poetry); examine carefully; scrutinize.
Scan′dal (skăn′d*a*l), *n.* Reproach for what is wrong; slander; shame; disgrace. — **Scan′dal-ize**, *v. t.* To shock; defame. — **Scan′dal-ous**, *a.* Disgraceful; base.
Scan-so′ri-al (skăn-sō′rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; — said of birds.
Scant (skănt), *a.* Not full; insufficient. — *v. t.* To limit; straiten. — **Scant′y**, *a.*
Scant′ling (skănt′lĭng), *n.* Timber cut of a small size.
Scape (skāp), *n.* Peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem.
Scape′goat′ (skāp′gōt′), *n.* One made to bear blame due to others.
Scape′grace′ (skāp′grās′), *n.* A graceless fellow; one wild and reckless.
Scap′u-la (skăp′ū-lȧ), *n.* Shoulder blade.
Scar (skär), *n.* Mark of a healed wound.

Scape of Plantain.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* Not plentiful; rare; uncommon. — **Scarce, Scarce′ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; barely; but just. — **Scarce′ness, Scar′ci-ty**, *n.*
Scare (skâr), *v. t.* To frighten; alarm; terrify. — *n.* Fright; panic. — [illegible]

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Saw (sạ), *n.* Something said; maxim.
Saw (sạ), *n.* Instrument with a toothed blade for cutting. — *v. t.* & *i.* To cut with a saw. — **Saw'dust'**, *n.* Dust of wood made by sawing.— **Saw'fish'**, *n.* Sharklike fish, having a beaklike upper jaw, with teeth along both edges. — **Saw'mill'**, *n.* Mill for sawing timber. — **Saw'yer**, *n.* One who saws timber; snag projecting above the surface of the water.
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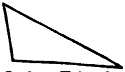
Scale (skāl), *n.* One of the thin, bony pieces covering fish and reptiles; thin leaf of metal, etc.; incrustation in a vessel or on the surface of metals. — *v. t.* To clear off scales from; pare off (a surface). — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.
Scale (skāl), *n.* Ladder; series of steps; graduated measure or rule; in music, a gamut; gradation; comparative rank or order; relative dimensions. — *v. t.* To climb; clamber up.
Sca-lene' (skȧ-lēn'), *a.* Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.

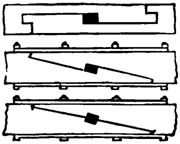

Scalene Triangle.

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* Plant of the onion kind.
Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* A shellfish whose shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a curving edge like the surface of a scallop shell. — *v. t.* To mark the edge of into segments of circles.
Scalp (skălp), *n.* Skin on top of the head; skin of the head, torn off by Indian warriors as a trophy. — *v. t.* To tear the scalp from.
Scal'y (skāl'ȳ), *a.* Covered with scales; rough; mean or scabby.
Scamp (skămp), *n.* Rascal; scoundrel.—*v. t.* To perform (work) negligently.
Scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* To run away speedily. — *n.* A run; hasty flight.
Scan (skăn), *v. t.* To mount by steps; indicate the feet of (a verse in poetry); examine carefully; scrutinize.
Scan'dal (skăn'd*a*l), *n.* Reproach for what is wrong; slander; shame; disgrace. — **Scan'dal-ize**, *v. t.* To shock; defame. — **Scan'dal-ous**, *a.* Disgraceful; base.
Scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; — said of birds.
Scant (skănt), *a.* Not full; insufficient.— *v. t.* To limit; straiten. — **Scant'y**, *a.*
Scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* Timber cut of a small size.
Scape (skāp), *n.* Peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem.
Scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* One made to bear blame due to others.
Scape'grace' (skāp'grās'), *n.* A graceless fellow; one wild and reckless.
Scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.* Shoulder blade.
Scar (skär), *n.* Mark of a healed wound.

Scape of Plantain.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* Not plentiful; rare; uncommon.—**Scarce, Scarce'ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; barely; but just. — **Scarce'ness, Scar'ci-ty**, *n.*
Scare (skâr), *v. t.* To frighten; alarm; terrify. — *n.* Fright; panic. — **Scare'crow'**,

n. Stuffed figure or other thing set up to frighten crows from cornfields; anything terrifying without danger; ragged fellow.
Scarf (skärf), *n.* Decorative piece of dress, worn over the neck.
Scarf (skärf), *v. t.* To cut a scarf on; unite by a scarf joint. — *n.* End of timber, bar, etc., shaped to form a scarf joint with another piece. — **Scarf joint.** Joint made at the ends of timbers cut to fit each other, or by uniting overlapping ends of metal rods, sheets, etc.



Modes of Scarfing.

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* Cuticle; epidermis.
Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* Scarlet fever.
Scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* Orange-red color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color. — **Scarlet fever.** Contagious disease, characterized by a scarlet rash. [nearest the parapet.
Scarp (skärp), *n.* Interior slope of a ditch
Scath (skăth), *n.* Damage; waste; harm. —
Scath (skăth), **Scathe** (skāth), *v. t.* To injure; destroy. [spread; sprinkle.
Scat'ter (skăt'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To strew about;
Scaur (skar), *n.* Precipitous bank.
Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* One employed in carrying off filth.
Scene (sēn), *n.* Assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view; exhibition of passionate feeling. — **Scen'er-y,** *n.* Assemblage of scenes in a play; landscape; general aspect. — **Scen'ic, Scen'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.
Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* To smell; perfume. — *n.* Odor; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; track. [ity; royal power.
Scep'ter (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* King's staff of author-
Scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n. & a.* Skeptic.
Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl), *n.* Document; formal list; time table. — *v. t.* To enroll.
Scheik (shēk), *n.* Sheik.
Scheme (skēm), *n.* Plan; project; plot. — *v. t. & i.* To contrive; project.
Schil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* Small German and Dutch coin.
Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* Division; separation in the Christian church, from diversity of opinions. — **Schis-mat'ic** (sĭz-măt'ĭk), **Schis-mat'ic-al,** *a.* — **Schis-mat'ic,** *n.* One who leaves an established church; heretic.

Scepter.

Schist *(shĭst), n.* Crystalline, slatelike rock.
Schnapps *(shnăps), n.* Holland gin.
Schol'ar *(skŏl'ẽr), n.* One who attends a school or learns of a teacher; learner; disciple; learned person. — **Schol'ar-ly,** *a.* Becoming a scholar. — **Schol'ar-ship,** *n.*
Scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), **Scho-las'tic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a scholar or schools; pedantic; formal.
School (skōōl), *n.* Shoal (of fish).
School (skōōl), *n.* Place for instruction; assemblage of scholars; disciples of a teacher; sect in philosophy, theology, science, etc. — *v. t.* To instruct or train; tutor; chide. — **School'book',** *n.* Book used in school for learning lessons. — **School'boy',** *n. m.*, **School'girl',** *n. f.* Pupil at school. — **School'fel'low,** *n.* One bred at the same school as another. — **School'house',** *n.* House for use of schools, or for instruction. — **School'mas'ter,** *n. m.*, **School'mis'tress,** *n. f.* One who conducts a school.
Schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* Sharp-built vessel, having two or more masts, with fore-and-aft sails.
Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* Knowledge; comprehensive information; skill. — **Sci'en-tif'ic,** *a.* Agreeing with, or depending on, principles of science. — **Sci'en-tist,** *n.* Scientific investigator.
Scim'i-ter (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Sword with a curved blade. [Written also *cimeter* and *scymetar.*

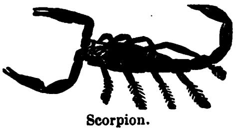
Scimiter.

‖**Scin-til'la** (sĭn-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* Spark; tittle; least particle. — **Scin'til-late,** *v. i.* To sparkle. — **Scin'til-la'tion,** *n.*
Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. — **Sci'o-list,** *n.* A smatterer.
Sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Shoot or twig of a plant; sucker; descendant.
Scis'sor (sĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors; clip. — **Scis'sors,** *n. pl.* Cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pivot. [etc. See Slav, etc.
Sclav (skläv), **Scla-vo'ni-an** (sklȧ-vō'nĭ-*a*n),
Scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Hard; firm. — *n.* Outer coat of the eye.
Scoff (skŏf), *n.* Derision; sneer; mockery. — *v. i. & t.* To ridicule; jeer.
Scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To chide. — *n.* Shrew.
Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n. & v.* Scallop.
Sconce (skŏns), *n.* A fort; helmet; the head; skull; candlestick.
Scoop (skōōp), *n.* Large ladle; basin; sweep; swoop. — *v. t.* To empty; hollow; excavate.
Scope (skōp), *n.* Aim; free course; extent; purpose; drift. [surface; dry up.
Scorch (skôrch), *v. t. & i.* To burn on the
Score (skōr), *n.* Notch; tally; indebtedness;

account; the number 20. — *v. t.* To mark with lines or furrows; record; change.

Scorn (skôrn), *n.* Extreme contempt; object of disdain; slight. — *v. t.* To despise; disregard. — **Scorn'ful**, *a.*

Scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Spiderlike animal whose jointed tail terminates in a sting; eighth sign of the zodiac, called also *Scorpio.*



Scorpion.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* Tax; contribution; fine.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* & *a.* Native of Scotland. — **Scotch** (skŏch), *a.* Pertaining to Scotland. — *n.* Dialect spoken in Scotland; people of Scotland. — **Scotch'man**, *n.* A Scot.

Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* To support (a wheel) by preventing its rolling. — *n.* Chock; wedge; brake.

Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* To chop superficially; wound. — *n.* Slight cut; score.

Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish. — **Scots'man**, *n.* A Scot. — **Scot'ti-cism**, *n.* Idiom peculiar to Scotland. — **Scot'tish**, *a.*

Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* Mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* Low; mean. — **Scoun'drel-ism**, *n.*

Scour (skour), *v. t.* & *i.* To clean by hard rubbing; run over quickly.

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* Lash; whip; cruel punishment. — *v. t.* To whip severely.

Scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject scornfully.

Scout (skout), *n.* One sent to gain tidings; spy. — *v. t.* & *i.* To spy out; reconnoiter.

Scow (skou), *n.* Large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* To wrinkle the brows; frown. — *n.* Surly frown; dark aspect.

Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To scrape or scratch with the hands. — *n.* Scramble.

Scrag (skrăg), *n.* Something thin or lean and rough; neck piece of meat. — **Scrag'-ged, Scrag'gy**, *a.*

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* To clamber with hands and knees; struggle to seize something. — *v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass. — *n.* A struggle.

Scrap (skrăp), *n.* Something scraped off; bit; fragment. — **Scrap'book'**, *n.* Blank book to preserve clippings, pictures, etc.

Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* To rub with something sharp or rough; abrade; collect (together) by laborious effort. — *n.* A rubbing harshly; awkward bow; bad predicament.

Scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* & *i.* To rub and tear the surface of; dig with the claws. — *n.* Break in the surface of a thing; slight incision; test of courage.

Scrawl (skrąl), *v. t.* & *i.* To draw or write awkwardly; scribble. — *n.* Bad writing.

Scraw'ny (skrą'nȳ), *a.* Meager; thin; bony.

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound; creak. — *n.* A screech.

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* To utter a sudden, sharp outcry. — *n.* Shriek; shrill cry.

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* To scream. — *n.* A scream.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* Rule for running moldings; guide in plastering a wall.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* Breach or rent; outburst of sound; harangue; tirade.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* Anything that shelters from danger, shuts off view, etc.; coarse sieve. — *v. t.* To shelter; conceal; pass through a screen.

Screw (skrų), *n.* Cylinder, or cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, to produce motion or pressure when turned; bolt to unite things firmly; a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels; sharp bargainer; worthless horse. — *v. t.* To press or make firm by a screw; squeeze; twist; distort. — **Screw'-driv'er** (skrų'drīv'ẽr), *n.* Implement for turning screws.

Scrib'ble (skrĭb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To write carelessly; scrawl. — *n.* Hasty writing.

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* One who writes; Jewish doctor of the law. — *v. t.* To mark or fit (one edge of a board, etc.) to another edge or surface.

Scrim'mage (skrĭm'mĕj), *n.* Skirmish; row; fight.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* To make too small or short; scant. — *a.* Scanty.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* Small bag; satchel.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* Small writing or schedule; certificate of stock or of a share of joint property.

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* Kind of type imitating handwriting; style of writing.

This line is printed in Script.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tūr-al), *a.* Contained in the Scriptures. — **Scrip'ture**, *n.* Anything written; the books of the Bible.

Scrive'ner (skrīv'nẽr), *n.* One who draws contracts or other writings; clerk.

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* Chronic disease of the lymphatic glands, esp. of the neck; king's evil. — **Scrof'u-lous**, *a.*

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* Roll of paper; schedule; architectural spiral ornament.

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.* & *i.* To rub hard; scour; brighten. — *n.* Worn-out brush;

close growth of bushes; thicket; jungle. — *a.* Mean; scrubby. — **Scrub'bed, Scrub'by,** *a.* Small and mean; stunted; covered with bushes.

Scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t.* & *i.* To crunch.

Scru'ple (skrụ'p'l), *n.* Weight of 20 grains; very small quantity; hesitation to act, from doubt of what is right; misgiving. — *v. i.* To be reluctant to act; hesitate; doubt. — **Scru'pu-lous,** *a.* — **Scru'pu-lous-ness, Scru'pu-los'i-ty,** *n.*

Scru'ti-nize (skrụ'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To search closely; examine critically. — **Scru'ti-ny,** *n.* Close search or inquiry.

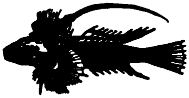
Scud (skŭd), *v. i.* & *t.* To drive or fly quickly, as before a tempest. — *n.* A driving; low clouds driven by the wind.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* To struggle tumultuously. — *n.* Rough contest.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* A boat; short oar; single oar used over the stern of a boat to propel it. — *v. t.* To impel (a boat) by sculls.

Scul'ler-y (skŭl'lẽr-ȳ), *n.* Place for keeping kitchen utensils, or doing dirty work. — **Scul'lion** (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* Kitchen servant.

Scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* Spiny salt-water fish.



Sculpin.

Sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* One who carves figures or designs sculpture. — **Sculp'tur-al,** *a.* Pertaining to sculpture. — **Sculp'ture,** *n.* The carving wood, stone, etc., into images; carved work. — *v. t.* To carve; engrave.

Scum (skŭm), *n.* Impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation; dross; refuse. — *v. t.* To take scum from; skim.

Scup'per (skŭp'pẽr), *n.* Channel through the side of a ship, to carry off water from the deck.

Scup'per-nong (skŭp'pẽr-nŏng), *n.* Grape of the Southern United States; wine made from it.

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* Dry scab or crust on the skin; dandruff; scale. — **Scurf'y,** *a.*

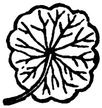
Scur'rile (skŭr'rĭl), *a.* Befitting a buffoon; low; mean. — **Scur-ril'i-ty,** *n.* — **Scur'ril-ous,** *a.*

Scur'ry (skŭr'rȳ), *v. i.* To hasten away. — *n.* Hurried movement.

Scur'vy (skûr'vȳ), *a.* Covered by scurf; diseased with scurvy; mean; low. — *n.* Disease characterized by livid spots, exhaustion, and bleeding from the mucous membranes.

Scut* (skŭt), *n. *Tail of* a hare or similarly short-tailed animal.

Scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* Shaped like a shield; roundish.



Scutate Leaf.

Scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn), *n.* Escutcheon; plate over a keyhole.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* Shallow basket; vessel for coal.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *v. i.* To hurry; bustle. — *n.* A short run.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* Opening in a wall or roof, ship's deck, etc. — *v. t.* To cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship); sink (a ship) by making holes through the bottom.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* Instrument to mow grass, grain, etc.

Sea (sē), *n.* Large body of salt water; swell of the ocean or other water in a tempest; high wave; surge. — **Sea breeze.** A wind blowing from the sea toward the land. — **Sea fowl.** Any bird (auk, gull, petrel, etc.), frequenting the sea. — **Sea green.** Green color of sea water. — **Sea gull.** Any gull living on the seacoast. — **Sea hog.** Porpoise. — **Sea horse.** Walrus; fish of the hippocampus kind. — **Sea level.** Level of the surface of the sea; land on the same level with the sea. — **Sea lion.** Seal of large size. — **Sea maw, Sea mew.** A gull. — **Sea nettle.** Jellyfish or medusa. — **Sea room.** Space for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or scud, without danger of running aground. — **Sea serpent.** Sea snake; large marine animal of unknown nature. — **Sea turtle.** Large turtle of warm seas, having paddles instead of feet.

Sea'board' (sē'bōrd'), *n.* Seashore. — *a.* Near the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* Shore adjacent to the ocean.

Sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* Mariner; sailor. — **Sea'far'ing,** *a.*

Sea'-green' (sē'grēn'), *a.* Of bluish green color.

Seal (sēl), *n.* Carnivorous mammal inhabiting seacoasts, and hunted for its skin and oil. — **Seal'er,** *n.* Man or vessel engaged in hunting seals.

Seal.

Seal (sēl), *n.* Stamp, for making an impression in a soft substance; impression of a seal on a document, to confirm, ratify, or authenticate it. — *v. t.* To set a seal to; ratify; fasten

with a seal; make fast; keep secret. — **Seal'er**, *n.* One who seals; officer who seals writs, stamps weights and measures, etc. — **Sealing wax.** A compound of the resin lac, used for sealing letters.

Seam (sēm), *n.* Joining of two edges of cloth; line of junction; suture; thin mineral layer; scar of a wound. — *v. t.* To join by sewing; scar.

Sea'man (sē'man), *n.* Mariner; sailor. — **Sea'man-ship**, *n.* Skill of a seaman; art of working a ship.

Seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* Needlewoman.

Sear (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. — *v. t.* To dry up; scorch; render callous.

Search (sẽrch), *v. t. & i.* To explore; pry into; seek. — *n.* Scrutiny; inquiry.

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* Coast of the sea.

Sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness. — **Sea'sick-ness**, *n.* Nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* Land beside the sea. — *a.* Near or frequenting the seashore.

Sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* One of the divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter); suitable time; a while. — *v. t.* To accustom; prepare by drying or hardening; give zest or relish to; temper. — *v. i.* To become mature; become adapted to a climate; become dry and hard, as timber. — **Sea'son-a-ble**, *a.* Timely; fit; convenient. — **Sea'son-ing**, *n.* A condiment.

Seat (sēt), *n.* Place or thing upon which one sits; station; site; right to sit. — *v. t.* To place on a seat; cause to sit down; locate; establish; repair by making the seat new.

Sea'ward (sē'wẽrd), *a.* Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'weed' (sē'wēd'), *n.* A marine plant.

Sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thȳ), *a.* Fit for a voyage, or to transport a cargo.

Se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. — *n.* Line that cuts another.

Se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* To withdraw from association. — **Se-ces'sion**, *n.*

Seck'el (sĕk''l), *n.* Small, sweet pear.

Se-clude' (sē-klūd'), *v. t.* To shut up apart from others; exclude. — **Se-clu'sion**, *n.*

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Immediately following the first; next to the first in place, time, value, or rank. — *n.* One next and inferior in time, rank, etc.; 60th part of a minute or of a degree. — *v. t.* To follow; support; back. — **Sec'ond-a-ry**, *a.* Succeeding next in order to the first; of second origin, rank, etc.; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One who occupies a subordinate place. — **Second hand.** Hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch. — **Sec'ond-hand'**, *a.* Not original or primary; not new. — **Sec'ond-rate'**, *a.* Of the second rank, etc.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* Separate; hid; private. — *n.* Something kept from general knowledge; a mystery. — **Se'cre-cy**, *n.*

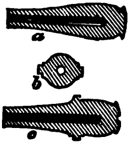
Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rȳ), *n.* One employed to write for another, or to write orders, records, etc.; officer managing a department of government; writing desk; escritoire.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* To conceal; hide; separate (material) from blood, sap, etc., and form into new substances. — **Se-cre'tion**, *n.* A secreting or concealing; process by which vital substances are separated from the blood; matter secreted (saliva, bile, etc.). — **Se-cret'ive** (-krēt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or keep secret. — **Se-cre'to-ry**, *a.* Performing secretion.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* Religious body or denomination. — **Sec-ta'ri-an**, *a.* Peculiar to a sect or sects. — *n.* One of a sect; a heretic; schismatic. — **Sec-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* — **Sec'ta-ry**, *n.* Sectarian.

Sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being cut, esp. of being cut smoothly.

Sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A cutting; division; portion; intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid; representation of a thing as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane; profile. — **Sec'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a section; local; partial; consisting of, or divisible into, sections.



Sections of a Cannon: *a* Vertical; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.

Sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Coming once in an age or century; pertaining to things not spiritual; worldly. — *n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; layman.

Se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* Free from care or anxiety; safe; sure. — *v. t.* To make safe; guard; insure; close or confine effectually; get possession of. — **Se-cure'ness**, **Se-cu'ri-ty**, *n.* Freedom from care or risk; safety; something which makes certain the fulfillment of an obligation, payment of a debt, etc.; surety for another; evidence of debt or of property.

Se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* Unruffled by passion; calm; sober; serious.

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm. — *n.* Remedy for irritability or pain.

Sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rȳ), *a.* Accustomed to sit much or long; requiring much sitting.

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* Plant growing in tufts, generally in wet grounds. — **Sedg'y**, *a.*

Sed′i-ment (sĕd′ĭ-ment), *n.* Matter which subsides to the bottom, from a liquid; lees; dregs. — **Sed′i-men′ta-ry,** *a.*

Se-di′tion (sē-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The raising of commotion in a state; revolt. — **Se-di′tious,** *a.*

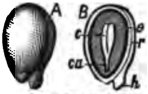
Se-duce′ (sē-dūs′), *v. t.* To allure; tempt; mislead. — **Se-duc′tion,** *n.* — **Se-duc′tive,** *a.*

Sed′u-lous (sĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* Diligent in application; industrious; laborious.

See (sē), *n.* Diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop or pope; pope or court of Rome.

See (sē), *v. t.* To perceive by the eye; take care of; beware; visit; experience.

Seed (sēd), *n.* Germ from which an animal or plant is produced; offspring; children; descendants. — *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; shed the seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; sow. — **Seed′ling,** *n.* Plant reared from the seed, and not propagated by layers, buds, etc. — **Seeds′man,** *n.* Dealer in seeds; sower. — **Seed′time′,** *n.* Season for sowing. — **Seed′y,** *a.* Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; old and worn out; shabby.



Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section: *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Endosperm, or Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe.

See′ing (sē′ĭng), *conj.*, orig. *p. pr.* of See. In view of the fact; considering; since.

Seek (sēk), *v. t.* To look for; try to find or to gain. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; attempt; strive.

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* To appear; look. — **Seem′ing,** *a.* Appearing like; apparent; specious. — *n.* Appearance; show. — **Seem′ing-ly,** *adv.* In appearance.

Seem′ly (sēm′lȳ), *a.* Suited to the object, occasion, or character; fit; proper.

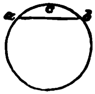
Seen, *p. p.* of See.

Seer (sēr), *n.* One who foresees; prophet.

See′saw′ (sē′sa̤′), *n.* Motion upward and downward, or backward and forward. — *a.* Reciprocating.

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* & *i.* To boil.

Seg′ment (sĕg′ment), *n.* Section; portion; part cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane.



abc Segment of a Circle.

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* Large fishing net.

Seize (sēz), *v. t.* To take suddenly; grasp; snatch; capture. — **Sei′zure,** *n.*

Sel′dom *(sĕl′dŭm), adv.* Rarely; *not often.*

Se-lect′ *(sē-lĕkt′), a.* *Taken from a number;* of special value; chosen; choice. — *v. t.* To choose or pick out. — **Se-lec′tion,** *n.*

Self (sĕlf), *a.* Same; particular; very. — *n.* One's own individual person; love of private interest. — **Self′-con-ceit′,** *n.* High opinion of one's powers; vanity. — **Self′-de-fense′, Self′-de-fence′,** *n.* The defending one's own person, property, or reputation. — **Self′-de-ni′al,** *n.* The forbearing to gratify one's own desires. — **Self′-es-teem′,** *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency. — **Self′-ev′i-dent,** *a.* Evident without reasoning. — **Self′-ex-ist′ent,** *a.* Existing of or by one's self, independent of any other being. — **Self′-in′ter-est,** *n.* Private interest; the advantage of one's self. — **Self′ish,** *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard of others. — **Self′-knowl′edge,** *n.* Knowledge of one's self, one's own character, powers, or limitations. — **Self′-love′,** *n.* Selfishness. — **Self′-made′,** *a.* Made by one's self, or by one's own energies. — **Self′-pos-sessed′,** *a.* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc. — **Self′-pos-ses′sion,** *n.* Calmness; composure. — **Self′same′,** *a.* Precisely the same. — **Self′-seek′ing,** *a.* Selfish. — *n.* Greediness. — **Self′-will′,** *n.* One's own will, in opposition to that of others; obstinacy. — **Self′-willed′,** *a.* Obstinate; not compliant.

Sell (sĕl), *v. t.* To transfer to another for an equivalent; betray; cheat. — *n.* Imposition; practical joke.

Sel′vage (sĕl′vĕj), **Sel′vedge,** *n.* Edge of cloth, woven to prevent raveling; list.

Selves (sĕlvz), *pl.* of Self.

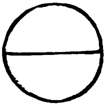
Sem′blance (sĕm′blans), *n.* Show; appearance.

Sem′i-an′nu-al (sĕm′ĭ-ăn′ū-al), *a.* Half-yearly.

Sem′i-breve′ (sĕm′ĭ-brēv′), *n.* A whole note in music, half as long as the breve.

Sem′i-cir′cle (sĕm′ĭ-sẽr′k'l), *n.* Half of a circle. — **Sem′i-cir′cu-lar,** *a.*

Sem′i-co′lon (sĕm′ĭ-kō′lŏn), *n.* A punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma.


Semicircles.

Sem′i-di-am′e-ter (sĕm′ĭ-dī-ăm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Half of a diameter; radius.

Sem′i-flu′id (sĕm′ĭ-flū′ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* Substance imperfectly fluid, or half solidified.

Sem′i-lu′nar (sĕm′ĭ-lū′nẽr), **Sem′i-lu′nate,** *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

Sem′i-month′ly (sĕm′ĭ-mŭnth′lȳ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something

done every half month; a semimonthly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.

Sem′i-nal (sĕm′ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to seed; germinal; radical; original.

Sem′i-na-ry (sĕm′ĭ-nā-rў), *n.* Institution of education; a school, academy, college, etc.

Sem′i-qua′ver (sĕm′ĭ-kwā′vẽr), *n.* Musical note half as long as the quaver; sixteenth note.

Sem′i-tone (sĕm′ĭ-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

Sem′i-vow′el (sĕm′ĭ-vou′ĕl), *n.* A sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Sem′i-week′ly (sĕm′ĭ-wēk′lў), *a.* Coming or made twice in a week. — *n.* Something done or made every half week; a semiweekly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

Sen′ate (sĕn′āt), *n.* Assembly of influential citizens; upper branch of a legislature, etc.; state council. — **Sen′a-tor**, *n.* Member of a senate. — **Sen′a-to′ri-al**, *a.* — **Sen′a-tor-ship**, *n.*

Send (sĕnd), *v. t.* To cause to go; dispatch; bestow.

Se′nile (sē′nīl), *a.* Pertaining to, or due to, age. — **Se-nil′i-ty** (sē-nĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sen′ior (sēn′yẽr), *a.* More advanced in age, dignity, or rank; elder. — *n.* One older than another, or prior in rank; an aged person; student in the last year of his collegiate course. — **Sen-ior′i-ty** (-yŏr′ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sen′na (sĕn′nȧ), *n.* Leguminous plant, whose leaves are used as a cathartic medicine.

‖**Se-ñor′** (sā-nyōr′), *n.* Spanish title corresponding to *Mr.* or *Sir.* — ‖**Se-ño′ra** (-nyō′rȧ), *n.* Spanish title corresponding to *Mrs.* or *Madam;* also, a lady. — ‖**Se′ño-ri′ta** (sā′nyō-rē′tȧ), *n.* Spanish title for a young lady; Miss.

Sen-sa′tion (sĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* Perception through the organs of sense; state of excited feeling. — **Sen-sa′tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the sensations; fitted to excite great interest; melodramatic; trashy.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* Perception by the bodily organs, or through the intellect; sensation; feeling; sound reasoning; judgment; meaning. — **Sense′less**, *a.* Destitute of sense; insensible; foolish. — **Sen′si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perceived or of perceiving; having acute feeling; persuaded; having good sense or reason; intelligent. — **Sen′si-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **Sen′si-tive**, *a.* Having sense or feeling, or quick and acute sensibility; pertaining to sensation.

Sen′su-al (sĕn′shụ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the senses; luxurious; voluptuous. — **Sen′su-al-ist**, *n.* — **Sen′su-al′i-ty**, *n.*

Sent (sĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Send.

Sen′tence (sĕn′tens), *n.* Opinion; judgment pronounced; doom; maxim; in grammar, a combination of words, complete as expressing a thought. — *v. t.* To pass judgment upon; doom. — **Sen-ten′tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Short and energetic.

Sen′ti-ent (sĕn′shĭ-ent), *a.* Having sensation and perception; sensitive.

Sen′ti-ment (sĕn′tĭ-ment), *n.* Thought prompted by feeling; opinion; maxim; a toast. — **Sen′ti-men′tal**, *a.* Abounding with sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sensibility; affectedly tender; romantic. — **Sen′ti-men-tal′i-ty**, **Sen′ti-men′tal-ism**, *n.*

Sen′ti-nel (sĕn′tĭ-nel), **Sen′try** (-trў), *n.* Soldier on guard; watch.

Se′pal (sē′pal), *n.* Leaf or division of the calyx of a plant.

sss Sepals.

Sep′a-ra-ble (sĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b′l), *a.* Capable of being separated, disunited, or rent.

Sep′a-rate (sĕp′ȧ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To part; divide. — *a.* Divided; distinct; single. — **Sep′a-ra′tion**, *n.* — **Sep′a-ra′tor**, *n.* — **Sep′a-ra-to-ry**, *a. & n.*

Se′pi-a (sē′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* Cuttlefish; pigment made from ink of the cuttlefish; Indian ink. — *a.* Of a dark reddish brown color.

Se′poy (sē′poi), *n.* Native of India, in the military service of a European power.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* Clan, race, or family.

Sep′tan′gle (sĕp′tăn′g'l), *n.* Geometrical figure with seven angles; heptagon. — **Sep-tan′gu-lar**, *a.*

Sep-tem′ber (sĕp-tĕm′bẽr), *n.* Ninth month of the year.

Sep′ten-a-ry (sĕp′tĕn-ā-rў), *a.* Consisting of seven; lasting seven years.

Sep-ten′ni-al (sĕp-tĕn′nĭ-al), *a.* Lasting or happening once in seven years.

Sep-til′lion (sĕp-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* By French and American numeration, the 8th power of a thousand, or a unit followed by 24 ciphers; by English notation, the 7th power of a million, or a unit followed by 42 ciphers.

Sep′tu-a-ge-na′ri-an (sĕp′tū-ȧ-jē-nā′rĭ-an), *n.* A person seventy years of age. — **Sep′tu-ag′e-na-ry** (-ăj′ē-nā-rў), *a.* Consisting of seventy; seventy years old.

‖**Sep′tu-a-ges′i-ma** (sĕp′tū-ȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* Third Sunday before Lent. — **Sep′tu-a-ges′i-mal**, *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Sep′tu-a-gint (sĕp′tū-ȧ-jĭnt), *n.* Greek version of the Old Testament.

‖**Sep'tum** (sĕp'tŭm), *n.* Wall separating two cavities; partition between the nostrils, or cells in fruit.

s s s s Septa.

Sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tū-p'l), *a.* Seven times as much; sevenfold. — *v. t.* To multiply by seven.

Sep'ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kĕr), *n.* Grave; tomb. — *v. t.* To bury. — **Se-pul'chral** (sē-pŭl'kral), *a.* Pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments to the dead. — **Sep'ul-ture,** *n.* Interment.

Se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* Continuation; consequence; event.

Se'quence (sē'kwens), *n.* Succession; series. — **Se'quent,** *a.* Following; succeeding.

Se-ques'ter (sē-kwĕs'tĕr), **Se-ques'trate,** *v. t.* To seize and hold for a time; set apart. — **Se-ques'tra-ble** (-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sequestered. — **Seq'ues-tra'tion** (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.*

Ser'aph (sĕr'*a*f), *n.*; *pl.* E. Seraphs (-*a*fs); Heb. Seraphim (-ȧ-fĭm). Angel of the highest order. — **Se-raph'ic** (sē-răf'ĭk), **Se-raph'ic-al,** *a.*

Ser'a-phine (sĕr'ȧ-fēn), *n.* Reed instrument of the organ kind.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered.

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* Music performed in the open air at night. — *v. t. & i.* To give a nocturnal concert.

Se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* Clear and calm; undisturbed. — **Se-rene'ness, Se-ren'i-ty** (-rĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Serf (sĕrf), *n.* Slave employed in husbandry. — **Serf'age, Serf'dom,** *n.*

Serge (sĕrj), *n.* Woolen twilled stuff.

Ser'geant (sär'jent), *n.* Noncommissioned military officer, next in rank above the corporal; in England, a lawyer of the highest rank. — **Ser'geant-at-arms'.** Legislative officer who preserves order. — **Ser'gean-cy, Ser'geant-cy, Ser'geant-ship,** *n.* Office of a sergeant.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a series; appearing in successive parts. — *n.* Work published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'ries (sē'rēz), *n.* A number of things in order, and connected; sequence.

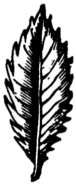
Se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Grave; important; attended with danger; weighty.

Ser'mon (sĕr'mŭn), *n.* Discourse, for instruction, grounded on Scripture; serious address.

Se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* Pertaining to serum.

Ser'pent (sĕr'pent), *n.* Snake; wily person; species of firework. — **Ser'pen-tine,** *a.* Like a serpent; crooked; spiral. — *n.* Rock usually of obscure green color, and spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), **Ser'ra-ted,** *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.



Serrate Leaf.

Ser'ried (sĕr'rĭd), *a.* Crowded; dense.

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* Watery part of animal fluids, blood, milk, etc.

Serv'ant (sĕrv'*a*nt), *n.* One who serves another; one of base spirit.

Serve (sĕrv), *v. t.* To work for; act as servant to; render obedience and worship to; minister to; distribute (food, etc.) satisfy. — *v. i.* To be a servant; wait; act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; suffice.

Serv'ice (sĕrv'ĭs), *n.* Performance of labor for another; assistance rendered; duty performed; set of vessels used at table. — **Serv'ice-a-ble,** *a.* Doing service; durable.

Serv'ile (sĕrv'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a servant; slavish; held in subjection; fawning. — **Ser-vil'i-ty,** *n.*

Serv'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* Service; bondage.

Ses'sile (sĕs'sĭl), *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support.

Sessile Leaves.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A sitting; meeting of a court, council, legislature, etc.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* To cause to sit; put; fix; make fast; apply (one's self); adapt (words) to notes. — *v. i.* To pass below the horizon; go down; tend; become fixed; apply one's self. — *a.* Fixed; firm; uniform; prescribed. — *n.* A setting; descent below the horizon; number of things of the same kind; suit; clique.

Se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* Set with bristles; consisting of bristles; slender.

Set'-off' (sĕt'ŏf'), *n.* Offset; ornament.

Se-tose' (sē-tōs'), **Se'tous** (sē'tŭs), *a.* Bristly.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* Long seat with a back.

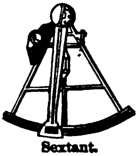
Set'ter (sĕt'tĕr), *n.* One that sets; hunting dog, akin to spaniel and pointer.

Set'ting (sĕt'tĭng), *n.* A putting or inserting; that in which a gem, etc., is secured.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *n.* Bench with a high back.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To fix or make firm; render quiet, clear, etc.; still; adjust (something in discussion or accounts); liquidate; colonize. — *v. i.* To become fixed or permanent; establish one's self; assume a lasting form or condition; become quiet or clear, or dry and hard; sink gradually; subside; adjust differences or accounts. — **Set'tler,** *n.* — **Set'tle-ment,** *n.* — **Set'tling,** *n.* Settlement; *pl.* lees; dregs; sediment.

Set′-to′ (sĕt′tōō′), *n.* Conflict; contest.
Sev′en (sĕv′′n), *a.* One more than six. — *n.* Number greater by one than six; symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.
Sev′en-fold′ (sĕv′′n-fōld′), *a.* Repeated seven times.
Sev′en-teen′ (sĕv′′n-tēn′), *a.* One more than sixteen. — *n.* Sum of ten and seven; symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii. — **Sev′en-teenth′**, *a.* One next after the sixteenth; being one of seventeen equal parts. — *n.* One of seventeen parts; the next after the sixteenth.
Sev′enth (sĕv′′nth), *a.* One next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts. — *n.* One of seven equal parts; one next after the sixth.
Sev′en-ti-eth (sĕv′′n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the sixty-ninth; being one of seventy equal parts. — *n.* One of seventy equal parts; one next after the sixty-ninth.
Sev′en-ty (sĕv′′n-tȳ), *a.* Seven times ten. — *n.* Sum of seven times ten; symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.
Sev′er (sĕv′ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To separate; cut or break open or apart; disconnect. — **Sev′er-al**, *a.* Separate; various; more than two, but not many; sundry. — **Sev′er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sev′er-ance**, *n.*
Se-vere′ (sē-vēr′), *a.* Very strict; stern; hard; harsh; sarcastic; keen. — **Se-vere′ness, Se-ver′i-ty** (-vĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Sew (sō), *v. t.* To fasten together with needle and thread. — **Sew′er** (sō′ẽr), *n.*
Sew′age (sū′āj), *n.* Contents of a sewer; sewerage. — **Sew′er** (sū′ẽr), *n.* Passage to convey off water and filth underground. — **Sew′er-age**, *n.* System of sewers in a city; drainage by sewers.
Sex (sĕks), *n.* Distinction of male and female; one of the two groups formed on this distinction; esp., womankind.
Sex′a-ge-na′ri-an (sĕks′ȧ-jē-nā′rĭ-*a*n), *n.* One sixty years old. — *a.* Sixty years old. — **Sex-ag′e-na-ry** (sĕks-ăj′ē-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to sixty; proceeding by sixties. — *n.* Sexagenarian. [Sunday before Lent.
‖**Sex′a-ges′i-ma** (sĕks′ȧ-jĕs′ĭ-mȧ), *n.* Second
Sex′fid (sĕks′fĭd), **Sex′i-fid**, *a.* Six-cleft; divided into six parts.
Sex′tant (sĕks′t*a*nt), *n.* Sixth part of a circle; instrument for measuring angular distances.

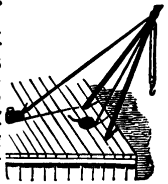

Sextant.

Sex-til′lion (sĕks-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* By French and American numeration, the seventh power of a thousand, or a unit followed by 21 ciphers; by English notation, the sixth power of a million, or a unit followed by 36 ciphers.
Sex′to-dec′i-mo (sĕks′tō-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *a.* Having 16 leaves to a sheet, or of the size of sheets so folded. — *n.* Book composed of sheets folded into 16 leaves, or 32 pages; size of such a book; — usually written 16mo, 16°.
Sex′ton (sĕks′tŭn), *n.* Under officer who takes care of the church, attends on the clergyman, digs graves, etc. [much
Sex′tu-ple (sĕks′tū-p′l), *a.* Six times as
Sex′u-al (sĕks′ū-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex. — **Sex′u-al′i-ty**, *n.*
Shab′by (shăb′bȳ), *a.* Worn to rags; mean.
Shac′kle (shăk′k′l), *n.* Fetter or chain; — generally in *pl.* — *v. t.* To confine; impede; join (railroad cars) by a link or chain.
Shad (shăd), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Food fish of the Herring family. [its orangelike fruit.
Shad′dock (shăd′dŭk), *n.* Tropical tree and
Shade (shād), *n.* Obscurity from interception of light; retreat; shelter; spirit or ghost; minute difference; degree; *pl.* place of the dead. — *v. t.* To obscure. — **Shad′y**, *a.*
Shad′ow (shăd′ō), *n.* Shade caused by a body which intercepts light; obscurity; faint representation; type; phantom. — *v. t.* To shade; represent typically; attend as closely as a shadow. — **Shad′ow-y**, *a.* Full of shade; faint; unreal.
Shaft (shȧft), *n.* Slender stem of an arrow; missile; body of a column; spire of a steeple; thill of a carriage; in machinery, a bar revolving on journals; excavation through which a mine is reached and ore brought to the surface.
Shag (shăg), *n.* Coarse or woolly hair; cloth having long, coarse nap. — *v. t.* To make rough or shaggy. — **Shag′gy**, *a.* Rough with long hair or wool; rugged. — **Shag′-bark′**, *n.* A species of hickory, and its nut.
Sha-green′ (shȧ-grēn′), *n.* Untanned leather, covered with small granulations, prepared from skins of horses, asses, and camels.
Shah (shä), **Schah**, *n.* Monarch of Persia.
Shake (shāk), *v. t.* & *i.* To vibrate quickly; tremble; endanger; waver; trill; rid one's self of. — *n.* Vibratory motion; trill. — **Shak′er**, *n.* One that shakes; one of a peculiar religious sect. — **Shak′y**, *a.*
Shale (shāl), *n.* Shell or husk; slaty rock.
Shall (shăl), *v. i.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shŏŏd).] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go. After a conditional conjunction (as *if*, *whether*) *shall* expresses futurity simply. Should is used in the same senses as shall, as its imperfect.

Shal'lop (shăl'lŭp), *n.* A boat, large or small.
Shal-lot' (shă-lŏt'), *n.* Kind of small onion.
Shal'low (shăl'lō), *a.* Having little depth; shoal; empty; silly. — *n.* Place where the water is of little depth; flat; shelf. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become shallow.
Shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing.* of Shall.
Sham (shăm), *n.* Trick or device that deludes; imposture; humbug. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* & *i.* To trick; cheat; imitate; ape.
Sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *v. i.* To shuffle along.
Sham'bles (shăm'b'lz), *n. pl.* Place where meat is sold, or animals slaughtered; abattoir.
Shame (shām), *n.* Painful consciousness of guilt or of exposure; disgrace; reproach. — *v. t.* To dishonor; disgrace. — **Shame'-faced'**, *a.* Diffident; bashful. — **Shame'-ful**, *a.* Indecent; unbecoming; infamous. — **Shame'less**, *a.* Impudent; indecent.
Sham'my (shăm'mȳ), *n.* The chamois; leather prepared originally from its skin, and very soft and pliant.
Sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* To rub the surface of the body, after a bath; wash the head of, with a soapy preparation.
Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* Plant used as the Irish national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

Shang'hai' (shăng'hī'), *n.* Large breed of domestic fowl.
Shank (shănk), *n.* Leg from knee to foot; shin; part of a tool serving as a handle.
Shan't (shȧnt). Contr. of *shall not.*
Shan'ty (shăn'tȳ), *n.* Mean dwelling; hut.
Shape (shāp), *v. t.* To form or create; make into a particular form; adjust; direct. — *n.* Make; figure; form. — **Shape'less**, *a.* Destitute of regular form. — **Shape'ly**, *a.* Well-formed.
Shard (shärd), *n.* Piece of an earthen vessel or like brittle substance; hard wingcase of a beetle or shell of a snail.
Share (shâr), *n.* Blade of a plow which cuts the ground.
Share (shâr), *n.* A certain portion; part; division. — *v. t.* To part among two or more; divide; partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part; receive a portion. — **Share'-hold'er**, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.
Shark (shärk), *n.* Voracious sea fish; rapacious person.
Sharp (shärp), *a.* Having a thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; quick; shrewd; sour; acid; pungent; severe; painful; fierce. — *n.* An acute sound; character in music [♯] which directs that a note be raised a half step in pitch; needle with very fine point. — *v. t.* To make keen, acid, acute, etc.; raise (a musical tone) above the natural pitch. — **Sharp'en**, *v. t.* To render quick or acute. — **Sharp'er**, *n.* Swindler. — **Sharp'-set'**, *a.* Eager in appetite; ravenous. — **Sharp'shoot'er**, *n.* Good marksman.
Sharp'ie (shärp'ĭ), *n.* Sharp, flat-bottomed boat, having leg-of-mutton sails.
Shat'ter (shăt'tẽr), *v. t.* To break in many pieces; disorder.
Shave (shāv), *v. t.* To cut or pare off; skim along the surface of; strip. — *v. i.* To remove the beard with a razor; cut closely; cheat. — *n.* Thin slice or shaving; a cutting the beard; exorbitant discount for cashing a note; drawing knife; a passing so near as almost to graze. — **Shav'er**, *n.* One who shaves; sharp dealer; cheat; little fellow; lad. — **Shav'ing**, *n.* A paring the surface; thin slice.
Shawl (shal), *n.* Cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.
Shawm (sham), *n.* Ancient musical wind instrument.
She (shē), *pron.* This or that female; the woman referred to.
Sheaf (shēf), *n.* Bundle of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, etc.
Shear (shēr), *v. t.* To cut with shears, scissors, etc.; clip. — *n. pl.* Cutting instrument of two pivoted blades; frame of poles with tackle for raising weights.


Shears.

Sheath (shēth), *n.* Case for a sword or other instrument; covering for defense. — **Sheathe** (shēth), *v. t.* To put into a sheath or case; cover with boards, sheets of metal, etc. — **Sheath'-ing**, *n.* A casing; material for covering, encasing, or ceiling.
Sheave (shēv), *n.* Wheel in a pulley.
Shed (shĕd), *v. t.* To throw off or give forth. — **Shed'der**, *n.* One that sheds; crab casting its shell.
Shed (shĕd), *n.* Slight shelter; hut.
Sheen (shēn), *n.* Brightness; splendor.
Sheep (shēp), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. —

Sheep′cot′, Sheep′cote′, Sheep′fold′, *n.* Inclosure for sheep; pen. — **Sheep′ish**, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful. — **Sheep′s′-eye′**, *n.* Diffident, loving, or desiring look. — **Sheeps′head′**, *n.* Large food fish of the Atlantic coast. — **Sheep′skin′**, *n.* Skin or leather of a sheep; a graduate's diploma.

Sheer (shēr), *a.* Bright; clear; simple; mere; downright; perpendicular.

Sheer (shēr), *v. i.* To turn aside. — *n.* Change in a course; longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides; *pl.* shears, a hoisting apparatus.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* Broad expanse; broad piece of paper, cloth, metal, or other thin substance; expanse of water; line for adjusting a sail, yard, etc., of a vessel; *pl.* space in a boat, where there are no rowers. — *v. t.* To fold in a sheet; expand; cover. — **Sheet′ing**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Sheik (shēk), *n.* Head of an Arab tribe. [Written also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheikh*.]

Shek′el (shĕk″l), *n.* Jewish weight and coin.

Shel′drake′ (shĕl′drāk′), *n.* Large species of duck.

Sheldrake.

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.* Raised horizontal board or platform, to hold vessels, books, etc.; sand bank in the sea, or a ledge rendering the water shallow. — **Shelf′y**, *a.*

Shell (shĕl), *n.* Hard outside covering; natural protection of certain fruits and animals and of eggs; bomb. — *v. t.* To take out of the shell; separate (corn, etc.) from the ear; throw bomb shells into. — *v. i.* To fall off; cast the exterior covering. — **Shell′y**, *a.* — **Shell′bark′**, *n.* Kind of hickory having loose bark. — **Shell′-fish′**, *n.* Aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Section of Percussion Shell for Rifled Cannon.

Shell′-lac′ (shĕl′lăk′), **Shel′lac′**, *n.* Resin lac, melted and strained, and spread into plates.

Shel′ter (shĕl′tẽr), *n.* That which covers or defends; asylum; refuge; security. — *v. t.* To shield; protect.

Shel′tie (shĕl′tȳ), *n.* Shetland pony.

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* To furnish with, or put on, a shelf; put out of sight. — *v. i.* To incline; slope. — **Shelv′y**, *a.* Full of rocks or sand banks; shallow.

She′ol (shē′ōl), *n.* Place of departed spirits; Hades; the grave.

Shep′herd (shĕp′ẽrd), *n.* One who tends sheep; pastor of a congregation. — **Shep′herd-ess**, *n.* Woman tending sheep; rustic lass.

Sher′bet (shẽr′bĕt), *n.* Oriental drink flavored with fruits; flavored water ice.

Sherd (shẽrd), *n.* A fragment.

Sher′iff (shĕr′ĭf), *n.* Chief officer of a county. — **Sher′iff-al-ty, Sher′iff-ship**, *n.*

Sher′ry (shĕr′rȳ), *n.* Strong wine of amber color.

Shet′land po′ny (shĕt′land pō′nȳ). Small, hardy horse, with long mane and tail, originally from the Shetland Islands; sheltie.

Shew (shō), old form of Show.

Shield (shēld), *n.* Piece of defensive armor; protection. — *v. t.* To protect.

Shift (shĭft), *v. t.* & *i.* To change; transfer from one place to another. — *n.* A turning from one thing to another; fraud; artifice; chemise. — **Shift′less**, *a.* Incapable; lazy. — **Shift′y**, *a.* Tricky.

Shil′ling (shĭl′lĭng), *n.* English silver coin, worth 12 pence, or about 24 cents.

Shil′ly-shal′ly (shĭl′ĭ-shăl′ĭ), *adv.* In an irresolute manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles.

Shi′ly (shī′lȳ), *adv.* Shyly.

Shim′mer (shĭm′mẽr), *v. i.* To shine faintly; glisten. — *n.* A gleaming; glimmering.

Shin (shĭn), *n.* Fore part of the leg, between ankle and knee. — *v. i.* & *t.* To climb with the hands and legs; run about.

Shin′dy (shĭn′dȳ), *n.* Uproar; spree; row.

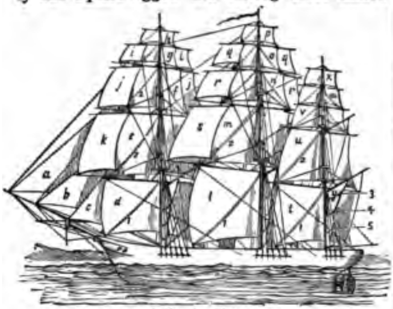
Shine (shīn), *v. i.* To emit rays of light; be lively or conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; gloss; fancy. — **Shin′er**, *n.* That which shines; small fish of the minnow kind. — **Shin′ing**, *a.* Radiant; bright; conspicuous.

Shin′gle (shĭn′g′l), *n.* Loose gravel and pebbles.

Shin′gle (shĭn′g′l), *n.* Oblong piece of wood, thinner at one end than the other, for covering roofs, etc. — **Shin′gle**, *v. t.* To cover with shingles; cut (hair) so that the ends are evenly exposed.

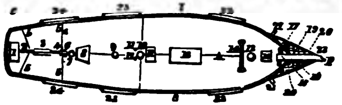
Shin′gle (shĭn′g′l), *v. t.* To squeeze or hammer (iron from the puddling furnace), in order to expel impurities.

Ship (shĭp), *n.* Large seagoing vessel, especially one square-rigged and having three masts.



Sails of a Ship.

a Flying Jib; *b* Jib; *c* Fore Topmast Staysail; *d* Fore Course, or Foresail; *e* Fore Topsail; *f* Fore Topgallant Sail; *g* Fore Royal; *h* Fore Skysail; *i i* Fore Royal Studding Sails; *j j* Fore Topgallant Studding Sails; *k* Fore Topmast Studding Sail; *l* Main Course, or Mainsail; *m* Main Topsail; *n* Main Topgallant Sail; *o* Main Royal; *p* Main Skysail; *q q* Main Royal Studding Sails; *r r* Main Topgallant Studding Sails; *s* Main Topmast Studding Sail; *t* Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; *u* Mizzen Topsail; *v* Mizzen Topgallant Sail; *w* Mizzen Royal; *x* Mizzen Skysail; *y* Spanker, partly brailed in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Trysail); 1 1 1 Clew Garnets; 2 2 2 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.



Ground Plan of a Ship.

p Prow; *l* Larboard, or Port; *s* Starboard; 1 Round-House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Boomkins; 21 Bows; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains.

— *v. t.* To put on board of a vessel; engage for service on a ship; fix anything in its place; send (freight) by any conveyance. — **Ship′per**, *n.* One who forwards goods. — **Ship′mate′**, *n.* Fellow sailor. — **Ship′ment**, *n.* A putting anything on board of a ship or other public conveyance; embarkation; thing shipped. — **Ship′ping**, *a.* Relating to ships. — *n.* The sending goods; ships collectively; tonnage. — **Ship′shape′** *a.* & *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; trim; orderly. — **Ship′wreck′**, *n.* Destruction of a vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, etc.; ruin. — *v. t.* To destroy (a ship at sea); expose (sailors) to destruction by the loss of a ship. — **Ship′wright′**, *n.* Builder of vessels. — **Ship′yard′**, *n.* Yard where ships are built, repaired, etc.

Shire (shīr, shẽr, shĭr, shẽr), *n.* A county.

Shirk (shẽrk), *v. t.* To avoid; slink away. — *n.* One who avoids duty or lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirr (shẽr), *n.* A sewing (cloth) in parallel rows of gathers. — **Shirred** (shẽrd), *a.* Gathered into a shirr; broken into an earthen dish and baked over the fire; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shẽrt), *n.* Undergarment for the upper part of the body.

Shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *n.* Small fragment. — *v. t.* & *i.* To break into many pieces; shatter.

Shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *v. i.* To tremble; quiver from cold or fear. — *n.* Tremor.

Shoal (shōl), *n.* Crowd; throng; — said esp. of fish. — *v. i.* To assemble in a multitude.

Shoal (shōl), *a.* Of little depth; shallow. — *n.* Place where the water of a sea, river, pond, etc., is shallow; bar; sand bank. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become shallow.

Shoat (shōt), *n.* Young hog; shote.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* Pile of sheaves (of wheat, rye, etc.) — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect in shocks.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* Collision; concussion; surprise; violent agitation. — *v. t.* To strike against suddenly; disgust; offend. — **Shock′ing**, *a.* Striking, as with horror or disgust; offensive.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* Dog with long hair or shag; thick mass of short hair. — *a.* Bushy.

Shod (shŏd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Shoe.

Shod′dy (shŏd′dȳ), *n.* Fibrous material from refuse woolen goods, rags, druggets, etc.; poor cloth. — *a.* Made of shoddy; sham; pretentious.

Shoe (shōō), *n.* Covering for the foot; plate of iron on the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, on a brake, etc.; socket. — *v. t.* To furnish with shoes; cover at the bottom. — **Shoe′mak′er**, *n.* Maker of shoes; kind of fish.

Shone (shōn *or* shŏn), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Shine.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone; away; — used in scaring away fowls, etc.

Shook (shŏŏk), *imp.* of Shake.

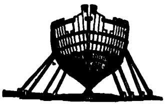
Shook (shŏŏk), *n.* Set of staves for one hogshead, barrel, etc.; parts of a piece of furniture packed together.

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* Chute; inclined plane.

Shoot (shōōt), *v. t.* & *i.* To dart; jut; let fly; sprout. — *n.* A propelling or driving; young branch.

Shop (shŏp), *n.* Place where goods are sold by retail or in which mechanics work; store; warehouse. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods. — **Shop'keep'er,** *n.* Trader who sells by retail.

Shore (shōr), *n.* Coast or land adjacent to a sea, lake, etc. — **Shore'less,** *a.*


Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore (shōr), *n.* Prop; brace; support. — *v. t.* To support by a post or buttress; prop. [Shear.

Shorn (shōrn), *p. p.* of

Short (shôrt), *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; abrupt; crisp; brittle; not prolonged in utterance. — *n.* Summary account; *pl.* part of ground grain next finer than bran. — *adv.* Briefly; abruptly; suddenly. — **Short'age,** *n.* Deficiency; deficit. — **Short'com'ing,** *n.* A failing or coming short; neglect; fault. — **Short'en,** *v. t.* To diminish; lessen; abridge; deprive. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter; contract. — **Short'hand',** *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography. — **Short'sight'ed,** *a.* Not able to see far; nearsighted; disregarding the future; heedless. — **Short'stop',** *n.* In baseball, the player stationed between the second and third bases.

Shot (shŏt), *n.* Share or proportion; scot.

Shot (shŏt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Shoot. — *n.* A shooting; missile weapon; ball or bullet; flight of a missile, or distance traversed by it; marksman. — *v. t.* To load (a gun) with shot over a cartridge.

Shote (shōt), *n.* Young hog; shoat.

Should (shŏŏd), *imp.* of Shall.

Shoul'der (shōl'dẽr), *n.* Joint connecting arm and body; upper part of the back; fore leg of an animal dressed for market; projection in machinery, etc. — *v. t.* To push with, or take upon, the shoulder; assume the responsibility of. — **Shoulder blade.** Flat bone of the shoulder; scapula. — **Shoulder strap.** Strap on an officer's shoulder, indicating what rank he holds.

Shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry. — *v. t.* To clamor. — *n.* Outcry.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t.* & *i.* To drive; push; jostle. — *n.* A pushing or pressing.

Shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* Scooplike instrument for throwing earth, etc. — *v. t.* To throw with a shovel; gather in great quantities. — **Shov'el-er, Shov'el-ler,** *n.*

Show (shō), *v. t.* & *i.* To exhibit; prove; appear; direct. — *n.* A showing; appearance; exhibition; spectacle; parade; appearance; plausibility. [hibits.

Show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* One who shows or ex-

Show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* Brief fall of rain or hail. — *v. t.* & *i.* To rain in showers; wet; bestow liberally. — **Show'er-y,** *a.*

Show'y (shō'y̆), *a.* Making a show; gaudy.

Shrank, *imp.* of Shrink.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* Strip; fragment. — *v. t.* To cut or tear into small pieces. [mouse.

Shrew (shru̦), *n.* Brawling woman; shrew-

Shrewd (shru̦d), *a.* Critical; sagacious; acute. [orous.

Shrew'ish (shru̦'ĭsh), *a.* Petulantly clam-

Shrew'mouse' (shru̦'mous'), *n.* Small, insect-eating, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* To utter a sharp cry. — *n.* A scream. [sheriff.

Shriev'al-ty (shrēv'al-ty̆), *n.* Office of a

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* Confession to a priest.

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* Rapacious bird, feeding on insects, mice, etc.

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* Acute in sound; piercing.

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* Small crustacean, resembling the lobster; a dwarf. [ics.

Shrine (shrīn), *n.* Receptacle for sacred rel-

Shrink (shrĭnk), *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make less; shrivel; dry up. — *n.* A shrinking; recoil. — **Shrink'age,** *n.* Contraction.

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* To receive the confession of, — said of a priest; confess (one's self). [contract.

Shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. i.* & *t.* To shrink or

Shroud (shroud), *n.* Cover or garment; winding sheet; *pl.* set of ropes secured to the sides of a vessel and supporting the masts. — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; hide; veil.

Shrouds.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.*, **Shrove Tuesday** (tūz'dā). The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* Liquor composed of fruit acid and sugar, with spirits or vinegar.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* Dwarf tree. — **Shrub'ber-y,** *n.* Collection of shrubs. — **Shrub'by,** *a.*

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.* To draw up; contract.

esp. to express dislike, doubt, etc. — *v. t.* To raise the shoulders, in aversion, dread, etc. — *n.* Drawing up of the shoulders.

Shrunk'en (shrŭnk''n), *p. p.* & *a.* from Shrink.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* Shell or covering; husk or pod of a nut. — *v. t.* To deprive (oysters, nuts, corn, etc.) of shucks.

Shud'der (shŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* To tremble with fear, horror, or cold; quake. — *n.* Tremor.

Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* To shove one way and the other; disorder; change the positions of (cards in the pack). — *v. i.* To change position of cards; practice shifts; move clumsily; equivocate; cavil. — *n.* Evasion; artifice.

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* To avoid; neglect.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* To turn off to one side; turn off (a railroad car upon a side track, or an electric current to another circuit). — *v. i.* To turn off. — *n.* A turn off to a side track.

Shut (shŭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To close; contract; prohibit. — **Shut'ter**, *n.*

Shut'tle (shŭt't'l), *n.* Weaver's instrument for passing thread of cloth to and fro. — **Shut'tle-cock'**, *n.* Cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledoor; game thus played.

Shuttlecock.

Shy (shī), *a.* Sensitively timid; coy; wary. — *v. i.* To start aside, as if frightened. — *n.* Sudden start aside, as by a frightened horse; fling. — **Shy'ly, Shi'ly**, *adv.*

Si (sē). Syllable applied to the seventh tone of the gamut.

Sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lant), *a.* Hissing. — *n.* Letter of a hissing sound, as *s* and *z*. — **Sib'i-la'tion**, *n.*

Sick (sĭk), *a.* Affected with nausea or disease of any kind; ill; ailing. — **Sick'en**, *v. t.* To disgust; make sick. — *v. i.* To become sick.

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* Reaping hook.

Sick'ly (sĭk'lȳ), *a.* Somewhat sick; ailing; feeble; faint.

Side (sīd), *n.* Broad part of a thing; one of the surfaces limiting a solid; part of the body about the ribs; party; favor. — *a.* Being on or toward the side; lateral; indirect. — *v. i* To embrace the opinions of one party, when opposed to another. — **Side'board'**, *n.* Piece of dining-room furniture, to hold dishes, etc. — **Sid'ing**, *n.* A taking sides with a party; side track of a railroad; covering of a frame house. — **Side'ling**, *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping. — **Side'long**, *a.* Lateral; oblique. — *adv.* Obliquely; in the direction of the side. — **Side'wise', Side'ways'**, *adv.* Toward or on one side.

Sid'er-al (sĭd'ẽr-al), **Si-de're-al** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry.

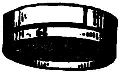
Si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* To move side foremost.

Siege (sēj), *n.* The besetting a fortified place to compel the garrison to surrender.

Si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'nȧ), *n.* Clay of a brownish yellow color, used as a pigment.

‖**Si-er'ra** (sē-ĕr'rȧ), *n.* Ridge of mountains.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* Utensil for separating the fine part of a pulverized substance from the coarse.



Sieve.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* To separate (the fine part of a substance from the coarse) by a sieve; analyze; scrutinize.

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* To make a deep respiration; lament. — *n.* Deep respiration; manifestation of grief.

Sight (sīt), *n.* A seeing; perception of objects by the eye; vision; view; spectacle; aperture through which objects may be seen, and their direction ascertained. — *v. t.* To get sight of; look at through a sight; direct (a gun) by means of a sight. — **Sight'less**, *a.* Blind; unsightly. — **Sight'ly**, *a.* Pleasing to the sight. — **Sight'-see'ing**, *a.* Given to seeing sights. — *n.* A seeing sights; eagerness for curiosities.

Sign (sīn), *n.* Token; mark; symbol; omen. — *v. t.* To signify; affix a signature to. — *v. i.* To signal; communicate signs.

Sig'nal (sĭg'nal), *n.* Sign giving notice of some occurrence, command, or danger; indication. — *a.* Eminent; notable; conspicuous. — *v. t.* To communicate by signals. **Sig'nal-ize**, *v. t.* To make eminent; communicate by a signal.

Sig'na-ture (sĭg'nȧ-tūr), *n.* Sign or mark impressed; name written with one's hand.

Sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* Seal; sovereign's seal for private letters, etc.

Sig-nif'i-cant (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* Designed to signify something; important. — *n.* A sign; symbol. — **Sig-nif'i-cance, Sig-nif'i-can-cy**, *n.* — **Sig-nif'i-ca-tive**, *a.* Having meaning. — **Sig'ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **Sig'ni-fy**, *v. t.* To make known by a sign; declare; intimate; mean. — *v. i.* To express meaning; matter.

Sign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Señor; signor.

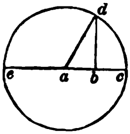
‖**Si-gnor'** (sē-nyōr'), *n.* Sir; Mr. — ‖**Si-gno'ra** (-nyō'rȧ), *n.* Madam; Mrs. — ‖**Si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nȧ), *n.* Miss. (All Italian titles of address.)

Sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* Post supporting a sign, or on which to display posters.

Si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* State of being silent; quiet. — *interj.* Be silent. — *v. t.* To still; hush. — **Si'lent,** *a.* Free from sound or noise; taciturn; dumb; quiet; dormant.
Si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* Silica.
Sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* Material constituting quartz and sand. — **Si-li'ceous** (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), **Si-li'cious,** *a.* Pertaining to silica. — **Si-lic'ic** (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to silica or silicon. — **Sil'i-con,** *n.* Nonmetallic chemical element, a nonconductor of electricity, and the base of silica.
Sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwȧ), **Sil'ique** (sĭl'ĭk), *n.* Seed vessel, of two valves, with seeds attached to both sutures. — **Sil'i-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.*

Silique.

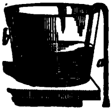
Silk (sĭlk), *n.* Fine, soft thread produced by various caterpillars, in the form of a cocoon; thread spun, or cloth woven, from this material. — **Silk'y, Silk'en,** *a.* — **Silk'worm',** *n.* Caterpillar which produces silk; larva of a moth which spins silk for cocoons.
Sill (sĭl), *n.* Foundation of a house, bridge, loom, etc.; threshold.
Sil'la-bub (sĭl'lȧ-bŭb), *n.* Curdy mixture of wine or cider with milk.
Sil'ly (sĭl'lȳ), *a.* Witless; foolish; imprudent.
Si'lo (sī'lō), *n.* Air-tight pit for packing away green fodder for winter use.
Silt (sĭlt), *n.* Mud deposited from water. — *v. t. & i.* To fill with mud; ooze
Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.* Forest trees of a country, or study of them; sylva. — **Sil'van,** *a.* Pertaining to woods or groves; woody; sylvan.
Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* Precious metal of white color; coin made of silver; color of silver. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver; make smooth and bright, or white and shining. — **Sil'ver-ing,** *n.* A coating with silver. — **Sil'ver-smith',** *n.* Worker in silver. — **Sil'ver-y,** *a.*
Sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Exactly corresponding; alike. — **Sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), **Si-mil'i-tude** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Resemblance; comparison.
Sim'i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* Scimiter.
Sim'mer (sĭm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently.
Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), **Si-moon',** *n.* Hot, dry wind, that blows in Arabia and Syria.
Sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly or conceited manner. — *n.* Silly smile.
Sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *a.* Single; not complex; plain, clear; straightforward; open; credulous: silly; unwise. — *n.* Something not mixed; medicinal plant. — **Sim'ple-ness, Sim-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Sim'ple-ton,** *n.* Fool. — **Sim'pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* A simplifying. — **Sim'pli-fy,** *v. t.* To make simple; show an easier process for doing.
Sim'u-late (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To counterfeit; feign. — *a.* Pretended. — **Sim'u-la'tion,** *n.*
Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Existing or happening at the same time.
Sin (sĭn), *n.* Violation of divine law or of duty; crime; wickedness. — *v. i.* To violate duty, law, or propriety.
Since (sĭns), *adv.* In time past; before this or now; ago. — *prep.* Subsequently to; after. — *conj.* Since the time when; from; because; considering.
Sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* Pure; honest; frank. — **Sin-cere'ness, Sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Sine (sīn), *n.* Perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity.



Sine.
db Sine; *dc* Arc; *cae* Diameter.

Si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* Office yielding pay, but requiring no work.
Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* A tendon; strength. — **Sin'ew-y,** *a.* Pertaining to sinews; strong; firm.
Sin'ful (sĭn'ful), *a.* Full of sin; wicked. — **Sin'less,** *a.*
Sing (sĭng), *v. i. & t.* To utter musical sounds; celebrate in song.
Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* To burn slightly; scorch. — *n.* Slight burn.
Sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* One only; individual; separate; unmarried; unmixed; sincere. — *v. t.* To select; separate. — *n.* A unit.
Sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'), *n.* A drawling tone; bad singing. — *a.* Monotonous.
Sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Single; individual; extraordinary; rare; peculiar; odd. — *n.* The singular number, in grammar. — **Sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* On the left hand; left; unlucky; dishonest. — **Sin'is-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong.
Sink (sĭnk), *v. i.* To fall; subside; enter deeply; be depressed: decrease. — *v. t.* To cause to sink; immerse; depress; degrade; suppress; diminish. — *n.* Drain to carry off filth; box, connected with a drain, for receiving filthy water, etc.
Sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To wind; turn. — **Sin'u-a'tion,** *n.* A winding. — **Sin'u-os'i-ty,** *n.* — **Sin'u-ous,** *a.* Bending in and out.
Sip (sĭp), *v. t. & i.* To drink sparingly; taste. — *n.* Small draught; slight taste.

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* Bent tube for transferring liquid from one vessel to another.



a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b*.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* Title of deference used in address, or prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet.

Sire (sīr), *n.* Father; progenitor; title of address to a king or an emperor; male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* To beget; procreate.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* Fabled sea nymph whose singing led sailors to destruction; alluring woman; fog horn. — *a.* Alluring.

Sir'loin (sẽr'loin), *n.* Loin of beef.

Sir'name (sẽr'nām), *n.* Surname.

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.* A noxious wind from the Libyan deserts.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rȧ), *n.* Sir; — word of contempt.

Sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), **Syr'up**, *n.* Sweet juice of vegetables, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* Bird of the finch kind.

Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* Woman born of the same parents as another person, or associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, etc. — **Sis'ter-hood**, *n.* Society of women united in one faith or order; relationship or duty of a sister. — **Sis'ter-in-law'**, *n.* Husband's or wife's sister; brother's wife. — **Sis'ter-ly**, *a.*

Sit (sĭt), *v. i.* To rest upon the haunches; perch; brood; rest. — *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. — **Sit'ting**, *n.* A placing one's self on a seat; seat in a church; meeting to transact business; session.

Site (sīt), *n.* Place; situation.

Sithe (sīth), *n.* Scythe.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), **Sit'u-a'ted**, *a.* Having a situation; permanently fixed. — **Sit'u-a'tion**, *n.* Location; station; place; office; plight.

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bȧth'). A tub for bathing in a sitting posture; a bath so taken.

Six (sĭks), *a.* Twice three; one more than five. — *n.* Sum of three and three; symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi.

Six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or many. [worth six pennies.

Six'pence (sĭks'pens), *n.* English silver coin

Six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'), *a.* Six and ten. — *n.* Sum of ten and six; symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi. — **Six'teenth'**, *a.* Next after the fifteenth; being one of sixteen equal parts. — *n.* One of sixteen equal parts; next after the fifteenth; musical interval of two octaves and a second.

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six parts. — *n.* One of six equal parts; next after the fifth; musical interval of four tones and a semitone. — **Sixth'ly**, *adv.*

Six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty parts. — *n.* One of sixty equal parts; next after the fifty-ninth.

Six'ty (sĭks'tў), *a.* Six times ten; threescore. — *n.* Sum of six times ten; symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

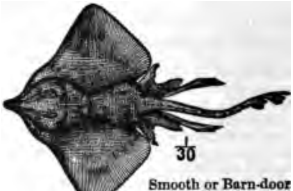
Siz'a-ble (sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of considerable size.

Size (sīz), *n.* Thin glue, used in bookbinding, paperhanging, etc.; glutinous or viscid substance. — *v. t.* To cover or treat with size. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* Size, or the use of it.

Size (sīz), *n.* Extent of superficies or volume; dimension; magnitude. — *v. t.* To arrange, according to size or bulk; fit; adjust. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* A sorting by size; the bringing anything to a certain size.

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To hiss, like hot metal dipped into water. — *n.* Hissing sound.

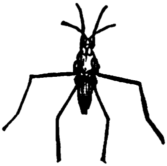
Skate (skāt), *n.* Flat-bodied fish of the ray kind.



Smooth or Barn-door Skate.

Skate (skāt), *n.* Frame for the foot, with a runner (or wheels), for moving rapidly on ice, etc. — *v. i.* To move on skates. — **Skat'er**, *n.* One who skates; a long-legged insect which runs rapidly over the surface of the water, as if skating.

One form of Skate.



Skater.

Skean (skēn), *n.* Knife or short dagger, esp. that in use among the Highlanders of Scotland.

Skein (skān), *n.* Knot, or number of knots, of thread or yarn.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* Bony structure of an animal, without flesh, muscles, etc.; general structure or frame of a building, treatise, etc.

Skeleton of a Man.

a Parietal Bone; *b* Frontal Bone; *c* Orbit; *d* Temporal Bone; *e* Lower Jaw; *f* Clavicle; *g* Cervical Vertebræ; *h* Shoulder Blade; *i* Humerus; *j* Lumbar Vertebræ; *kl* Ilium; *m* Ulna; *n* Radius; *o* Carpus; *p* Metacarpus; *q* Phalanges; *r* Femur; *s* Patella; *t* Tibia; *u* Fibula; *v* Tarsus; *w* Metatarsus; *x* Phalanges.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Written also *sceptic.*] One undecided as to what is true; a doubter, esp. as to the divine origin of Christianity. — **Skep'tic, Skep'tic-al,** *a.* — **Skep'ti-cism,** *n.* Doubt.

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* Outline or plan of a design; delineation. — *v. t.* To draw in outline; design; portray; paint. — **Sketch'y,** *a.* Containing only a rough form; hasty.

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* Pin to hold meat in form. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* Timber used as a fender, support, etc.; chain fastening a wagon wheel descending a hill. — *v. t.* To protect, support, move, or check with a skid.

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* Small, light boat.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* Familiar knowledge, united with dexterity in performance. — **Skilled, Skill'ful,** *a.*

Skil'let (skĭl'lĕt), *n.* Small kettle or boiler.

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* & *i.* To clear (a liquid) from scum; pass near the surface of; hasten along superficially. — **Skim'ming,** *n.* A taking off (milk, cream, etc., floating upon a liquid); *pl.* matter skimmed from the surface of a liquid.

Skin (skĭn), *n.* External covering of animal bodies; hide; pelt; exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide of; flay; peel; cover with skin. — *v. i.* To be covered with skin. — **Skin'-deep',** *a.* Superficial; slight. — **Skin'flint',** *n.* Miser. — **Skin'less,** *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin. — **Skin'ny,** *a.* Consisting of skin, or skin only; wanting flesh.

Skip (skĭp), *v. i.* To leap; bound; spring. — *v. t.* To pass over or by; omit. — *n.* Leap; omission of a part. — **Skip'per,** *n.* One that skips; jumping insect, fish, etc.

Skip'per (skĭp'pẽr), *n.* Master of a small vessel.

Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* To fight slightly. — *n.* Slight fight in war; combat between small parties.

Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* Lower and loose part of a garment; margin; petticoat. — *v. t.* To border; form or run along the edge of.

Skit'tish (skĭt'tĭsh), *a.* Easily frightened; shy.

[shirk.

Skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* To hide sneakingly;

Skull (skŭl), *n.* Bony case inclosing the brain. — **Skull'cap',** *n.* Close-fitting cap.

Skunk (skŭnk), *n.* Carnivorous American animal, allied to the weasel, and having glands from which it eject fetid liquid.

Sky (skī), *n.* Apparent vault of heaven; weather; climate. — **Sky'-blue',** *n.* Color of the sky; azure. — **Sky'-high',** *a.* & *adv.* High as the sky; very high. — **Sky'lark',**

n. European and Asiatic lark that mounts and sings as it flies. — **Sky'lark'ing**, *n.* Frolicking; carousing. — **Sky'light'**, *n.* Window in a roof or ceiling. — **Sky'rock'et**, *n.* Rocket that burns as it rises. — **Sky'-sail'**, *n.* Sail set next above the royal. — **Sky'ward**, *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* Thin piece of anything, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr), *n.*, *v. i.* & *t.* Slaver.

Slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; coal dust; culm.

Slack (slăk), *a.* Not tense or hard drawn; loose; weak; slow. — *adv.* Loosely; partially. — *n.* Part of a rope hanging loose. — **Slack, Slack'en**, *v. i.* & *t.* To relax; lessen.

Slag (slăg), *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* To quench; mix (lime, etc.) with water, producing chemical combination; slack. — *v. i.* To go out; become extinct.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* To shut violently. — *v. i.* To strike noisily. — *n.* Violent dashing; violent shutting of a door.

Slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* False report maliciously uttered. — *v. t.* To defame; calumniate; libel. — **Slan'der-ous**, *a.*

Slang (slăng), *n.* Low, vulgar language; colloquial expression. — **Slang'y**, *a.*

Slant (slȧnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn from a direct line. — *n.* Slope. — *a.* Sloping.

Slap (slăp), *n.* Blow with the open hand or with something broad. — *v. t.* To strike with something broad. — *adv.* Quickly.

Slash (slăsh), *v. t.* To cut by striking violently and at random; cut in long gashes. — *n.* Long cut; slit.

Slat (slăt), *n.* Narrow piece of board or metal.

Slate (slāt), *n.* Stone readily splitting into plates; piece of such stone prepared for roofing houses, writing upon, etc.; political program. — *v. t.* To cover with slate. — **Slat'-ing**, *n.* A covering with slates; slates collectively; material for slating. — **Slat'y**, *a.*

Slat'tern (slăt'tẽrn), *n.* Woman negligent of her dress or house. — **Slat'tern-ly**, *a.* & *adv.*

Slaugh'ter (sla̤'tẽr), *n.* A killing; carnage; butchery; havoc. — *v. t.* To slay; butcher.

Slav (slăv), *n.* One of a race of Northern Europe, including Russians, Poles, etc.

Slave (slāv), *n.* One held in bondage; drudge; dependent. — *v. i.* To drudge; toil. — **Slave'hold'er**, *n.* Owner of slaves. — **Slav'er** (slāv'ẽr), *n.* Vessel engaged in the slave trade; buyer or seller of slaves. — **Slav'er-y**, *n.* Servitude. — **Slav'ish**, *a.* Servile; laborious.

Slav'er (*slăv'ẽr*), *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

Slav'ic (*slä'vĭk*), *a.* Slavonian. — *n.* Group of languages spoken by the Slavs. — **Sla-vo'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia, or to the Slavs or their language. — *n.* A Slav. — **Sla-von'ic**, *a.* Slavonian.

Slaw (sla̤), *n.* Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

Slay (slā), *v. t.* To kill; murder.

Sleave (slēv), *n.* Silk or thread untwisted. — *v. t.* To separate (threads).

Slea'zy (slē'zȳ), *a.* Thin; flimsy.

Sled (slĕd), *n.* Vehicle on runners. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* Large hammer, for use with both hands.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* Sled; hurdle; game at cards.

Sleek (slēk), *a.* Smooth; soft; glossy.

Sleep (slēp), *v. i.* To rest, by suspending exercise of body and mind; be careless; be dead. — *n.* Slumber; repose. — **Sleep'er**, *n.* One who sleeps; timber or stone supporting a superstructure; sleeping car. — **Sleep'y**, *a.* Drowsy; sluggish. — **Sleep'-less**, *a.* Wakeful; alert.

Sleet (slēt), *n.* Rain, mingled with hail or snow.

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* Part of a garment covering the arm; tube covering a joint or connecting parts of a machine. — **Sleeve'less**, *a.*

Sleigh (slā), *n.* Vehicle on runners, used on snow or ice. — **Sleigh'ing**, *n.* State of snow or ice which admits of running sleighs; a riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* Artful trick; dexterity.

Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* Thin or narrow; weak; inadequate; meager.

Slept (slĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Sleep.

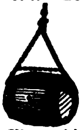
Slew (slū), *imp.* of Slay.

Slice (slīs), *n.* Thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* To cut into thin pieces; cut off a broad piece from.

Slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek; smooth. — *v. t.* To smooth. — *n.* Wide paring chisel.

Slide (slīd), *v. i.* & *t.* To move along the surface; slip. — *n.* Smooth passage; descent down a declivity; sound gliding into another sound or tone.

Slight (slīt), *a.* Unimportant; weak. — *n.* Neglect; inattention; disdain. — *v. t.* To disregard; neglect; scorn.



Sling, with suspended Barrel.

Sli'ly (slī'lȳ), *adv.* Slyly.

Slim (slĭm), *a.* Slender; slight.

Slime (slīm), *n.* Soft, moist earth. — **Slim'y** (slīm'ȳ), *a.* Like slime; abounding with slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling (slĭng), *n.* Arrangement of strings for throwing stones; stroke; bandage hanging round the neck, to support arm or hand; rope with loops, hooks, etc., for grappling

heavy objects. — *v. t.* To throw with a sling; hurl; suspend (a cask, gun, etc.).
Sling (slĭng), *n.* Drink composed of spirit and water sweetened.
Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* To creep away meanly; [sneak.
Slip (slĭp), *v. i.* & *t.* To slide involuntarily; glide; depart secretly; fall into error; be lost. — *n.* A slipping; unintentional fault; twig separated from the main stock; leash holding a dog; long, narrow piece; dock; pew. — **Slip′per**, *n.* One that slips; low shoe. — **Slip knot**. Knot slipping along the cord around which it is made.
Slip′per-y (slĭp′pẽr-y̆), *a.* Allowing anything to slip; smooth; glib; uncertain.
Slip′shod′ (slĭp′shŏd′), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless; shuffling.
Slip′slop′ (slĭp′slŏp′), *n.* Poor liquor; vapid discourse.
Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* To cut lengthwise; split. — *n.* Long cut; narrow opening.
Sliv′er (slĭv′ẽr), *v. t.* To divide into long, thin pieces; rend lengthwise. — *n.* Long strip; splinter; strand of cotton, etc., not twisted into thread.
Slob′ber (slŏb′bẽr), *n.* & *v.* Slaver.
Sloe (slō), *n.* Small wild plum, fruit of the blackthorn; the tree itself.
Slo′gan (slō′gan), *n.* War cry of a Scottish Highland clan.
Sloop (slōōp), *n.* A one-masted vessel with fore-and-aft rig. — **Sloop of war**. A vessel of war, smaller than a frigate.

Sloop.

Slop (slŏp), *n.* Water spilled or thrown about; puddle; *pl.* dirty water; mean liquor. — *v. t.* To spill; soil with spilled liquid.
Slope (slōp), *n.* Direction downward; slant. — *v. t.* & *i.* To incline; slant.
Slop′py (slŏp′py̆), *a.* Wet so as to spatter; slovenly.
Slops (slŏps), *n. pl.* A lower garment, as breeches, etc.; ready-made clothes, bedding, etc.
Slop′shop′ (slŏp′shŏp′), *n.* Shop where [ready-made clothes are sold.
Slot (slŏt), *n.* Broad, flat wooden bar; slat; aperture to receive a piece sliding into it.
Slot (slŏt), *n.* Track of a deer.
Sloth (slŏth *or* slōth), *n.* Slowness; laziness; South American tree-dwelling animal, of very slow motions. — **Sloth′ful**, *a.*
Slouch (slouch), *n.* A hanging of the head; ungainly gait; clownish fellow. — *v. i.* To have a clownish look or manner.
Slough (slou), *n.* Place of deep mud; quagmire. — **Slough′y**, *a.*
Slough (slŭf), *n.* Cast skin of a serpent; dead part that separates from a foul sore. — *v. i.* To separate, as dead matter, from living tissue. — *v. t.* To cast off; discard. — **Slough′y**, *a.*
Slov′en (slŭv′en), *n.* One careless of dress or of cleanliness. — **Slov′en-ly**, *a.* & *adv.*
Slow (slō), *a.* Not quick; late; tardy; dull. — *v. t.* To retard.
Sludge (slŭj), *n.* Mud; mire; slush.
Slue (slū), *v. t.* & *i.* To twist.
Slug (slŭg), *n.* Drone; lazy fellow; kind of snail, destructive to plants; oval missile for a gun. — *v. t.* To load (a gun) with slugs; strike heavily. — **Slug′gard**, *n.* Lazy fellow; drone. — **Slug′gish**, *a.*
Sluice (slūs), *n.* Passage for water, regulated by a valve or gate; stream flowing through a flood gate. — *v. t.* To wet copiously; overwhelm.

Sluice.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* Back street of a city, esp. one with a vicious population.
Slum′ber (slŭm′bẽr), *v. i.* To sleep; be inactive. — *n.* Repose; light sleep.
Slump (slŭmp), *v. i.* To fall or sink through or in (snow, ice, a bog, etc.); tumble.
Slung (slŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Sling. — **Slung shot**. Metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.
Slunk (slŭnk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Slink.
Slur (slûr), *v. t.* To soil; disgrace; disparage; conceal; pronounce indistinctly. — *n.* Stain; reproach; disgrace; mark in music [‿ or ⁀], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable, or in one continued breath; a tie.
Slush (slŭsh), *n.* Soft mud; wet snow; sludge; lubricating mixture of grease and fat; mixture of white lead and lime, to protect metal from oxidation. — *v. t.* To smear with slush.
Slut (slŭt), *n.* Untidy woman; female dog. — **Slut′tish**, *a.* Untidy; disorderly.
Sly (slī), *a.* Cunning; crafty; wily. — **Sly′ly**, *adv.* — **Sly′ness**, *n.*
Smack (smăk), *n.* Taste; flavor; small quantity; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise; slap. — *v. i.* To have a taste; indicate; kiss loudly; show the presence or influence.
Smack (smăk), *n.* Small coasting vessel.
Small (smal), *a.* Not large; of slight conse-

quence or little worth; slender; paltry; mean. — *n.* Small or tender part of a thing. [eruptive disease; variola.

Small'pox' (smal'pŏks'), *n.* Contagious

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* To feel a lively pain; be punished. — *n.* Sharp pain. — *a.* Pungent; quick; keen; clever.

Smash (smăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To break in pieces. — *n.* Crash; utter destruction.

Smat'ter (smăt'tẽr), *v. i.* To talk superficially or have a slight knowledge. — **Smat'ter-ing**, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* To overspread with anything adhesive; soil. — *n.* Daub; stain.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* To perceive by the nose; have an odor or scent. — *n.* Scent; perfume. — **Smell'ing**, *n.* Sense of smell.

Smelt (smĕlt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SMELL.

Smelt (smĕlt), *n.* Small silvery fish, allied to the salmon. [ing metal.

Smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.* To melt (ore) in refin-

Smerk (smẽrk), *v. t.* & *n.* Smirk. [shrub.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* Evergreen climbing

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* To express joy, kindness, sarcasm, etc., by contracting the features; favor; countenance. — *n.* A smiling; favor.

Smirch (smẽrch), *v. t.* To smear; soil.

Smirk (smẽrk), *v. i.* To look affectedly soft and kind. — *n.* Silly smile; simper.

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* To strike; afflict; affect with love, fear, etc.

Smith (smĭth), *n.* Worker in metals. — **Smith'y**, *n.* Shop of a smith.

Smock (smŏk), *n.* Woman's under-garment; chemise; man's blouse or smockfrock. — **Smock'frock'**, *n.* Coarse outside garment for farm laborers, butchers, etc.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* Exhalation from burning matter. — *v. i.* To emit smoke; use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. — *v. t.* To apply smoke to; scent, medicate, or dry, by smoke; draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of (tobacco, etc.). — **Smoke'-less**, *a.* — **Smoke'stack'**, *n.* Chimney for carrying off smoke of a locomotive, steamship, etc. — **Smok'y**, *a.*

Smol'der (smōl'dẽr), **Smoul'der**, *v. i.* To waste away by slow combustion.

Smooth (smōōth), *a.* Having an even surface; not rough or obstructed; flat; polished; deceptive. — *v. t.* To make smooth.

Smote (smōt), *imp.* of SMITE.

Smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* To stifle; suppress. — *v. i.* To be stifled or concealed; smolder. — *n.* Smoke; thick dust.

Smoul'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* Smolder.

Smudge (smŭj), *n.* Dense smoke; stain; smear. — *v. t.* To stifle; smear; soil.

Smug (smŭg), *a.* Studiously nice; prim.

Smug'gle (smŭg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To import or export (goods) without paying duties; convey privately.

Smut (smŭt), *n.* Foul matter; soot; spot; fungus, which blasts grain. — *v. t.* & *i.* To blacken; tarnish. — **Smut'ty**, *a.*

Smutch (smŭch), *v. t.* To smudge; blacken. — *n.* Stain; dirty spot.

Snack (snăk), *n.* Share; slight meal.

Snaf'fle (snăf'f'l), *n.* Bridle bit with no curb.

Snag (snăg), *n.* Short or rough branch; projecting tooth; trunk of a fallen tree, fixed to the bottom of a river, so as to endanger passing vessels. — **Snag'ged**, **Snag'gy**, *a.*

Snail (snāl), *n.* Air-breathing mollusk, which creeps very slowly; sluggard. — **Snail'-paced'**, *a.* Slow-moving.

Snake (snāk), *n.* A serpent, whether harmless or venomous. — *v. t.* To drag (a snake from a hole); wind (a rope) spirally with a smaller cord. — **Snake'root'**, *n.* Plant of several species, considered a remedy for bites of serpents. — **Snak'y**, *a.*

Snap (snăp), *v. t.* & *i.* To break short; seize suddenly with the teeth; crack. — *n.* Crack; sudden breaking or seizing with the teeth; catch of a bracelet, etc.; sudden interval of cold weather; vigor; energy. — **Snap'per**, *n.* One that snaps; ocean food fish; snapping turtle; kind of woodpecker. — **Snap'drag'on**, *n.* Plant whose flower resembles a dragon's head. — **Snap'pish**, *a.*

Snare (snâr), *n.* Noose or contrivance for catching birds, etc.; trap; wile. — *v. t.* To entangle; bring into unexpected danger.

Snarl (snärl), *v. i.* To form raised work in (a metallic vase, etc.) by blows of a certain tool. [dog; grumble.

Snarl (snärl), *v. i.* To growl, as an angry

Snarl, *v. t.* To entangle; embarrass. — *n.* Knot of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty.

Snatch (snăch), *v. t.* & *i.* To seize hastily or roughly; grasp. — *n.* Hasty catch; short period; small piece or quantity.

Snath (snăth), *n.* Handle of a scythe.

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* To steal away privately; behave meanly. — *n.* Sneaking fellow.

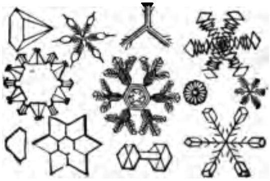
Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* To show contempt by the countenance; scoff; jeer. — *n.* Look or insinuation of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* To emit air through the nose violently. — *n.* Noisy ejection of air through the nose. [A suppressed laugh.

Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* To laugh slyly. — *n.*

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. — *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; scent. — *n.* Perception by sniffing.

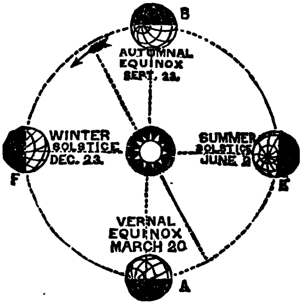
Snig′ger (snĭg′gẽr), *v.* & *n.* Snicker.
Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* To cut off; clip; nip. — *n.* A single cut; bit cut off.
Snipe (snīp), *n.* Long-beaked game bird which frequents banks of rivers.
Sniv′el (snĭv′′l), *v. i.* To run at the nose; whine as children. — *n.* Mucus running from the nose. — **Sniv′el-er, Sniv′el-ler,** *n.*
Snob (snŏb), *n.* Pretentious or vulgar person who apes gentility; upstart; parvenu. — **Snob′ber-y,** *n.* — **Snob′bish,** *a.*
Snooze (snōōz), *n.* Short sleep; nap.
Snore (snōr), *v. i.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* Harsh breathing in sleep.
Snort (snôrt), *v. i.* To force the air noisily through the nose. — *n.* A snorting.
Snout (snout), *n.* Long, projecting nose, as of swine; nozzle of a pipe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.
Snow (snō), *n.* Frozen vapor, falling through



Snow Crystals.

the air in flakes. — *v. i.* To fall in snow. — **Snow′ball′,** *n.* Round mass of pressed snow. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. — **Snow′bird′,** *n.* Finch which appears in flocks in winter. — **Snow′-blind′,** *a.* Affected with blindness by glare of the snow. — **Snow′-bound′,** *a.* Enveloped in, or confined by, snow. — **Snow′drift′,** *n.* Bank of snow. — **Snow′drop′,** *n.* Bulbous plant bearing white flowers. — **Snow′flake′,** *n.* Flake or filmy mass of snow; plant resembling the snowdrop. — **Snow′plow′, Snow′plough′,** *n.* Machine for clearing snow from roads, railroads, etc. — **Snow′-shoe′,** *n.* Light, broad frame, worn under the foot to support one walking on snow. — **Snow′storm′,** *n.* Storm with falling snow. — **Snow′-white′,** *a.* White as snow. — **Snow′y,** *a.* White like snow; abounding or covered with snow; pure; unstained.
Snub (snŭb), *v. t.* To nip; break off the end of; check with a tart reply; slight designedly. — *n.* Check; rebuke.
Snuff (snŭf), *n.* Part of a candle wick charred by the flame. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of (a candle).
Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* To draw in with the breath; inhale; smell. — *v. i.* To inhale air violently; snort. — *n.* Pulverized tobacco, snuffed up into the nose.
Snuf′fle (snŭf′f′l), *v. i.* To speak as if the nose were obstructed; breathe hard through the nose. — *n.* Sound of air passing through the nostrils; affected nasal twang; cant.
Snuff′y (snŭf′ȳ), *a.* Soiled with snuff.
Snug (snŭg), *a.* Closely pressed; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. i.* To lie close. — **Snug′gle,** *v. i.* To work one's self into a close place; lie close.
So (sō), *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very; therefore. — *conj.* In case that. — **So forth.** Further in the same manner. — **So that.** To the end that.
Soak (sōk), *v. t.* & *i.* To steep; drench.
Soap (sōp), *n.* Substance which dissolves in water, forming lather, and is used as a cleansing agent; compound of fats and oils with alkalies or oxides. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap. — **Soap bubble.** Spherical film of soapsuds formed by inflation. — **Soap′stone′,** *n.* Soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel; talc. — **Soap′-suds′,** *n. pl.* Suds. — **Soap′y,** *a.*
Soar (sōr), *v. i.* To fly aloft, as a bird; rise in imagination.
Sob (sŏb), *v. i.* To sigh convulsively. — *n.* Catching of the breath in sorrow.
So′ber (sō′bẽr), *a.* Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; self-controlled; steady; cool; sedate; serious. — *v. t.* To make sober; cure of intoxication. — **So-bri′e-ty** (sȯ-brī′ĕ-tȳ), *n.*
‖**So′bri′quet′** (sō′brē′kā′), *n.* Assumed name; nickname.
So′cia-ble (sō′shȧ-b′l), *a.* Inclined to society; companionable; friendly. — *n.* Informal party or reception. — **So′cia-ble-ness, So′cia-bil′i-ty,** *n.*
So′cial (sō′shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society; familiar; festive. — **So′cial-ism,** *n.* Theory that community of interests is the best form of society; communism. — **So′cial-ist,** *n.* — **So′cial-is′tic,** *a.*
So-ci′e-ty (sȯ-sī′ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Union of persons in some common interest; fellowship; cultivated portion of any community; company.
Sock (sŏk), *n.* Shoe of an ancient actor of comedy; short stocking.
Sock′et (sŏk′ĕt), *n.* Opening into which anything is fitted.
Sod (sŏd), *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass; turf; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sod.
So′da (sō′dȧ), *n.* Substance obtained from ashes of certain sea plants.

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fraternity for charitable work.
Sod'den (sŏd'd'n), *p. p.* of SEETHE.
So'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Metallic chemical element, the base of soda and common salt.
So'fa (sō'få), *n.* Long ornamental seat.
Soft (sŏft), *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; not rough or harsh; smooth; mild; weak; easy. — *adv.* Quietly. — *interj.* Be soft; not so fast. — **Soft'en,** *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become soft.
Sog'gy (sŏg'gȳ), *a.* Filled with water; damp; wet.
Soil (soil), *v. t.* To feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with green food, so as to purge them.
Soil (soil), *v. t.* To begrime; smear; defile. — *v. i.* To become dirty. — *n.* Dirt; stain.
Soil (soil), *n.* Upper stratum of the earth; mold; land; manure. — *v. t.* To manure.
‖**Soi'rée'** (swä'rā'), *n.* Evening party.
So'journ (sō'jûrn), *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary residence.
Sol (sōl), *n.* Syllable applied to the fifth tone of the gamut.
Sol'ace (sŏl'ās), *n.* Comfort; relief. — *v. t.* To cheer; console.
So'lar (sō'lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the sun.
Sold (sōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of SELL.
Sol'der (sŏd'ẽr), *n.* Metallic composition for uniting surfaces of metals; metallic cement. — *v. t.* To unite (metals) by solder.
Sol'dier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* One engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; brave warrior. — *v. i.* To serve as a soldier; pretend to perform a task. — **Sol'dier-ly,** *a.* Martial; brave; honorable. — **Sol'dier-y,** *n.* Soldiers collectively; the military.
Sole (sōl), *n.* Bottom of the foot or of a shoe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sole.
Sole (sōl), *n.* Marine flatfish having both eyes placed on the side of the head uppermost when swimming; flounder.
Sole (sōl), *a.* Single; solitary.
Sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* Religiously grave; formal; sober; serious. — **So-lem'ni-ty,** *n.* Seriousness; religious ceremony; formal legal proceeding. — **Sol'em-nize,** *v. t.* To perform with solemn or legal ceremonies; celebrate.
Sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.* To sing the notes of the gamut.
So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; beseech; entreat; beg. — **So-lic'i-ta'tion,** *n.* — **So-lic'it-or,** *n.* One who solicits; attorney; advocate. — **So-lic'it-ous,** *a.* Eager to obtain (something desirable) or to avoid (anything evil); careful. — **So-lic'it-ous-ness, So-lic'i-tude,** *n.*
Sol'id *(sŏl'ĭd), a.* Dense; firm; strong; *sound; real.* — *n.* Substance having fixed form, or not fluid; geometrical magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness. — **Sol'id-ness, So-lid'i-ty,** *n.* — **So-lid'i-fy,** *v. t.* To make solid. — *v. i.* To harden. — **So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*
So-lil'o-quy (sō-lĭl'ō-kwȳ), *n.* A talking to one's self. — **So-lil'o-quize,** *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
Sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* Game which one plays alone; single diamond in a setting.
Sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to be alone; retired; individual. — **Sol'i-tude,** *n.* Loneliness; a desert.
So'lo (sō'lō), *n.* Tune played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.
Sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* Point in the ecliptic



A and *B* Equal Day and Night; *E* Longest Day; *F* Shortest Day.

at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, about June 21 and December 21. — **Sol-sti'tial** (sŏl-stĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.
Sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in fluid, or of being solved or explained. — **Sol'u-ble-ness, Sol'u-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
‖**So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *a.* Alone.
So-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* A separating the parts of any body; disentanglement of a problem; disintegration; preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid.
Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* To loosen the parts of; explain; remove. — **Solv'a-ble,** *a.* — **Solv'a-ble-ness, Solv'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* Having power to dissolve; able to pay just debts. — *n.* Fluid dissolving any substance. — **Sol'ven-cy,** *n.*
Som'ber (sŏm'bẽr), *a.* Dull; gloomy; grave.
Some (sŭm), *a.* More or less; a little; a certain (person, thing, event, etc.) not

known specifically; about; this, not that; these, not those (in distinction from *others*); a portion. — **Some'bod-y**, *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; person of consideration. — **Some'how'**, *adv.* In one way or another. — **Some'thing**, *n.* Anything undetermined. — *adv.* In some degree. — **Some'time'**, *adv.* At an indefinite past or future time; once; hereafter. — *a.* Former. — **Some'times'**, *adv.* At intervals; now and then. — **Some'what'**, *n.* More or less; something. — *adv.* In some degree or quantity. — **Some'where'**, *adv.* In some place not specified; in one place or another.

Som'er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sạlt), **Som'er-set** (-sĕt), *n.* Leap in which one turns heels over head, and lights upon his feet.

Som-nam'bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* State of sleep in which some of the senses are partially awake. — **Som-nam'bu-list**, *n.* One who walks in his sleep.

Som-nif'er-ous (sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), **Som-nif'ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

Som'no-lent (sŏm'nō-lent), *a.* Sleepy. — **Som'no-lence, Som'no-len-cy**, *n.*

Son (sŭn), *n.* Male child or descendant.

So'nant (sō'nant), *a.* Sounding; vocal.

‖**So-na'ta** (sō-nä'tȧ), *n.* An extended composition for one or two instruments.

Song (sŏng), *n.* Short poem to be sung; poetry; mere trifle. — **Song'ster**, *n.*, **Song'-stress**, *n. f.* Singer; singing bird.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-lạ'), *n.* Man married to one's daughter.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* Poem of 14 lines, having rhymes adjusted by particular rules.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* Giving sound when struck, esp. a clear, loud sound; vocal.

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State of a son; filiation.

Soon (sōōn), *adv.* In a short time; readily.

Soot (sŏŏt), *n.* Black substance formed by combustion; fine powder which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot. — **Soot'y**, *a.* — **Soot'i-ness**, *n.*

Sooth (sōōth), *n.* Truth; reality.

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* To please with soft words; calm; mitigate.

Sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* To foretell; predict. — **Sooth'say'er**, *n.* — **Sooth'say'ing**, *n.*

Sop (sŏp), *n.* Anything softened in liquid, to be eaten; thing given to pacify. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* Reasoning of a sophist; fallacy designed to deceive. — **Soph'ist**, *n.* Captious or fallacious reasoner. — **So-phis'tic** (sō-fĭs'tĭk), **So-phis'tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to sophistry; subtle. — **Soph'ist-ry**, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.

Soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr), *n.* Member of the second class in an American college.

Sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), **Sop'o-rif'ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; opiate; anodyne. — **Sop'o-rif'ic**, *n.* Medicine to induce sleep.

So-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.* Treble; highest female voice; treble singer.

Sor'cer-y (sôr'sĕr-y̆), *n.* Divination by assistance of evil spirits; magic; witchcraft. — **Sor'cer-er**, *n.*, **Sor'cer-ess**, *n. f.*

Sor'did (sôr'dĭd), *a.* Vile; meanly avaricious.

Sore (sōr), *a.* Tender; inflamed; distressing. — *n.* Place where the flesh is painful; ulcer; difficulty. — *adv.* With pain; deeply.

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* Tall grass or cane, having a sweetish juice that yields sugar.

Sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* Indian millet.

So-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder, or murderer, of a sister.

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* Woman's club; fleshy fruit, in which many flowers are consolidated, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *a.* Of a yellowish color. — *n.* Yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *n.* One of various plants having sour juice.

Sor'row (sŏr'rō), *n.* Pain of mind produced by loss or disappointment; regret; grief. — *v. i.* To grieve; be sad. — **Sor'row-ful**, *a.*

Sor'ry (sŏr'ry̆), *a.* Afflicted; poor; mean.

Sort (sôrt), *n.* Kind or species; manner; condition. — *v. t.* To separate (things having like qualities) from other things, and place in classes; reduce to order; select; cull. — *v. i.* To agree; fit.

Sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* Issue of troops from a besieged place to attack besiegers; sally.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; indifferent.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* Habitual drunkard. — **Sot'tish**, *a.*

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* Kind of black tea.

Sough (sŭf), *n.* Hollow murmur or roaring.

Sought (sạt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEEK.

Soul (sōl), *n.* Spiritual part in man; understanding; essential part; leader of any action; human being; person.

Sound (sound), *n.* Fish's air bladder.

Sound (sound), *a.* Entire; unbroken; strong; supported by justice or law; heavy; laid on with force; valid. — *adv.* Heartily.

Sound (sound), *n.* Narrow passage of water; strait connecting two bodies of water; surgeon's probe. — *v. t.* To measure the depth of (water, by a plummet); examine; test. — *v. i.* To use line and lead to learn the depth of water. — **Sound'ings**, *n. pl.* Measurements by sounding.

Sound (sound), *n.* Noise; report. — *v. i.* To make a noise; be published. — *v. t.* To play

on (a musical instrument, etc.); utter audibly; spread by report. — **Sound′ing**, *a.* Sonorous; having a fine sound.

Soup (sōōp), *n.* Decoction of flesh for food; strong broth.

Sour (sour), *a.* Having a sharp, pungent taste; rancid; harsh; peevish. — *n.* Sour or acid substance. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make, or become, sour; turn from sweet to sour. — **Sour′crout′**, *n.* Sauerkraut.

Source (sōrs), *n.* Spring whence a stream of water proceeds; rise; origin.

Souse (sous), *n.* Pickle made with salt; ears, feet, etc., of swine, pickled. — *v. t.* To steep in pickle; duck; drench. — *adv.* With sudden violence.

South (south), *n.* Point of compass opposite to the north. — *a.* Lying toward the south. — *adv.* Toward the south; from the south. — **South** (south), *v. t.* To turn or move toward the south. — **South′er**, *n.* Wind or storm from the south. — **South′ing**, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south; time when the moon passes the meridian; distance south. — **South′er-ly** (sŭth′ĕr-lȳ), **South′ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south. — **South′ern-er**, *n.* One who lives in the south. — **South′ron**, *n.* Southerner; Scottish name for an Englishman. — **South′ward** (south′wĕrd), **South′wards**, *adv.* Toward the south. — **South′east′**, *n.* Point of the compass equally distant from south and east. — **South′east′**, **South′east′er-ly**, **South′east′ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southeast. — **South′west′**, *n.* Point of the compass equally distant from south and west. — **South′west′**, **South′west′er-ly**, **South′west′ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southwest.

Sou′ve-nir′ (sōō′ve-nēr′), *n.* A keepsake.

Sov′er-eign (sŭv′ĕr-ĭn), *a.* Supreme in power; effectual. — *n.* Supreme ruler; king; monarch; emperor; English gold coin worth $4.86. — **Sov′er-eign-ty**, *n.* Dominion.

Sow (sou), *n.* Female of the hog kind.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* To scatter (seed) upon the earth; plant; propagate. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.

Soy (soi), *n.* Kind of sauce for fish.

Spa (spȧ), *n.* Spring of mineral water.

Space (spās), *n.* Extension; room; interval between two points of time, between lines or words in books, etc. — *v. t.* To arrange intervals in or between. — **Spa′cious** (spā′shŭs), *a.* Roomy; ample.

Spade (spād), *n.* Instrument for digging; one of a suit of cards, bearing figures like spades. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade. — **Spade′ful**, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

Span (spăn), *n.* Space between the ends of the extended thumb and little finger; nine inches; brief extent of time; extent of an arch between its abutments; pair of horses driven together. — *v. t.* To measure by the extended or encompassing fingers; to reach from side to side; arch over.

Span′gle (spăn′g'l), *n.* Small plate of shining metal; anything glittering. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with spangles. — *v. i.* To glitter.

Span′iard (spăn′yĕrd), *n.* Native of Spain.

Span′iel (spăn′yĕl), *n.* Small, long-haired, sporting dog, of several varieties.

Span′ish (spăn′ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* Language of Spain.

Spank (spănk), *v. t.* To strike on the breech with the open hand. — **Spank′er**, *n.* After sail of a ship; fast horse.

Span′ner (spăn′nĕr), *n.* One that spans; lever to tighten nuts upon screws.

Span′worm′ (spăn′wûrm′), *n.* Larva of a geometrid moth; cankerworm; measuring worm.

Spar (spär), *n.* A nonmetallic mineral.

Spar (spär), *n.* Long beam; ship's mast, yard, boom, or gaff. — *v. t.* To equip (a vessel) with spars.

Spar (spär), *v. i.* To contend with the fists; box; wrangle. — *n.* Feigned blow; contest at sparring.

Spare (spâr), *v. t.* To use frugally; give up; do without; forbear; save from danger or punishment. — *v. i.* To be frugal; forbear; use mercy. — *a.* Not abundant; more than is necessary; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; lean; thin. — **Spar′ing**, *a.*

Spark (spärk), *n.* Particle of fire; transient light; germ; gay man; beau. — *v. i.* To play the lover.

Spar′kle (spär′k'l), *n.* Little spark; scintillation. — *v. i.* & *t.* To emit (sparks); flash; shine. — **Spar′kling**, *a.*

Spare′rib′ (spâr′rĭb′), *n.* Piece from the side of a hog, containing ribs, with little flesh.

Spar′row (spăr′rō), *n.* One of several species of small birds, feeding on insects and seeds.

Spar′ry (spär′rȳ), *a.* Resembling spar.

Sparse (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered.

Spar′tan (spär′tan), *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy; austere. — *n.* Native of Sparta; person of courage.

Spasm (spăz′m), *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp; violent and temporary effort. — **Spas-mod′ic**, **Spas-mod′ic-al**, *a.* Convulsive. — **Spas-mod′ic**, *n.* Medicine for removing spasm.

Spat (spăt), *obs. imp.* of Spit.

Spat (spăt), *n.* Young oyster or other shellfish. — *v. i. & t.* To emit (spawn).

Spat (spăt), *n.* Slight blow; little quarrel; tiff. — *v. i.* To dispute. — *v. t.* To slap.

Spat′ter (spăt′tẽr), *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid or with mud. — *v. i.* To sputter.

Spav′in (spăv′ĭn), *n.* Swelling in a horse's hock joint, causing lameness.

Spawn (span), *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do eggs. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. — *n.* Eggs of fishes, oysters, etc.; buds of underground stems.

Speak (spēk), *v. i. & t.* To utter (words); talk; pronounce. — **Speak′er**, *n.* One who speaks; presiding officer of an assembly; chairman. — **Speak′er-ship**, *n.* — **Speak′ing**, *n.* Discourse; declamation. — *a.* Uttering speech; expressive; lifelike.

Spear (spēr), *n.* Long, pointed weapon; lance; shoot, as of grass; spire. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear. — **Spear′mint′**, *n.* A plant; species of mint.

Spe′cial (spĕsh′*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a species or sort; different from others; designed for a particular purpose; specific; peculiar. — **Spe′ci-al′i-ty**, *n.* Particular case; peculiar characteristic; special occupation. — **Spe′cial-ty**, *n.* Particularity; sealed contract; speciality.

Spe′cie (spē′shĭ), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spe′cies (spē′shēz), *n. sing. & pl.* Sort; kind; variety; in natural history, a group of things associated according to their characteristics; class subordinate to a genus. — **Spe-cif′ic** (spē-sĭf′ĭk), **Spe-cif′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a species; definite; precise. — *n.* Remedy supposed to be infallible.

Spec′i-fy (spĕs′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To name (a particular thing); designate. — **Spec′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Spec′i-men (spĕs′ĭ-m*e*n), *n.* Part of anything showing the quality of the whole; sample; pattern.

Spe′cious (spē′shŭs), *a.* Obvious; apparently right; plausible.

Speck (spĕk), *n.* Small place discolored or different from the main substance; spot; flaw; blemish; very small thing. — *v. t.* To stain in drops; spot.

Spec′kle (spĕk′k'l), *n.* Little speck. — *v. t.* [To spot.]

Spec′ta-cle (spĕk′tȧ-k'l), *n.* Something exhibited to view; noteworthy sight; *pl.* optical instrument to assist vision.

Spec-ta′tor (spĕk-tā′tẽr), *n.* One present at any exhibition; witness.

Spec′ter (spĕk′tẽr), *n.* Apparition; ghost. — **Spec′tral**, *a.* Ghostly; pertaining to a spectrum.

Spec′tro-scope (spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument determining composition of bodies by passing through prisms the rays of light which they emit.

Spec′trum (spĕk′trŭm), *n.* Rays of light separated by refraction; luminous image left on the eye after exposure to light.

Spec′u-lar (spĕk′ū-lẽr), *a.* Like or done by means of a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface.

Spec′u-late (spĕk′ū-lāt), *v. i.* To theorize; meditate; buy in expectation of selling at a profit. — **Spec′u-la′tor**, *n.* — **Spec′u-la′tion**, *n.* Contemplation; buying of land, goods, etc., to sell them at an advance; theory; conjecture. — **Spec′u-la-tive**, **Spec′u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Given to speculation; involving speculation; theoretical.

Spec′u-lum (spĕk′ū-lŭm), *n.* Mirror; reflector for a telescope; patch of color on a bird's wing.

Sped (spĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of Speed.

Speech (spēch), *n.* Power of speaking; a particular language; dialect; discourse; address. — **Speech′less**, *a.* Dumb; silent.

Speed (spēd), *n.* Haste; quickness; hurry. — *v. t. & i.* To hasten; accelerate. — **Speed′y**, *a.* Not dilatory; nimble.

Speiss (spīs), *n.* Copper nickel.

Spell (spĕl), *v. t.* To relieve; help. — *n.* Relief of one person by another in working, watching, etc.; a brief period.

Spell (spĕl), *n.* Verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; charm. — *v. t.* To put under the influence of a spell; charm; name the letters of (a word, etc.); write or print (words) with the proper letters. — *v. i.* To form words with the correct letters. — **Spell′bound′**, *a.* Bound by a spell; rapt. — **Spell′er**, *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling; spelling book. — **Spell′ing**, *n.* Orthography. — **Spelling book**. Book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Spell.

Spelt (spĕlt), *n.* Grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spel′ter (spĕl′tẽr), *n.* Zinc.

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* To weigh or lay out; consume; pass (time); exhaust. — **Spend′thrift′**, *n.* Prodigal.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Animal seed; spawn of [fishes or frogs.]

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Spermaceti. — **Sperm oil**. Fatty oil yielded by the sperm whale. — **Sperm whale**. Very large whale, found in warm oceans; cachalot.

Sper′ma-ce′ti (spẽr′mȧ-sē′tĭ), *n.* White waxy substance from the head of the sperm whale, used in making candles, ointments, etc.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* Globe; orb; rank; order of society; province. — **Spher′ic** (sfĕr′ĭk), **Spher′ic-al**, *a.* Globular; pertaining to a

sphere or to the heavenly orbs. — **Spher′ic-al-ness, Sphe-ric′i-ty** (sfē-rĭs′ĭ-tў̆), *n.* — **Sphe′roid**, *n.* Body nearly spherical; solid generated by a revolving ellipse. — **Sphe-roid′al, Sphe-roid′ic, Sphe-roid′ic-al**, *a.* — **Spher′ule**, *n.* Little sphere.

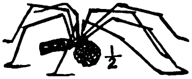
Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* Fabulous monster, which put to death those unable to solve the riddles which it propounded.

Grecian Sphinx.

Spice (spīs), *n.* Fragrant or aromatic vegetable production; anything which enriches the quality of a thing; small quantity. — *v. t.* To season; flavor. — **Spi′cy**, *a.* Fragrant; pungent; sharp; smart. — **Spi′ci-ly**, *adv.*

Spic′u-lar (spĭk′ū-lẽr), *a.* Resembling a dart; sharp. — **Spic′u-late**, *v. t.* To sharpen to a point.

Spi′der (spī′dẽr), *n.* Animal, resembling an insect, which spins webs for taking its prey; frying pan.



Spider with its Eggs.

‖**Spie′gel-ei′sen** (spē′gĕl-ī′sĕn), *n.*, **Spie′gel i′ron** (ī′ŭrn). White cast iron, containing much carbon, used in making Bessemer steel. [a hole in a cask.

Spig′ot (spĭg′ŭt), *n.* Peg to stop a faucet or

Spike (spīk), *n.* Large nail; ear of corn or grain; flower cluster. — *v. t.* To fasten or set with spikes; stop the vent of (a gun, etc.) with a spike. — **Spiked**, *a.* Furnished or stopped with spikes. — **Spike′let**, *n.* Small spike making a part of a large one. — **Spik′y**, *a.* Having sharp points.

Spike.

Spike′nard (spīk′närd), *n.* Aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Spile (spīl), *n.* Small peg or pin, to stop a hole; pile.

Spill (spĭl), *n.* Slender piece; peg; pin; metallic rod; wisp of paper.

Spill (spĭl), *v. t. & i.* To run out; lose; waste.

Spin (spĭn), *v. t. & i.* To draw out and twist into threads; extend to a great length; whirl; twirl. — **Spin′ner**, *n.* [greens.

Spin′ach (spĭn′āj), *n.* Pot herb used for

Spi′nal (spī′nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone; vertebral.

Spin′dle (spĭn′d'l), *n.* Pin holding thread in spinning machines; rod on which anything turns; stalk. — *v. i.* To shoot in a long, slender stalk or body. — **Spin′dle-legged′, Spin′dle-shanked′**, *a.* Having long, slender legs.

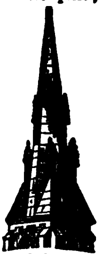
Spine (spīn), *n.* Sharp appendage or process; thorn; backbone or spinal column of an animal. — **Spi′nous, Spin′y**, *a.* Full of spines; thorny; troublesome.

Spin′ster (spĭn′stẽr), *n.* Woman who spins; unmarried woman.

Spir′a-cle (spĭr′ȧ-k'l), *n.* Nostril; minute breathing hole in insects, fish, etc.

Spi′ral (spī′ral), *a.* Winding round a cylinder or in a circular form, or like a screw. — *n.* Curve of spiral form.

Spire (spīr), *n.* A winding like threads of a screw; curl; twist; tapering body that shoots up to a point; steeple; blade of grass, etc. — *v. i.* To shoot up in conical form; sprout.



Spire.

Spir′it (spĭr′ĭt), *n.* Air set in motion by breathing; breath; life; immaterial part of man; soul; supernatural apparition; ghost; manifestation of life or energy; *pl.* animation; cheerfulness; liquor produced by distillation; alcohol; rum, whisky, and other distilled alcoholic liquors; real meaning. — *v. t.* To animate with vigor; encourage; kidnap. — **Spir′it-ed**, *a.* Animated; vivacious; bold. — **Holy Spirit, The Spirit.** Third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — **Spirit level.** An instrument indicating a level or horizontal position by a bubble in a glass tube otherwise filled with spirit. — **Spir′it-less**, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting life, courage, or fire. — **Spir′it-ous**, *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure. — **Spir′it-u-al**, *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; intellectual; pure; holy; divine; ecclesiastical. — **Spir′it-u-al-ism**, *n.* State of being spiritual; doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul; belief in communication from disembodied spirits. — **Spir′it-u-al-ist**, *n.* — **Spir′it-u-al′i-ty**, *n.* State of being spiritual; property of the church, or religion. — **Spir′it-u-al-ize**, *v. t.* To refine; imbue with spirituality or life. — ‖**Spi′ri′tu′elle′** (spē′rē′tụ′ĕl′), *a.* Like a spirit; pure; refined. — **Spir′it-u-ous**, *a.* Active; pure; containing refined spirit; ardent.

Spirt (spẽrt), *v. & n.* Spurt.

Spir′y (spīr′ў̆), *a.* Of a spiral or pyramidical form; abounding with spires.

Spit (spĭt), *n.* Pointed prong or bar to hold meat while cooking; point of land running into the sea. — *v. t.* To transfix; pierce.

Spit (spĭt), *v. t.* To eject from the mouth; throw out violently. — *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. — *n.* Spittle.

Spite (spīt), *n.* Hatred; grudge. — *v. t.* To be angry at; injure. — **Spite′ful**, *a.*

Spit′tle (spĭt′t'l), *n.* Thick matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. — **Spit-toon′**, *n.* Vessel to receive spittle.

Spitz′ dog′ (spĭts′ dŏg′). Dog having erect ears and long silky hair; Pomeranian dog.

Spitz′en-burgh (spĭts′en-bûrg), *n.* Red and yellow apple, of spicy flavor.

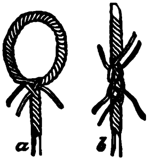
Splash (splăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To spatter. — *n.* Dirt thrown from a puddle. — **Splash′y**, *a.*

Spleen (splēn), *n.* Glandular organ, to the left of the stomach; milt; ill humor.

Splen′did (splĕn′dĭd), *a.* Displaying splendor; shining; magnificent; famous.

Splen′dor (splĕn′dẽr), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy; magnificence; pomp; parade.

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* To unite (ropes) by interweaving the strands; unite (timbers, etc.) by lapping, binding, or in any way making fast. — *n.* Union of ropes, wood, or metal by overlapping parts; scarfing.



a Eye Splice; *b* Short Splice.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* Piece split off; splinter; strip protecting a broken bone when set. — *v. t.* To fasten with splints.

Splin′ter (splĭn′tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To split into long thin pieces; shiver. — *n.* Thin piece of wood, etc., rent from the main body.

Split (splĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To divide lengthwise; cleave; burst. — *n.* A crack; rent; breach.

Splurge (splûrj), *n.* Blustering demonstration, or great effort. — *v. i.* To display.

Splut′ter (splŭt′tẽr), *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly.

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* To strip by violence; rob; ruin; destroy. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; robbery.

Spoke (spōk), *imp.* of Speak.

Spoke (spōk), *n.* Ray of a wheel, or round of a ladder. — *v. t.* To furnish with spokes.

Spok′en (spō′k'n), *p. p.* of Speak.

Spoke′shave′ (spōk′shāv′), *n.* Drawing knife to dress spokes of wheels and curved work.

Spokes′man (spōks′man), *n.* One who speaks for others.

Spo′li-ate (spō′lĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To plunder. — **Spo′li-a′tor**, *n.* — **Spo′li-a′tion**, *n.*

Spon′dyl (spŏn′dĭl), *n.* Joint of the spine; vertebra.

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* A marine animal growth, and its fibrous skeleton, which holds water till forced out by compression; one who lives upon others; any spongelike substance. — *v. t.* To cleanse with a sponge. — *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe; gain by mean arts or hanging on; be converted into a light, spongy mass. — **Spon′gy**, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; soaked.

Spon′sor (spŏn′sẽr), *n.* Surety; godfather or godmother.

Spon-ta′ne-ous (spŏn-tā′nē-ŭs), *a.* Voluntary.

Spool (spōōl), *n.* Cylinder to wind thread upon. — *v. t.* To wind on spools; reel.

Spoon (spōōn), *n.* Small basin with a handle, for dipping up food. — **Spoon′ful**, *n.* Contents of a spoon; small quantity.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* Trail of a wild animal.

Spore (spōr), *n.* Reproductive grain in a flowerless plant.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* That which makes mirth; diversion of the field, as hunting, fishing, etc.; frolic; jeer. — *v. t.* To divert; exhibit in public. — *v. i.* To play; practice diversions of the field. — **Sport′ful**, **Sport′ive**, *a.* Frolicsome; playful. — **Sports′man**, *n.* One who hunts, fishes, etc. — **Sports′man-ship**, *n.* Skill in field sports.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* Mark made by foreign matter; stain; particular place; locality. — *v. t.* To mark; blot; stain. — **Spot′less**, *a.* Free from blemish; pure. — **Spot′ty**, *a.*

Spouse (spouz), *n.* Married person, husband or wife. — **Spous′al**, *a.* Conjugal; bridal. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials.

Spout (spout), *n.* Pipe to conduct fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pour from a spout; speak pompously.

Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To weaken (a joint or muscle) by sudden and excessive exertion; overstrain. — *n.* Excessive strain of muscles or ligaments, without dislocation.

Sprang (sprăng), *imp.* of Spring.

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* Small fish, like the herring.

Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; spread.

Spray (sprā), *n.* Small branch; twig.

Spray (sprā), *n.* Water driven in small drops by the wind, waves, etc.; jet of vapor.

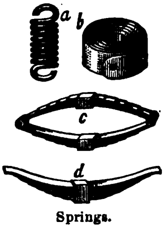
Spread (sprĕd), *v. t.* & *i.* To extend; reach; scatter. — *n.* Extent; compass; a banquet.

Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* Small shoot or twig; youth; lad; brad, or nail without a head. — *v. t.* To mark with representation of branches.

Spright (sprīt), *n.* Spirit; soul; apparition. — **Spright′less**, *adv.* Dull. — **Spright′ly**, *a.* Spiritlike; brisk; gay.

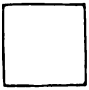
Spring (sprĭng), *v. i.* To leap; bound; start; rise; proceed. — *v. t.* To start or rouse; propose on a sudden; explode; burst;

crack or split; bend or strain. — *n.* Leap; jump; a flying back; elastic power; elastic body, as a steel rod or coil or strip of India rubber, to impart power, diminish shock, measure weight, etc.; source of supply; source from which a stream proceeds; cause; origin; season of the year when plants begin to rise. — **Spring'y**, *a.* Like a spring; elastic; wet.

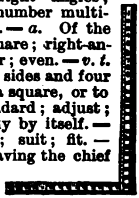


Springs.
a Spiral Spring; *b* Coil Spring; *c* Elliptic Spring; *d* Half-elliptic Spring.

Spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk'), *n.* South African gazelle.
Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* Noose to catch birds, etc.
Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc. — *n.* Small quantity scattered; utensil for sprinkling. — **Sprin'kling**, *n.* A scattering in drops; small quantity.
Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run very rapidly — *n.* A short run at high speed.
Sprit (sprĭt), *n.* Pole or spar, to extend and elevate a boat's sail.
Sprite (sprīt), *n.* Spirit; apparition.
Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl), *n.* Sail extended by a [sprit.
Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* To shoot, as a plant; germinate. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.
Spruce (sprụs), *a.* Neat, without elegance; finical; trim.
Spruce (sprụs), *n.* Cone-bearing, evergreen [tree.
Sprung (sprŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Spring, *v. i.* & *t.*
Spry (sprī), *a.* Nimble; active.
Spud (spŭd), *n.* Implement to destroy weeds.
Spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; scum. — *v. i.* To froth; foam. — **Spum'ous, Spum'y**, *a.*
Spun (spŭn), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Spin.
Spunk (spŭnk), *n.* Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk; inflammable temper; pluck. — **Spunk'y**, *a.*
Spur (spûr), *n.* Pricking instrument on a horseman's heels, to stimulate a horse; incitement; snag; projecting spine on a cock's leg, or from a stem or flower, etc.; lateral projection from a mountain. — *v. t.* To prick with spurs; impel; drive.
Spurge (spûrj), *n.* Plant having acrid, milky [juice.
Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit.
Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* To kick; treat with con- [tempt.
Spurt *(spûrt), n. Short occasion or exigency; sudden effort.*
Spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* & *t.* To gush or eject in a stream. — *n.* A violent gushing; jet.
Sput'ter (spŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To spit, as in rapid speaking; utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.
Spy (spī), *v. t.* & *i.* To see; discover by close search; explore. — *n.* One who watches the conduct of others; scout; emissary. — **Spy'-glass'**, *n.* Small telescope.
Squab (skwŏb), *a.* Fat; plump; unfeathered. — *n.* Young pigeon or dove.
Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. t.* To wrangle; quarrel. — *n.* Scuffle; brawl.
Squad (skwŏd), *n.* Small party of soldiers assembled for drill, inspection, etc.
Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* Body of cavalry comprising two companies; number of vessels commanded by the senior officer.
Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* Dirty through neglect. — **Squal'id-ness, Squa-lid'i-ty**, *n.*
Squall (skwạl), *n.* Loud scream; harsh cry; gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To scream violently. — **Squall'y**, *a.*
Squa'lor (skwā'lŏr), *n.* Foulness; squalidness.
Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; waste; dissipate.
Square (skwâr), *n.* Figure having four equal sides and four right angles; open space in a town; rectangular block of buildings; instrument for forming right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself. — *a.* Of the figure of a square; right-angled; just; fair; even. — *v. t.* To form with four equal sides and four right angles; reduce to a square, or to a given measure or standard; adjust; fit; make even; multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To agree exactly; suit; fit. — **Square'-rigged'**, *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, or other fore-and-aft rigging.



Square.



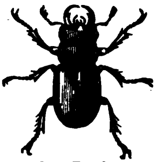
Carpenter's Square.

Squash (skwŏsh), *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; crush. — *n.* Something easily crushed; sudden fall of a soft body. — **Squash'y**, *a.*
Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* Plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind.
Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* To sit upon the hams or heels; cower; settle on another's land. — *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering; chunky. — *n.* Posture of one that squats.
Squaw (skwạ), *n.* Indian woman.
Squawk (skwạk), *v. i.* To utter a shrill, abrupt scream. — *n.* Harsh squeal; species of heron.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* To utter a shrill cry, usually short; make a sharp noise, as a pipe, wheel, door, etc. — *n* Sharp, shrill, sudden sound.
Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* To cry with a shrill, prolonged sound, in displeasure, pain, etc. — *n.* Shrill, prolonged cry.
Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* Easily nauseated; fastidious; dainty.
Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* & *i.* To press closely; pinch; crowd. — *n.* Compression; hug.
Squib (skwĭb), *n.* Little firework or cracker; sarcastic speech; lampoon.
Squid (skwĭd), *n* Cuttlefish; fishhook, weighted, that it may be thrown far.
Squill (skwĭl), *n.* Lilylike plant, having emetic properties; crustaceous sea animal, the sea onion; an insect, the mantis.
Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* Looking obliquely, askant, or with suspicion. — *v. i.* To see obliquely; to have the eyes differently directed; slope. — *n.* A squinting.
Squire (skwīr), *n.* Esquire; country gentleman.
Squirm (skwẽrm), *v. i.* & *t.* To move like a worm or eel; wriggle; climb (a tree, etc.) by clinging with hands and feet.
Squir'rel (skwẽr'rĕl), *n.* Small rodent animal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running on trees.
Squirt (skwẽrt), *v. t.* & *i.* To eject (water, etc.) out of a pipe or orifice, in a stream. — *n.* Syringe, or pipe for ejecting a stream with force; small stream.

Fox Squirrel.

Stab (stăb), *v. t.* & *i.* To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* Thrust or wound.
Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* Firmly established; steady; constant; strong. — **Sta'bly**, *adv.* — **Sta'ble-ness**, **Sta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* Building for beasts. — *v. t.* To lodge in a stable. — **Sta'bling**, *n.* Room for keeping horses and cattle.
Stack (stăk), *n.* Pile of hay, grain, etc.; pile containing 108 cubic feet of wood; cluster of flues; chimney of a locomotive or steam vessel. — *v. t.* To lay (hay, grain, muskets, etc.) in a stack; pile.
Staff (stȧf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stävz) or STAFFS (stȧfs, in the sense of a body of officers). Pole or stick for support or defense, to indicate authority, or to display a flag upon; the five lines and four spaces on which music is written; executive officers attached to an army.
Stag (stăg), *n.* Male red deer; a hart. — **Stag beetle.** Beetle having large branched mandibles, whose larvæ feed on rotten wood.


Stag Beetle.

Stage (stāj), *n.* Raised floor or platform; the theater; drama; station on a highway; distance between resting places; degree of advancement or progress; vehicle for the accommodation of the public; period in the development and growth of animals. — **Stage'coach'**, *n.* Public traveling carriage. — **Sta'ging**, *n.* Structure for supporting workmen, etc., in building; travel in stage coaches.
Stag'ger (stăg'gẽr), *v. i.* To reel in standing or walking; vacillate. — *v. t.* To make less steady or confident. — *n.* Unsteady movement; *pl.* apoplectic disease of horses.
Stag'nant (stăg'nant), *a.* Inclined to stagnate; impure; dull. — **Stag'nan-cy**, *n.* — **Stag'nate**, *v. i.* To cease to flow; be motionless, dull, or sluggish. — **Stag-na'tion**, *n.*
Staid (stād), *imp.* & *p. p.* of STAY. — *a.* Sober; grave; sedate.
Stain (stān), *v. t.* To discolor; tinge with a different color; dye; spot with guilt or infamy; sully; taint. — *n.* Discoloration; spot; shame. — **Stain'less**, *a.* Faultless.
Stair (stâr), *n.* Step of a series ascending or descending to a different level; *pl.* series of steps. — **Stair'case'**, **Stair'way'**, *n.* Flight of steps.
Stake (stāk), *n.* Sharpened stick; timber to which a martyr was tied while burning; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; mark (out) limits with stakes; wager.
Stale (stāl), *a.* Vapid or tasteless from age; decayed; common.
Stalk (stąk), *n.* Stem of a plant or of a quill; stately step; strut. — *v. i.* To walk with proud steps; walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game. — *v. t.* To approach by stealth.
Stall (stąl), *n.* Stand; station; place where a beast is fed; place where merchandise is exposed for sale; bench in the choir of a church. — *v. t.* To put into a stall or stable; stick fast in mire.
Stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* Horse kept for breeding.
Stal'wart (stŏl'wẽrt), **Stal'worth** (-wẽrth), *a.* Brave; bold; daring; violent.

Sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. STAMENS; L. STAMINA (stăm'ĭ-nȧ, in the sense of strength, endurance, etc.). Thread; *pl.* fixed, firm part of a body, which gives it solidity; endurance; fertilizing organ of flowers. — **Stam'i-nal, Sta-min'e-al, Sta-min'e-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, stamens or stamina. — **Stam'i-nate,** *a.* Having or producing stamens.

Stam'mer (stăm'mẽr), *v. i.* To falter in speaking; stutter. — *n.* Defective speech.

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* To strike with the bottom of the foot; impress with a mark; imprint; coin; crush (ore, etc.) by hammers. — *n.* A stamping; instrument for making impressions; thing stamped; official mark upon dutiable goods showing that duty is paid; instrument for cutting (paper, leather, etc.) into various forms; character.

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* Fright seizing cattle, horses, etc., causing them to run wildly; sudden flight through panic. — *v. t.* & *i.* To disperse tumultuously in panic.

Stanch (stânch), *v. t.* & *i.* To stop the flowing (of blood, etc.); dry up. — *a.* Strong and tight; sound; hearty; steady.

Stand (stănd), *v. i.* & *t.* To rest in an erect position; keep firm; halt; endure; continue in force; be a candidate. — *n.* Stop; halt; position taken; place where persons or things may rest; resistance; small table. — **Stand'ing,** *a.* Resting; stagnant; settled; erect. — *n.* A stopping or being erect; position; rank. — **Stand'point',** *n.* Fixed station; point of view; principle. — **Stand'still',** *n.* Stop.

Stand'ard (stănd'ẽrd), *n.* Flag or colors; banner; established rule or measure of quantity, weight, etc.; model; upright support. — *a.* Having a fixed value; of the established size, weight, quality, etc.

Stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.* A combination of lines of verse.

Sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* A principal commodity, element, or ingredient; thread of wool, cotton, flax, etc.; metal loop to receive a hook. — *a.* Chief; principal; settled.

Star (stär), *n.* One of the minor luminous heavenly bodies; figure of a star [*] used in printing, as a reference to a note; asterisk; person of brilliant qualities. — *v. t.* To set with stars. — *v. i.* To shine; figure prominently.

Star'board' (stär'bōrd'), *n.* Right-hand side of a vessel, to one looking forward. — *a.* Pertaining to, or lying on, the right side.

Starch (stärch), *n.* Granular substance used to stiffen cloth. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

Stare (stâr), *v. i.* To look earnestly. — *v. t.* To gaze at. — *n.* A staring.

Star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* Marine animal, having rays like a star.

Stark (stärk), *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; sheer; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.

Star'ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* Small European bird; the rock trout, a California fish.

Start (stärt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move suddenly; rouse; begin. — *n.* Sudden motion, from fear, pain, etc.; a setting out; outset.

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* To shrink; move suddenly. — *v. t.* To frighten.

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* To perish with cold or hunger; suffer extreme want. — *v. t.* To distress or subdue by famine; deprive of vigor. — **Star-va'tion,** *n.*

State (stāt), *n.* Condition of a being; rank; quality; grandeur; body of men united by profession; body politic; body of people united under one government; one of the commonwealths which make up the United States. — *a.* Pertaining to government or public affairs. — *v. t.* To narrate; recite. — **Stat'ed,** *a.* Settled; regular. — **Stat'ed-ly,** *adv.* At appointed times. — **State'ment,** *n.* A reciting; narrative.

State'house' (stāt'hous'), *n.* Building in which a legislature sits; State capitol.

State'ly (stāt'lȳ), *a.* Evincing state or dignity; grand; august. — *adv.* Majestically.

State'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* Magnificent room in a palace, etc.; small room for sleeping in a ship's cabin or a sleeping car.

States'man (stāts'man), *n.* One versed in the arts of government. — **States'man-ly,** *adv.* — **States'man-ship,** *n.*

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), **Stat'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest; acting by mere weight. — **Stat'ics,** *n.* Science of equilibrium of forces, or of bodies at rest.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* Spot or place where anything stands or is appointed to remain; place where railroad trains stop, to take in passengers, etc., or where a police, military, or naval force is assembled when not on duty; office; business; condition of life. — *v. t.* To place; set; appoint to a post or office. — **Sta'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Not moving; fixed; not growing greater or better

Sta'tion-er (stā'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who sells paper, ink, and furniture for writing. — **Sta'tion-er-y,** *n.* Articles sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Sta'tist (stā'tĭst), *n.* Statesman; one skilled in government. — **Sta-tis'tic, Sta-tis'tic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to statistics. — **Sta-tis'tics,** *n.* Collection of classified facts, exhibiting the condition of the people in a state, or

of any industry, interest, etc.; science of classifying such facts. — **Stat′is-ti′cian** (stăt′ĭs-tĭsh′*a*n), *n.*

Stat′u-a-ry (stăt′ū-ā-rў̆), *n.* Art of carving statues; a maker, also a collection, of statues. — **Stat′ue** (stăt′ū), *n.* Representation in stone, metal, etc., of a living being; image. — **Stat′u-ette′** (-ĕt′), *n.* Small statue.

Stat′ure (stăt′ūr), *n.* Natural height of a body, esp. of the human body.

‖**Sta′tus** (stā′tŭs), *n.* State; condition.

Stat′ute (stăt′ūt), *n.* Legislative act declaring, commanding, or prohibiting, something; law; decree. — **Stat′u-ta-ble, Stat′u-to-ry,** *a.* Enacted by statute.

Staunch (stänch), *a.* Stanch.

Stave (stāv), *n.* Thin, narrow piece of wood, for making casks; part of a psalm. — *v. t.* To thrust through with a staff; break a hole in; drive away; — with *off.*

Stay (stā), *v. i.* To remain; stop; dwell; trust; endure. — *v. t.* To withhold; delay; hold up; satisfy in part. — *n.* Continuance in a place; abode; stop; support; strong rope supporting a mast.

Stead (stĕd), *n.* Place or room; turn.

Stead′fast (stĕd′fȧst), *a.* Firmly established; fast fixed; firm; resolute.

Stead′y (stĕd′ў̆), *a.* Firm in standing or position; not changeable; uniform; regular; stable. — *v. t.* To hold; support.

Steak (stāk), *n.* Slice of meat for broiling.

Steal (stēl), *v. t.* & *i.* To take (goods) unlawfully and secretly; pilfer.

Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* Secret or clandestine act. — **Stealth′y,** *a.* Secret; sly.

Steam (stēm), *n.* Elastic vapor of boiling water; exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor; move by agency of steam. — *v. t.* To exhale; apply steam to. — **Steam′boat′,** *n.* Boat propelled by steam. — **Steam′er,** *n.* Vessel propelled by steam; fire engine whose pumps are worked by steam; vessel for steaming articles in washing, cookery, etc. — **Steam′ship′,** *n.* Ship propelled by the power of steam. — **Steam′y,** *a.* — **Steam boiler.** Boiler for generating steam. — **Steam engine.** Engine moved by steam. — **Steam tug.** Steam vessel used in towing other vessels. — **Steam vessel.** Vessel propelled by steam.

Ste′a-rine (stē′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Harder ingredient of animal fat, found in tallow, etc.

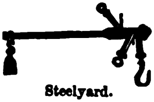
Ste′a-tite (stē′ȧ-tīt), *n.* Soapstone.

Sted′fast (stĕd′fȧst), *a.* Steadfast.

Steed (stēd), *n.* A horse; spirited horse.

Steel (stēl), *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, used in tools, weapons, etc.; sternness; rigor. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; make hard or obdurate. — **Steel′y,** *a.*

Steel′yard (stēl′yärd), *n.* Balance for weighing bodies hung from the shorter arm of a lever.



Steelyard.

Steep (stēp), *a.* Greatly inclined; difficult. — *n.* Precipitous place or ascent.

Steep (stēp), *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.

Stee′ple (stē′p'l), *n.* The pointed tower of a church; spire.

Steer (stēr), *n.* Young ox.

Steer (stēr), *v. t.* To control the career of; guide. — *v. i.* To direct a vessel in its course. — **Steer′age,** *n.* Guidance; space in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. — **Steers′man,** *n.* One who steers; helmsman.

Stein′bok (stīn′bŏk), *n.* The ibex.

Stel′lar (stĕl′lẽr), **Stel′la-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to stars; starry. — **Stel′late, Stel′la-ted, Stel′li-form, Stel′lu-lar,** *a.* Like a star; radiated.

Stem (stĕm), *n.* Principal body of a tree or plant; stock of a family; curved timber to which the sides of a ship unite at the fore end; forward part of a vessel. — *v. t.* To cut (opposing water); check (a moving force); remove stems from (berries, etc.).

Stench (stĕnch), *n.* Bad smell; stink.

Sten′cil (stĕn′sĭl), *n.* Thin plate of metal, etc., perforated with letters or patterns, to be transferred by a brush to the surface on which it is laid. — *v. t.* To mark with a stencil. — **Sten′cil-er, Sten′cil-ler,** *n.*

Stencil.

Sten′o-graph (stĕn′ō-grȧf), *v. t.* To write in stenographic characters. — *n.* Writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog′ra-phy,** *n.* Art of writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog′ra-phist, Ste-nog′ra-pher,** *n.* — **Sten′o-graph′ic, Sten′o-graph′ic-al,** *a.*

Sten-to′ri-an (stĕn-tō′rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Very loud.

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* To move with the feet. — *v. t.* To set (the foot); fix the foot of (a mast) in its step. — *n.* Movement made by one removal of the foot; pace; stair; small distance; degree; progress; advantage; footprint; trace; manner of walking; measure; round of a ladder; degree or interval in music; block in a vessel, supporting the heel of the mast; bearing, in machinery; *pl.* portable stairs.

Step′broth′er (stĕp′brŭth′ẽr), *n.* Brother by

marriage only. — **Step′daugh′ter**, *n.* Daughter by marriage only.— **Step′fa′ther**, *n.* Father by marriage only. — **Step′moth′er**, *n.* Mother by marriage only.— **Step′sis′ter**, *n.* Sister by marriage only. — **Step′son′**, *n.* Son by marriage only.

Steppe (stĕp), *n.* Vast plain in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Stere (stĕr), *n.* Metric unit for solid measure, being a cubic meter.

Ste′re-op′ti-con (stē′rē-ŏp′tĭ-kŏn), *n.* Magic lantern which shows photographic pictures on a screen, as if standing out in relief.— **Ste′re-o-scope**, *n.* Optical instrument giving pictures the appearance of solid forms. — **Ste′re-o-scop′ic** (-skŏp′ĭk), **Ste′re-o-scop′ic-al**, *a.*

Ste′re-o-type (stē′rē-ō-tīp), *n.* Plate of type metal, resembling the surface of a page of type; the making metallic plates in imitation of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for (a book, etc.); to repeat without variation.

Ster′ile (stĕr′ĭl), *a.* Producing no crop; barren. — **Ste-ril′i-ty** (stē-rĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ster′ling (stĕr′lĭng), *a.* Of standard weight or quality; — said of British money of account; genuine; pure.

Stern (stẽrn), *a.* Severe; rigid; harsh.

Stern (stẽrn), *n.* Hind part of a vessel. — *a.* Being astern or in the stern.

Ster′num (stẽr′nŭm), *n.* Flat bone at the center of the chest in front; breastbone. — **Ster′nal**, *a.*

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* To stow (cotton or wool) in a ship's hold.— **Ste′ve-dore′** (stē′ve-dōr′), *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels.

Stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* To boil slowly; seethe. — *n.* Dish cooked by stewing; state of excitement; confusion.

Stew′ard (stū′ẽrd), *n.*, **Stew′ard-ess**, *n. f.* One who manages domestic concerns, superintends other servants, collects rents, etc.; ship's waiter; fiscal agent of certain bodies. — **Stew′ard-ship**, *n.*

Stich (stĭk), *n.* Verse in poetry; line in the Scriptures; row of trees.

Stick (stĭk), *n.* Shoot of a tree; rod; branch of a tree, cut for fuel or timber; printer's instrument to hold types in lines; thrust; stab. — *v. t.* To pierce; fix in; attach by adhesion. — *v. i.* To cling; be hindered; stop; hesitate. — **Stick′y**, *a.* Inclined to stick; adhesive; gluey.

Stic′kle (stĭk′k'l), *v. i.* To altercate.

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* Not easily bent; not flexible or fluid; tenacious; firm; stubborn; rigorous. — **Stiff′en**, *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff, or more thick or viscous.

Sti′fle (stī′f'l), *n.* Joint in a horse's hind leg corresponding to the knee in man.

Sti′fle (stī′f'l), *v. t.* To choke; deaden.

Stig′ma (stĭg′mȧ), *n.; pl.* E. Stigmas; L. Stigmata (-mȧ-tȧ). Mark; brand; in plants, the part of the pistil which receives the pollen. — **Stig-mat′ic, Stig-mat′ic-al**, *a.* Marked with a stigma. — **Stig′ma-tize**, *v. t.* To mark with a stigma; set a mark of disgrace on.

s Stigma.

Stile (stīl), *n.* Style, or pin of a dial to form a shadow.

Stile (stīl), *n.* Set of steps for passing a fence.

Sti-let′to (stĭ-lĕt′tō), *n.* Small dagger; instrument for making eyelet holes. — *v. t.* To stab.

Stiletto.

Still (stĭl), *v. t.* To stop (noise or agitation); quiet; lull; check; restrain. — *a.* Quiet; inert; stagnant. — *n.* Calm; silence. — *adv.* To this time; always; notwithstanding; nevertheless; after that. — **Still′y**, *a.* Still; quiet. — *adv.* Quietly.

Still (stĭl), *n.* Apparatus for distillation of liquors; distillery. — *v. t.* To distill.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* Wooden bar, extending the length of the leg, to raise the foot above the ground in walking; root rising above the ground. — *v. t.* To elevate; raise unnaturally; make pompous.

Stim′u-lant (stĭm′ū-lant), *a.* Serving to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates or excites; medicinal agent for increasing vital activity. — **Stim′u-late**, *v. t.* To excite or animate; encourage; urge; irritate. — **Stim′u-la′tor**, *n.* — **Stim′u-la′tion**, *n.* — **Stim′u-la-tive**, *a.* Stimulating. — *n.* That which rouses into more vigorous action. — **Stim′u-lus**, *n.* A goad; incentive; that which produces increased vital action.

Sting (stĭng), *n.* Sharp weapon with which certain animals pierce one provoking them; thrust of a sting into the flesh; acute pain; sarcastic saying. — *v. t.* To pierce with a sting; pain acutely. — **Sting′y**, *a.*

Stin′gy (stĭn′jȳ), *a.* Extremely avaricious.

Stink (stĭnk), *v. i.* To emit a foul smell. — *n.* Offensive smell.

Stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; assign a certain task to. — *n.* Limit; proportion allotted.

Stipe (stīp), *n.* Base of a frond; stalk of a pistil; trunk of a tree; stem of a fungus.

Sti′pend (stī′pĕnd), *n.* Wages; salary.

Stip'u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To bargain; contract. — **Stip'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **Stip'u-la'tor,** *n.*

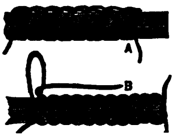
Stip'u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* Furnished with stipules.—**Stip'ule,** *n.* Appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, resembling a small leaf.

s s Stipules.

Stir (stẽr), *v. t. & i.* To move; rouse.—*n.* Agitation; tumult; uproar.

Stir'rup (stẽr'rŭp), *n.* Kind of ring, to support a horseman's foot.

Stitch (stĭch), *v. t.* To form stitches in; sew or unite together. — *n.* Single pass of a needle in sewing or knitting; loop of thread thus made; sharp pain, like the piercing of a needle.



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, or Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

Stith'y (stĭth'ȳ), *n.* Anvil; smith's shop.

Sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* Dutch coin, worth two cents.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* The ermine,—so called when of reddish color, in summer.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* Body of a plant; stem; race; ancestry; domestic animals collectively; post; dunce; cravat; handle for a tool, gun, etc.; business capital or resources; fund; store; *pl.* frame, with holes to confine the hands or feet of culprits; *pl.* frame supporting a ship while being built; ornamental flowering plant. — *v. t.* To lay up for use; store; supply. — *a.* Used or available for constant service; standard; permanent. — **Stock company.** Incorporated company whose capital is represented by marketable shares.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* Line of posts forming a fence; pen made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* To surround or fortify with posts fixed in the ground.

Stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* Broker who deals in shares or stocks.

Stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* European wild [pigeon.

Stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; codfish dried without being salted.

Stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōld'ẽr), *n.* Proprietor of stocks, funds, etc.

Stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* Elastic fabric [for stockings, etc.

Stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

Stock'-still' (stŏk'stĭl'), *a.* Still as a stock or post; perfectly still.

Stock'y (stŏk'ȳ), *a.* Thick and firm; stout.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* One of a sect of Greek philosophers; one not easily excited; an apathetic person.—**Sto'ic, Sto'ic-al,** *a.* Unfeeling; indifferent to pleasure or pain. — **Sto'i-cism,** *n.*

Stoke (stōk), *v. t. & i.* To supply (a fire) with fuel. — **Stok'er,** *n.*

Stole (stōl), *imp.* of STEAL.

Stole (stōl), *n.* Long, loose vestment or band reaching to the feet.

Stol'en (stōl'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* Hopelessly insensible or dull. — **Stol'id-ness, Sto-lid'i-ty,** *n.*

Stom'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* An organ of digestion; appetite; desire. — *v. t.* To receive into the stomach; bear without repugnance; endure. — **Stom'ach-er,** *n.* Ornament or support to the breast, worn by women. — **Sto-mach'ic** (stō-măk'ĭk), **Sto-mach'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or strengthening, the stomach.

Stone (stōn), *n.* Hard mineral matter; gem; monument; concretion in the kidneys or bladder; nut of a stone fruit; in England, weight of 14 pounds. — *v. t.* To pelt with stones; free from stones; wall or face with stones. — **Stone coal.** Hard coal; anthracite coal. — **Stone fruit.** Fruit having seeds covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, etc.; drupe. — **Stone's cast, Stone's throw.** Distance a stone may be thrown by the hand. — **Stone'ware',** *n.* Coarse pottery, glazed and baked. — **Ston'y,** *a.* Made of, or resembling, stone; cruel; obdurate.

Stood (stŏŏd), *imp.* of STAND.

Stook (stŏŏk), *n.* Heap of sheaves set up in [the field.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* Seat without a back.

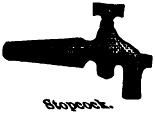
Stool (stōōl), *n.* Root or stem of a plant cut off near the ground, and sending up shoots.

Stoop (stōōp), *v. i.* To bend forward; swoop; lean; condescend. — *n.* A stooping; fall of a bird on its prey; swoop.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* Steps of a door; porch with seats on the sides.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* Vessel of liquor; stoup.

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* To close (an aperture) by filling; obstruct; arrest; punctuate. — *v. i.* To cease to advance; stay; tarry. — *n.* A stopping; hindrance; contrivance for regulating the sounds of a musical instrument; mark of punctuation. — **Stop'cock',** *n.* Pipe to let out a fluid, stopped by turning a cock or stopper. — **Stop'page,** *n.* A stop-


Stopcock.

ping or arresting progress. — **Stop'per,** *n.* One that stops or hinders; that which fills a vent or hole in a vessel. — *v. t.* To close with a stopper. — **Stop'ple,** *n.* Stopper.

Stor'age (stōr'āj), *n.* A depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; price for keeping goods in a storehouse.

Store (stōr), *n.* Source of supplies; great quantity or number; storehouse; place where goods are sold. — *v. t.* To collect; deposit for preservation. — **Store'house',** *n.* Place for keeping goods, esp. provisions; magazine; warehouse. — **Store'room',** *n.* Room for storing articles.

Sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *a.* Told in a story; having a history; interesting.

Stork (stôrk), *n.* Large wading bird of the heron kind.

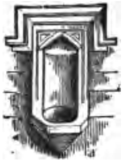
European White Stork.

Storm (stôrm), *n.* Violent disturbance of the atmosphere, with wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; commotion; distress; assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* To attack (a fortified place). — *v. i.* To raise a tempest; rain, hail, snow, etc.; rage. — **Storm'y,** *a.*

Sto'ry (stō'rȳ), *n.* History; short narrative; tale; falsehood. — *v. t.* To describe.

Sto'ry (stō'rȳ), *n.* Set of rooms on the same floor; loft; floor.

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* Stoop or flagon; basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.



Stoup.

Stout (stout), *a.* Strong; robust; bold; big; fleshy. — *n.* Strong beer.

Stove (stōv), *n.* Room artificially warmed; hothouse; apparatus holding a fire for warming, cooking, etc.

Stove (stōv), *imp.* of Stave.

Stow (stō), *v. t.* To place in a compact mass. — **Stow'age,** *n.*

Stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs), *n.* Affection of the eyes, making them squint; cross-eye.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* A standing, sitting, or walking, with feet far apart.

Strag'gle *(străg'g'l), v. i.* To wander from *the direct way; rove;* occur at intervals.

Straight (strāt), *a.* Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not crooked; just; upright. — *adv.* Immediately; directly. — **Straight'en,** *v. t.* To make straight; correct. — **Straight'for'ward,** *a.* Direct; honest; sincere. — **Straight'way',** *adv.* Immediately.

Strain (strān), *v. t.* To draw with force; stretch; exert to the utmost; sprain; constrain; filter. — *n.* Violent effort; hurtful over-exertion; course of action; portion of a tune; style; disposition.

Strait (strāt), *a.* Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* Distress; pass between mountains or passage connecting two seas. — **Strait'en,** *v. t.* To make strait or narrow; confine; distress with poverty, etc.

Strake (strāk), *n.* Iron band securing the fellies of a wheel; range of planks from stem to stern of the sides or bottom of a vessel.

Strand (strănd), *n.* Shore of the sea. — *v. t.* [& *i.* To run aground.

Strand (strănd), *n.* One of the twists composing a rope. — *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strange (strānj), *a.* Belonging to another country; not before known; new; wonderful; odd; queer. — **Stran'ger,** *n.* One who is strange; a foreigner; one unknown or unacquainted.

Stran'gle (străn̲'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To suffocate; choke. — **Stran'gu-la'tion,** *n.*

Strap (străp), *n.* Long, narrow slip of leather, cloth, metal, etc.; strop. — *v. t.* To beat or bind with a strap; sharpen (a razor, etc.) by rubbing on a strap, or strop.

Strap'ping (străp'pĭng), *a.* Tall; lusty.

Stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n., pl.* of Stratum.

Strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* Plan for deceiving an enemy; device; artifice.

Strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jȳ), *n.* Science of directing military movements; generalship. — **Strat'e-gist,** *n.* One skilled in strategy. — **Stra-te'gic, Stra-te'gic-al,** *a.*

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.* Bed of earth or rock consisting usually of a series of layers. — **Strat'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Arrangement in strata. — **Strat'i-fy,** *v. t.* To form in layers.

Straw (strạ), *n.* Stalk or stem of grain; mass of stalks of grain after being thrashed; anything worthless.

Straw'ber-ry (strạ'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* Plant and its fragrant, edible fruit, of many varieties.

Stray (strā), *v. i.* To wander; err; depart. — *a.* Strayed; wandering. — *n.* Domestic animal that wanders at large.

Streak (strēk), *n.* Line or long mark; stripe; range of planks on a vessel; strake. — *v. t.* To form streaks in.

Stream (strēm), *n.* Current of water or other fluid. — *v. i.* To issue in a stream; flow copiously; radiate. — *v. t.* To pour. — **Stream′er,** *n.* Ensign or flag; column of light shooting upward. — **Stream′let,** *n.* Rivulet; rill.

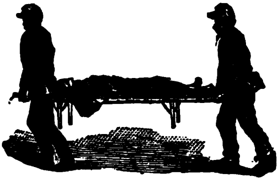
Street (strēt), *n.* Paved way; city road.

Strength (strĕngth), *n* Quality of being strong; force or firmness; number composing any body, as an army, navy, etc.; support; authority. — **Strength′en,** *v t.* To make strong or stronger; encourage — *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

Stren′u-ous (strĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* Ardent; earnest.

Stress (strĕs), *n.* Pressure; violence.

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* & *i.* To draw out; extend; strain. — *n.* Extension; effort; direction. — **Stretch′er,** *n.* One that stretches; long stone, timber, etc., in a building; litter for the sick or wounded.



Stretcher.

Strew (strụ *or* strō), *v. t.* To scatter; cover by scattering something over.

Strick′en (strĭk′′n), *p. p.* of Strike. Struck; smitten; worn out; advanced.

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* Strained; drawn close; tight; exact; accurate; severe.

Stric′ture (strĭk′tūr), *n.* Censure; morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride (strīd), *n.* A step, esp. one long, measured, or pompous. — *v. i.* To walk with long steps; straddle. [quarrel.

Strife (strīf), *n.* A striving; contention;

Strike (strīk), *v. t.* To hit; impress; lower (a flag, sail, etc.); make and ratify (a bargain, etc.); level (the surface of a measure of grain, etc.). — *v. i.* To deal a blow or an attack; touch; surrender; quit work in order to exact something from an employer. — *n.* A striking; a combining to stop work. — **Strik′ing,** *a.* Forcible.

String (strĭng), *n.* Slender line or cord; row of things; cord of a musical instrument; nerve or tendon. — *v. t.* To furnish with strings; put on a thread; make tense; deprive of strings. — **Stringed** (strĭngd), *a.* Having strings. — **String′er,** *n.* One who strings, or provides strings; longitudinal sleeper or beam.—**String′halt′,** *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg. — **String′y,** *a.* Consisting of small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid. [urgent. — **Strin′gen-cy,** *n.*

Strin′gent (strĭn′jent), *a.* Binding strongly;

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* To pull off (a covering); skin; peel; deprive; bereave; uncover. — *v. i.* To undress. — *n.* Long, narrow piece.

Stripe (strīp), *n.* Line, or long narrow division of anything; stroke or blow, or mark thus made. — *v. t.* To make stripes; form or variegate with stripes.

Strip′ling (strĭp′lĭng), *n.* Youth approaching manhood; lad. [tend; aim.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* To make efforts; con-

Stroke (strōk), *n.* Blow; attack of disease or affliction; calamity; dash of a pen; sweep of an oar in rowing, also the strokesman; entire movement of the piston of a steam engine. — *v. t.* To rub gently with the hand; soothe.

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; ramble; stray. — *n.* A wandering on foot.

Strong (strŏng), *a.* Having strength or power to act or endure; vigorous; having wealth or numbers; violent; earnest; full of spirit; intoxicating; valid. — **Strong′-hold′,** *n.* Place of security.

Strop (strŏp), *n.* Strap, or strip of leather, for sharpening razors. — *v. t.* To sharpen.

Strove (strōv), *imp.* of Strive.

Strow (strō), *v. t.* Same as Strew.

Struck (strŭk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Strike.

Struc′ture (strŭk′tūr), *n.* Manner of building; form; construction; edifice.

Strug′gle (strŭg′g'l), *v. i.* To strive; labor hard; endeavor. — *n.* Great labor; forcible effort; strife.

Strung (strŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of String.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* To walk pompously. — *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking; oblique timber to strengthen a rafter; brace.

Strych′ni-a (strĭk′nĭ-ȧ), **Strych′nine,** *n.* Vegetable alkaloid, intensely bitter and very poisonous.

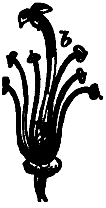
Stub (stŭb), *n.* Stump of a tree; part of a page left after cutting out a check, etc.; anything short and thick; butt end; pen with a blunt nib. — *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; strike (the toes) against a stump, stone, etc. — **Stub′bed, Stub′by,** *a.*

Stub′ble (stŭb′b'l), *n.* Stumps of wheat, rye, etc., left in the ground.

Stub′born (stŭb′bẽrn), *a.* Unreasonably obstinate; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; refractory.

Stuc′co (stŭk′kō), *n.* Plaster for coating walls. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.

Stuck (stŭk), *imp. & p. p.* of Stick.
Stud (stŭd), *n.* Small timber to support beams of a building; ornamental nail; button for a shirt; short, projecting rod in machinery. — *v. t.* To adorn or set thickly with studs or knobs. — **Stud'ding**, *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs collectively.
Stud (stŭd), *n.* Collection of horses kept for breeding.
Stu'dent (stū'dent), *n.* One engaged in study; scholar.
Stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* Well considered; deliberate.
Stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.* Workshop of an artist.
Stu'di-ous (stū'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Given to study; contemplative; diligent.
Stud'y (stŭd'ȳ), *n.* Application of mind to books, science, etc.; attention; meditation; room for reading, writing, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To consider attentively.
Stuff (stŭf), *n.* Material; cloth not made into garments; refuse matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill by crowding; press; obstruct. — **Stuff'ing**, *n.* That used for filling anything; dressing stuffed into meat.
Stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To trip in walking; err; light by chance. — *n.* Trip or misstep; blunder. — **Stum'bling-block'**, *n.* Block or obstruction; cause of failure.
Stump (stŭmp), *n.* End remaining after something has been cut off; short, thick remnant; one of three posts forming the wicket in the game of cricket. — *v. t.* To cut off a part of; challenge; knock down (a stump) in cricket. — **Stump'y**, *a.* Full of stumps; hard; short and thick; stubby.
Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; stupefy; surprise completely.
Stung (stŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Sting.
Stunk (stŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of Stink.
Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* To hinder from growth. — *n.* A check in growth.
Stu'pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v. t.* To make stupid; blunt perception in. — **Stu'pe-fac'tion**, *n.*
Stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* Astonishing; wonderful.
Stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* Very dull; sluggish; insensible; senseless; heavy. — **Stu'pid-ness**, **Stu-pid'i-ty**, *n.*
Stu'por (stū'pôr), *n.* Loss of sensibility; numbness.
Stur'dy (stûr'dȳ), *a.* Stout; hardy; obstinate.
Stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* Large cartilaginous food fish.
Stut'ter (stŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To hesitate in speech. — *n.* Stammer.
Sty (stī), *n.* Inflamed tumor on the eyelid.
Sty (stī), *n.* Pen for swine.
Sty'lar *(stī'lẽr), a. Pertaining* to the style *of a dial.*
Style (stīl), *n.* Pointed engraving tool or surgical instrument; pin of a dial; part of the pistil of a plant; choice of words; manner; title. — *v. t.* To call; name. — **Styl'ish**, *a.* Given to display of style; highly fashionable. — **Sty'lo-graph** (stī'lō-grăf), *n.*, **Stylographic pen**. Pen having a conical point and a reservoir supplying it with ink.


b Style.

Suave (swāv *or* swăv), *a.* Sweet; gracious; agreeable. — **Suav'i-ty** (swăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Moderately sour.
Sub-al'tern (sŭb-al'tẽrn), *a.* Ranked below; subordinate. — *n.* One holding subordinate position; military officer below the captain.
Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin.
Sub'di-vide' (sŭb'dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; divide again (a thing already divided). — **Sub'di-vi'sion**, *n.*
Sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.* To bring under; conquer; surmount.
Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* Subordinate family; division of a family.
Sub-ge'nus (sŭb-jē'nŭs), *n.* Subdivision of a genus, comprehending certain species.
Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* Placed under; under the power of another; exposed; liable. — *n.* Anything under the influence of something else; one under the authority of a ruler; thing subjected to an operation or examination; person spoken of. — **Sub-ject'**, *v. t.* To bring under control; enslave; expose; make liable or subservient. — **Sub-jec'tion**, *n.* — **Sub-jec'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to a subject; derived from one's own consciousness, and not external observation.
Sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* To add after something else has been said; annex.
Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jū-gāt), *v. t.* To bring under control; overcome. — **Sub'ju-ga'tion**, *n.*
Sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A subjoining. — **Sub-junc'tive**, *a.* Added to something before said. — *n.* Subjunctive mode. — **Subjunctive mode**. That form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, contingency, which is subjoined to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc.
Sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.* To underlet; lease, as a lessee to another person.
Sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state;

refine and exalt; elevate. — *n.* Product of a sublimating. — **Sub′li-ma′tion,** *n.*

Sub-lime′ (sŭb-līm′), *a.* Lifted up; lofty; majestic. — *n.* Lofty style. — *v. t.* To sublimate; exalt; dignify; ennoble. — **Sub-lime′ness, Sub-lim′i-ty,** *n.*

Sub-lu′nar (sŭb-lū′nẽr), **Sub′lu-na-ry** (-lū-nā-rȳ), *a.* Situated beneath the moon; earthly.

Sub′ma-rine′ (sŭb′mȧ-rēn′), *a.* Being or growing under the sea.

Sub-merge′ (sŭb-mẽrj′), *v. t.* To put under water; plunge; drown. — **Sub-mer′gence,** *a.* — **Sub-mer′sion,** *n.*

Sub-mis′sion (sŭb-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A submitting; obedience; resignation; confession of error. — **Sub-mis′sive,** *a.*

Sub-mit′ (sŭb-mĭt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To yield; comply.

Sub-mul′ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *n.* Number contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-or′di-nate (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* Inferior in order, dignity, power, etc. — *n.* An inferior. — **Sub-or′di-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To make inferior; subject; subdue. — **Sub-or′di-na′tion,** *n.*

Sub-pœ′na (sŭb-pē′nȧ), *n.* Writ commanding the attendance (of a witness, etc.) in court. [Written also *subpena*.]

Sub-scribe′ (sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.* To write underneath; sign; attest. — *v. i.* To assent; agree; enter one's name for a newspaper, book, etc. — **Sub-scrip′tion,** *n.*

Sub′se-quent (sŭb′sē-kwent), *a.* Following. — **Sub′se-quence, Sub′se-quen-cy,** *n.*

Sub-serve′ (sŭb-sẽrv′), *v. t.* To serve in subordination; forward. — **Sub-serv′i-ence, Sub-serv′i-en-cy,** *n.* — **Sub-serv′i-ent,** *a.*

Sub-side′ (sŭb-sīd′), *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; abate. — **Sub-sid′ence, Sub-sid′en-cy,** *n.*

Sub-sid′i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd′ĭ-ā-rȳ), *a.* Furnishing a subsidy; assistant. — *n.* Auxiliary. — **Sub′si-dize,** *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to. — **Sub′si-dy,** *n.* Support; aid; money paid for service of auxiliary troops.

Sub-sist′ (sŭb-sĭst′), *v. i.* To be; exist; live. — *v. t.* To maintain. — **Sub-sist′ence,** *n.*

Sub′soil′ (sŭb′soil′), *n.* Bed of earth beneath the surface soil.

Sub-spe′cies (sŭb-spē′shēz), *n.* Division of a species.

Sub′stance (sŭb′stans), *n.* That which underlies or is essential; nature; essence; body; property. — **Sub-stan′tial,** *a.* Belonging to substance; actual; not imaginary; real; strong; solid; moderately wealthy. — **Sub-stan′ti-al′i-ty,** *n.*

Sub-stan′ti-ate (sŭb-stăn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make to exist; establish by proof; verify.

Sub′stan-tive (sŭb′stan-tĭv), *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; real. — *n.* Noun; name of a thing.

Sub′sti-tute (sŭb′stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To put in the place of another; exchange. — *n.* One substituted for another. — **Sub′sti-tu′tion,** *n.*

Sub-stra′tum (sŭb-strā′tŭm), *n.* That which is spread under; layer of earth lying under another; subsoil.

Sub-struc′tion (sŭb-strŭk′shŭn), **Sub-struc′ture,** *n.* An under building; foundation.

Sub-tend′ (sŭb-tĕnd′), *v. t.* To extend under, or be opposite to.

Sub′ter-fuge (sŭb′tẽr-fūj), *n.* Thing resorted to for escape or concealment; shift; excuse.

Sub′ter-ra′ne-an (sŭb′tẽr-rā′nē-an), **Sub′ter-ra′ne-ous,** *a.* Underground.

Sub′tile (sŭb′tĭl *or* sŭt′'l), *a.* Thin; not dense or gross; fine; piercing; refined; artful; cunning. — **Sub′tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub′tile-ness, Sub-til′i-ty,** *n.* — **Sub′til-ize,** *v. t.* & *i.* To make thin or fine; refine; make very nice distinctions. — **Sub′til-i-za′tion,** *n* — **Sub′til-ty,** *n.*

Sub′tle (sŭt′'l), *a.* Sly in design; subtile. — **Sub′tle-ness, Sub′tle-ty,** *n.* — **Sub′tly,** *adv.*

Sub-tract′ (sŭb-trăkt′), *v. t.* To withdraw from the rest; deduct. — **Sub-tract′er,** *n.* — **Sub-trac′tion,** *n.* A subtracting; the taking a lesser number or quantity from a greater. — **Sub-trac′tive,** *a.* Tending to subtract; having the minus sign. — **Sub′tra-hend′,** *n.* Sum to be subtracted.

Sub′urb (sŭb′ŭrb), *n.* Region adjoining a city; confines; out part. — **Sub-ur′ban,** *a.* & *n.*

Sub′va-ri′e-ty (sŭb′vȧ-rī′ē-tȳ), *n.* Subordinate variety.

Sub-vert′ (sŭb-vẽrt′), *v. t.* To overthrow; ruin utterly; corrupt. — **Sub-ver′sion,** *n.* — **Sub-ver′sive,** *a.*

Sub′way′ (sŭb′wā′), *n.* Underground way or passage; passage under a street to contain water or gas mains, telegraph wires, etc.

Suc-ceed′ (sŭk-sēd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To follow in order; pursue; come in the place of another; prosper. — **Suc-ceed′er, Suc-ces′sor,** *n.* — **Suc-cess′,** *n.* A succeeding; favorable result. — **Suc-cess′ful,** *a.* — **Suc-ces′sion,** *n.* A succeeding; sequence; series; lineage; right of acceding to the station or title of a predecessor. — **Suc-ces′sive,** *a.* Following in order or without interval.

Suc-cinct′ (sŭk-sĭnkt′), *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass; brief; terse.

Suc′cor (sŭk′kẽr), *v. t.* To help in difficulty, want, etc.; aid; comfort. — *n.* Aid; help.

Suc′co-tash (sŭk′kō-tăsh), *n.* Green maize and beans boiled together.

Suc′cu-lent (sŭk′kū-lent), *a.* Juicy. — **Suc′cu-lence, Suc′cu-len-cy,** *n.*

Suc-cumb′ (sŭk-kŭm′), *v. i.* To yield; submit; sink unresistingly.
Such (sŭch), *a.* Of that, or a like, kind; like; the same that; — with *as*.
Suck (sŭk), *v. t.* & *i.* To draw in with the mouth; imbibe; absorb. — *n.* A drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. — **Suck′er,** *n.* One that sucks; piston of a pump; pipe through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the roots; fish of several species. — **Suck′ling,** *n.* Young child or animal nursed at the breast.
Suc′kle (sŭk′k'l), *v. t.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast. — **Suc′kling,** *n.* A nursing at the breast.
Suc′tion (sŭk′shŭn), *n.* A sucking or drawing (fluids) by exhausting the air.
Sud′den (sŭd′dĕn), *a.* Quick; abrupt; unlooked-for. — *n.* Surprise.
Su′dor-if′er-ous (sū′dĕr-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing perspiration. — **Su′dor-if′ic,** *a.* Causing sweat. — *n.* Medicine that produces sweat.
Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.
Sue (sū), *v. t.* To follow up; prosecute at law.
Su′et (sū′ĕt), *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins. — **Su′et-y,** *a.*
Suf′fer (sŭf′fĕr), *v. t.* To bear with pain, annoyance, etc.; undergo; permit; tolerate. — *v. i.* To feel pain; undergo punishment; be injured. — **Suf′fer-a-ble,** *a.* Allowable; tolerable. — **Suf′fer-ance,** *n.* Endurance; permission.
Suf-fice′ (sŭf-fīz′), *v. i.* To be sufficient. — *v. t.* To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants of. — **Suf-fi′cient** (sŭf-fĭsh′*e*nt), *a.* Enough; fit. — **Suf-fi′cien-cy,** *n.*
Suf′fix (sŭf′fĭks), *n.* Letter or syllable added to the end of a word; affix; postfix. — **Suf-fix′,** *v. t.* To add or annex to the end.
Suf′fo-cate (sŭf′fō-kāt), *v. t.* To choke; stifle; extinguish. — *v. i.* To become choked or smothered. — **Suf′fo-ca′tion,** *n.*
Suf′frage (sŭf′frāj), *n.* Voice; vote.
Suf-fuse′ (sŭf-fūz′), *v. t.* To overspread. — **Suf-fu′sion,** *n.*
Sug′ar (shŏŏg′ẽr), *n.* Sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from sugar cane, maple trees, beets, sorghum, etc.; anything sweet; flattery. — *v. t.* To season, sprinkle, or mix, with sugar; sweeten. — **Sugar beet.** Kind of beet whose large white roots yield sugar. — **Sugar cane.** A grass or cane whose juice yields sugar. — **Sug′ar-y,** *a.*
Sug-gest′ (sŭd-jĕst′ *or* sŭg-jĕst′), *v. t.* To introduce indirectly; hint; insinuate. — **Sug-ges′tion,** *n.* — **Sug-gest′ive,** *a.*
Su′i-cide (sū′ĭ-sīd), *n.* A designedly killing one's self; one guilty of self-murder. — **Su′i-cid′al,** *a.*
Suit (sūt), *n.* A suing; endeavor to gain an object; courtship; legal action; retinue; company of attendants; series (of rooms, buildings, cards, etc.); set. — *v. t.* & *i.* To fit; agree; match; answer. — **Suit′a-ble,** *a.*
Suite (swēt), *n.* Retinue of a distinguished personage; suit or connected series; set.
Suit′or (sūt′ẽr), *n.* One who sues; petitioner; one who solicits a woman in marriage; lover; plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, etc.
Sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* To be sullen or sulky. — **Sulks,** *n. pl.* Sulky mood. — **Sulk′y,** *a.* Sour; obstinate; morose. — *n.* Two-wheeled carriage for one person.
Sul′len (sŭl′lĕn), *a.* Gloomy; dismal; cross; obstinate; sulky; sour.
Sul′ly (sŭl′lў), *v. t.* & *i.* To soil; spot; stain. — *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.
Sul′phate (sŭl′fāt), *n.* Salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base. — **Sul′phur** (-fŭr), *n.* Mineral substance, insoluble in water, burning with a peculiar suffocating odor. — **Sul′phu-rate,** *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, sulphur. — *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. — **Sul′phur-ous, Sul-phu′re-ous,** *a.* — **Sul′phu-ret,** *n.* Combination of sulphur with another element. — **Sul′phu-ret′ed,** *a.* Containing sulphur. — **Sul-phu′ric,** *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur. — **Sul′phur-y,** *a.*
Sul′tan (sŭl′t*a*n), *n.* Turkish emperor. — **Sul-ta′na** (-tā′nȧ *or* -tä′nȧ), *n.* Wife of a sultan.
Sul′try (sŭl′trў), *a.* Very hot, close, and oppressive.
Sum (sŭm), *n.* Aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities; amount; problem in arithmetic. — *v. t.* To bring together into one whole; cast up (a column of figures); collect into a small compass.
Su′mac (sụ′măk; *colloq.* shụ′măk), **Su′mach,** *n.* Shrub used in tanning, dyeing, etc.
Sum′ma-ry (sŭm′mȧ-rў), *a.* Formed into a narrow compass, or few words; short; concise. — *n.* Abridged account or compendium.
Sum-ma′tion (sŭm-mā′shŭn), *n.* A summing; aggregate.
Sum′mer (sŭm′mẽr), *n.* Warmest season of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August.
Sum′mer-sault, *n.* Somersault.
Sum′mit (sŭm′mĭt), *n.* Top; highest point.
Sum′mon (sŭm′mŭn), *v. t.* To notify to appear or surrender; convene; bid. — **Sum′mons,** *n.* Command to appear or to surrender.
Sump′tu-ous (sŭmp′tū-ŭs), *a.* Costly; splendid.
Sun (sŭn), *n.* Luminary whose light consti-

tutes day, and its absence night; central body round which the earth and planets revolve; sunshine. — *v. t.* To warm or dry in the light of the sun. — **Sun'beam'**, *n.* Beam or ray of the sun. — **Sun'bon'net**, *n.* Projecting bonnet, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun.

Sun'burn' (sŭn'bûrn'), *v. t.* To burn or scorch by the sun. — *n.* Discoloration from the sun; tan.

Sun'day (sŭn'dā), *n.* First day of the week; the Lord's day.

Sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* To disunite; part; sever. — *n.* Separation.

Sun'di'al (sŭn'dī'*a*l), *n.* Instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a style.

Sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

Sun'dry (sŭn'drȳ), *a.* Several; divers; more than one or two. — **Sun'dries** (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

Sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* Name for fresh- and salt-water fish of many species.

Sun'flow'er (sŭn'flou'ẽr), *n.* Plant having a large yellow flower.

Sung (sŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Sing.

Sunk (sŭnk), *imp. & p. p.* of Sink.

Sunk'en (sŭnk''n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of the water; sunk.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Without the sun or its rays; dark.

Sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* Light of the sun.

Sun'ny (sŭn'nȳ), *a.* Pertaining to or colored by the sun; cheerful.

Sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), **Sun'ris'ing**, *n.* Appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the east.

Sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), **Sun'set'ting**, *n.* Descent of the sun; evening; the west.

Sun'shine' (sŭn'shīn'), *n.* Light of the sun, or illumination by its rays.

Sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* Prostration by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Sup (sŭp), *v. t.* To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. — *v. i.* To eat supper. — *n.* Mouthful of liquor, broth, etc.

Su'per-a-bound' (sū'pẽr-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant. — **Su'per-a-bun'dance**, *n.* More than enough. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant**, *a.*

Su'per-add' (sū'pẽr-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; add something extrinsic.

Su'per-an'nu-ate (sū'pẽr-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To impair by old age and infirmity. — **Su'per-an'nu-a'tion**, *n.*

Su-perb' (sū-pẽrb'), *a.* Grand; magnificent; pompous.

Su'per-car'go (sū'pẽr-kär'gō), *n.* Person in a merchant ship, who manages sales and superintends the commercial concerns.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (sū'pẽr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lofty with pride; haughty; overbearing.

Su'per-fi'cial (sū'pẽr-fĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Lying on the surface; shallow; obvious.

Su'per-fine (sū'pẽr-fīn), *a.* Very fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Su-per'flu-ous (sū-pẽr'flū-ŭs), *a.* More than is sufficient; unnecessary; needless. — **Su-per'flu-ous-ness**, **Su'per-flu'i-ty**, *n.*

Su'per-hu'man (sū'pẽr-hū'm*a*n), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Su'per-in-cum'bent (sū'pẽr-ĭn-kŭm'bent), *a.* Lying or resting on something else.

Su'per-in-tend' (sū'pẽr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To have charge of; direct. — **Su'per-in-tend'ent**, *n.* Inspector; director. — **Su'per-in-tend'ence**, **Su'per-in-tend'en-cy**, *n.*

Su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* More elevated; higher; preferable. — *n.* One more advanced in age, in rank or office, or in dignity, excellence, etc.; chief of a monastery, etc. — **Su-pe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Su-per'la-tive (sū-pẽr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Most eminent; expressing the highest degree of a quality, among objects compared. — *n.* That which is highest; the highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; word in the superlative degree.

Su'per-nat'u-ral (sū'pẽr-năt'ū-r*a*l), *a.* Exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous; preternatural.

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (sū'pẽr-nū'mẽr-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Exceeding the number necessary or usual. — *n.* One ready to fill the place of another.

Su'per-scribe' (sū'pẽr-skrīb'), *v. t.* To write on the top or outside of. — **Su'per-scrip'tion**, *n.*

Su'per-sede' (sū'pẽr-sēd'), *v. t.* To take the place of; displace. — **Su'per-se'dure**, *n.*

Su'per-sti'tion (sū'pẽr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Excessive rigor in religion; false religion; fanaticism. — **Su'per-sti'tious**, *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.

Su'per-stra'tum (sū'pẽr-strā'tŭm), *n.* Stratum or layer above another.

Su'per-struc'tion (sū'pẽr-strŭk'shŭn), **Su'per-struc'ture**, *n.* Structure built on something else; building on a foundation.

Su'per-vise' (sū'pẽr-vīz'), *v. t.* To oversee and direct; superintend; inspect. — **Su'per-vis'al** (-vīz'*a*l), **Su'per-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* — **Su'per-vis'or** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* — **Su'per-vi'so-ry**, *a.*

Su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* A verbal noun.

Su-pine' (sū-pīn'), *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.

Sup'per (sŭp'pẽr), *n.* Meal at the close of the day. — **Sup'per-less**, *a.*

Sup-plant' (sŭp-plȧnt'), *v. t.* To remove or displace; undermine; supersede.

Sup'ple (sŭp'p'l), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; soft.

Sup'ple-ment (sŭp'plē-ment), *n.* That which

fills up or perfects something to which it is added; addition. — *v. t.* To add to. — **Sup′ple-men′tal, Sup′ple-men′ta-ry,** *a.*

Sup′pli-ant (sŭp′plĭ-*a*nt), *a.* Supplicating; imploring. — *n.* Humble petitioner.

Sup′pli-cant (sŭp′plĭ-k*a*nt), *n.* One who supplicates. — **Sup′pli-cate,** *v. t.* & *i.* To entreat for; address in prayer; beg; crave. — **Sup′pli-ca′tion,** *n.* — **Sup′pli-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

Sup-ply′ (sŭp-plī′), *v. t.* To fill up; provide; yield. — *n.* Sufficiency for use or want; *pl.* food, etc., for daily necessities; store.

Sup-port′ (sŭp-pōrt′), *v. t.* To prop; sustain; help; back; nourish; defend; forward. — *n.* Stay; prop; assistance; aid; sustenance; food. — **Sup-port′a-ble,** *a.*

Sup-pose′ (sŭp-pōz′), *v. t.* To admit without proof; conclude; consider; assume. — *v. i.* To think. — **Sup-pos′a-ble,** *a.* — **Sup-pos′al, Sup′po-si′tion,** *n.*

Sup-pos′i-ti′tious (sŭp-pŏz′ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Put by trick in place of another; counterfeit.

Sup-press′ (sŭp-prĕs′), *v. t.* To overpower and crush; put down; conceal; stifle; smother. — **Sup-pres′sion,** *n.*

Sup′pu-rate (sŭp′pū-rāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To generate pus. — **Sup′pu-ra′tion,** *n.*

Su-preme′ (sū-prēm′), *a.* Holding the highest place; greatest; most excellent. — **Su-prem′a-cy** (-prĕm′*á*-sȳ), *n.*

Sur′cin′gle (sûr′sĭn̤′g′l), *n.* Belt or girth over a saddle.

Sure (shu̧r), *a.* Certainly knowing and believing; confident; secure; positive. — *adv.* Certainly; doubtless. — **Sure′-foot′ed,** *a.* Not apt to stumble or fall. — **Sure′ly,** *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly; steadily.

Sure′ty (shu̧r′tȳ), *n.* State of being sure; certainty; security against loss or damage; one who answers for another's conduct; bondsman. — **Sure′ty-ship,** *n.*

Surf (sûrf), *n.* Continuous swell of the sea breaking upon shore, sandbanks, or rocks.

Sur′face (sûr′fās), *n.* Exterior part of a thing; outside; external appearance; geometrical magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness.

Sur′feit (sûr′fĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To overfeed; cloy; sicken. — *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; disgust; satiety.

Surge (sûrj), *n.* Large wave or billow. — *v. i.* To swell; rise high and roll, as waves.

Sur′geon (sûr′jŭn), *n.* One who practices surgery. — **Sur′ger-y** (-jĕr-ȳ), *n.* A healing diseases or injuries by manual operations; place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared. — **Sur′gi-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery.

Sur′loin′ *(sûr′loin′), n.* Loin of beef.

Sur′ly (sûr′lȳ), *a.* Ill-natured and rude.

Sur-mise′ (sûr-mīz′), *v. t.* To imagine without certain knowledge; suppose. — *n.* Conjecture; supposition.

Sur-mount′ (sûr-mount′), *v. t.* To rise above; surpass; subdue.

Sur′name′ (sûr′nām′), *n.* Name added to the baptismal or Christian name; family name.

Sur-pass′ (sûr-pȧs′), *v. t.* To go beyond; excel; outstrip.

Sur′plice (sûr′plĭs), *n.* Clergyman's white garment worn over another dress.

Sur′plus (sûr′plŭs), *n.* Excess.

Sur-prise′ (sûr-prīz′), *v. t.* To come upon suddenly; confuse. — *n.* Astonishment.

Sur-ren′der (sŭr-rĕn′dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To yield; give up; resign. — *n.* A yielding one's person or possessions to another.

Sur′rep-ti′tious (sŭr′rĕp-tĭsh′ŭs), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.

Sur′ro-gate (sŭr′rō-gāt), *n.* Deputy; officer who proves wills and settles estates.

Sur-round′ (sŭr-round′), *v. t.* To inclose.

Sur-vey′ (sŭr-vā′), *v. t.* To view attentively; determine form, extent, position, etc. — *n.* General view; plan and description. — **Sur-vey′ing,** *n.* Measurement of land.

Sur-vive′ (sŭr-vīv′), *v. t.* To outlive. — *v. i.* To continue to live. — **Sur-viv′al,** *n.* — **Sur-viv′or,** *n.*

Sus-cep′ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp′tĭ-b′l), *a.* Taking impressions; tender. — **Sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

Sus-pect′ (sŭs-pĕkt′), *v. t.* & *i.* To imagine to exist; surmise; doubt.

Sus-pend′ (sŭs-pĕnd′), *v. t.* & *i.* To attach to something above; stop for a time; stay. — **Sus-pend′er,** *n.* One that suspends. — **Sus-pense′,** *n.* Uncertainty; stop. — **Sus-pen′sion,** *n.* Cessation. — **Sus-pen′so-ry,** *a.* Suspended; hanging. — *n.* Bandage.

Sus-pi′cion (sŭs-pĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A suspecting; distrust; doubt. — **Sus-pi′cious,** *a.* Doubtful; questionable.

Sus-tain′ (sŭs-tān′), *v. t.* To keep from falling; maintain; prove; establish by evidence. — **Sus′te-nance, Sus′ten-ta′tion,** *n.*

Sut′ler (sŭt′lẽr), *n.* Trader to an army, selling provisions, liquors, etc.

Su′ture (sū′tūr), *n.* A sewing; line along which two parts are united; seam uniting bones of the skull or valves of a seed pod.

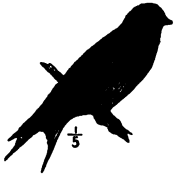
Swab (swŏb), *n.* Mop, sponge, cloth, etc., for wiping. — *v. t.* To clean with a swab.

Swad′dle (swŏd′d′l), *v. t.* To bind with a bandage; swathe (an infant). — *n.* Clothes bound round the body.

Swag (swăg), *v. i.* To sink down by weight.

Swag′ger (swăg′gẽr), *v. i.* To brag; bully. — *n.* Boastfulness.

Swain (swān), *n.* A rustic; country lover.
Swale (swāl), *n.* Swamp. — *v. t. & i.* To melt, as a candle.
Swal′low (swŏl′lō), *n.* Small, swift-flying, insect-eating bird.



American Barn Swallow.

Swal′low (swŏl′lō), *v. t.* To take into the stomach; draw into a gulf; seize and waste; recant. — *n.* Gullet; throat; quantity swallowed at once.
Swam (swăm), *imp.* of Swim.
Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Low ground, wet and spongy. — *v. t.* To plunge in a swamp; fill (a boat); plunge into difficulties. — **Swamp′y**, *a.*
Swan (swŏn), *n.* Large web-footed bird, like the goose, but larger and stronger.
Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* To exchange; swop. — *n.* Barter.
Sward (sward), *n.* Grassy surface of land; turf.
Sware (swâr), *imp.* of Swear.
Swarm (swarm), *n.* Multitude; crowd. — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a body, as bees; throng; abound; climb (a tree) by embracing it with arms and legs, and scrambling.
Swart (swart), **Swarth** (swarth), **Swarth′y**, *a.* Of a dark hue; black; tawny.
Swash (swŏsh), *n.* A swaggering fellow; dashing of water; narrow channel of water. — *v. i.* To bluster; dash noisily; splash.
Swath (swath), *n.* Band or fillet; line of grain cut by the scythe; sweep of a scythe.
Swathe (swāth), *v. t.* To bind with a bandage or rollers. — *n.* Bandage.
Sway (swā), *v. t. & i.* To move, direct, or govern; incline; wave. — *n.* Power; authority; influence.
Swear (swâr), *v. i.* To affirm; give legal evidence on oath; use the name of God or sacred things profanely. — *v. t.* To utter with a solemn appeal to God; take or administer a legal oath.
Sweat (swĕt), *n.* Moisture issuing from the pores of an animal; perspiration; toil. — *v. i.* To perspire; labor. — **Sweat′y**, *a.*
Swed′ish (swē′dĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Sweden. — *n.* Language of the Swedes.
Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* To clean with a broom or brush; drive along forcibly; pass rapidly over, as with the eye, a telescope, etc. — *n.* A sweeping; compass; motion; a sweeper. — **Sweep′ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.
Sweet (swēt), *a.* Having taste or flavor like honey or sugar; pleasing; fragrant; soft; beautiful. — *n.* Something pleasant. — **Sweet′ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **Sweet′-bread′**, *n.* Pancreas. — **Sweet′bri′er**, *n.* Fragrant shrubby plant of the rose kind. — **Sweet′en** (swēt′′n), *v. t.* To make sweet, delicate, pure, etc.; restore to purity. — **Sweet′heart′**, *n.* Lover or mistress. — **Sweet′ing**, *n.* Sweet apple. — **Sweet′-meat′**, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* To grow larger; extend; be inflated or puffed up; swagger. — *v. t.* To increase the size of; heighten. — *n.* Increase; ascent; wave or billow; boastful person; dandy. — *a.* Showy; dandified. — **Swell′ing**, *n.* Protuberance; prominence; tumor.
Swel′ter (swĕl′tẽr), *v. i.* To be overcome with heat.
Swept (swĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of Sweep.
Swerve (swẽrv), *v. i.* To wander; deviate.
Swift (swĭft), *a.* Moving quickly; prompt. — *n.* Bird of the swallow kind; species of lizard.
Swig (swĭg), *v. t. & i.* To drink greedily.
Swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* To drink grossly. — *n.* Large draughts of liquor; food for swine.
Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* To float or move in water; glide; be dizzy; be drenched; abound. — *v. t.* To pass or move over by swimming; float. — *n.* A swimming; gliding motion; time or distance one swims; air bladder of a fish. — **Swim′ming-ly**, *adv.* Smoothly; successfully.
Swin′dle (swĭn′d′l), *v. t.* To cheat. — *n.* A swindling.
Swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* Hog or hogs. — **Swine′herd′**, *n.* Keeper of swine. — **Swin′ish**, *a.* Befitting swine; gross.
Swing (swĭng), *v. i.* To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; vibrate. — *n.* Vibration; oscillation; cord or other thing suspended, upon which anything may swing; power of a moving body; license; tendency.
Swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* To whip; chastise. — **Swinge′ing**, *a.* Huge; very large.
Swin′gle (swĭn′g′l), *v. t.* To clean (flax) by beating; cut off the tops of (weeds) without pulling up the roots. — *n.* Wooden instrument for cleaning flax.
Swin′ish, *a.* See under Swine, *n.*
Swirl (swẽrl), *n.* Eddy of water, wind, etc.; whirl.
Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or the people, of Switzerland. — *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland.
Switch (swĭch), *n.* Flexible twig or rod; movable rails on a railroad, for transferring a car from one track to another; shunt; device for shifting an electric current to another circuit; tress of false hair. — *v. t.*

To strike with a switch; turn from one track to another. — **Switch′man**, *n.*

Swivel and Chain.

Swiv′el (swĭv′'l), *n.* Ring, link, or staple, that turns on a pin or neck; small cannon fixed in a swivel or turning on a pivot. — *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Swob (swŏb), *n.* & *v.* Swab.

Swoll′en (swōl′'n), **Swoln**, *p. p.* of Swell.

Swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* & *i.* To fall upon and seize suddenly. — *n.* A pouncing and seizing.

Swop (swŏp), *v. t.* & *n.* Swap.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* Weapon for cutting or thrusting; military power. — **Sword′fish′**, *n.* Large sea fish of the mackerel kind, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.

Swore (swōr), *imp.* of Swear.

Swum (swŭm), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Swim.

Swung (swŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Swing.

Syc′a-mine (sĭk′ȧ-mīn), *n.* Fig tree, of Egypt and Syria.

Syc′a-more (sĭk′ȧ-mōr), *n.* In America, the plane tree or buttonwood; in England, a large maple.

Sycamore.

Syc′o-phant (sĭk′ō-fant), *n.* Parasite; mean flatterer. — **Syc′o-phan-cy**, *n.* Obsequious flattery; servility. — **Syc′o-phan′tic**, **Syc′o-phan′tic-al**, *a.*

Sy′e-nite (sī′ē-nīt), *n.* Crystalline rock differing from granite in containing hornblende in place of mica. — **Sy′e-nit′ic**, *a.*

Syl′la-ble (sĭl′lȧ-b'l), *n.* Elementary sound or combination of sounds uttered together, and constituting a word or a part of a word. — **Syl-lab′ic** (sĭl-lăb′ĭk), **Syl-lab′ic-al**, *a.* — **Syl-lab′i-cate**, **Syl-lab′i-fy**, *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables. — **Syl-lab′i-ca′tion**, **Syl-lab′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Syl′la-bub (sĭl′lȧ-bŭb), *n.* Sillabub.

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* Fairy inhabiting the air; graceful woman. — **Sylph′id**, *n.* Little sylph.

‖**Syl′va** (sĭl′vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Sylvæ (-vē). Forest trees of a region; botanical description of the forest trees of a country. — **Syl′van**, *a.* Pertaining to a sylva; forestlike; rustic.

Sym′bol (sĭm′bŏl), *n.* Representation of something moral by images of natural things; emblem; type. — **Sym′bol-ize**, *v. i.* & *t.* To liken in properties or qualities; represent by a symbol. — **Sym-bol′ic**, **Sym-bol′ic-al**, *a.*

Sym′me-try (sĭm′mē-trȳ), *n.* Proportion of parts of a body to each other or to the whole; harmonious proportion. — **Sym-met′ric-al**, *a.*

Sym′pa-thy (sĭm′pȧ-thȳ), *n.* Feeling corresponding to that of another; pity; compassion; agreement. — **Sym′pa-thize**, *v. i.* To feel with or for another. — **Sym′pa-thet′ic**, **Sym′pa-thet′ic-al**, *a.*

Sym′pho-ny (sĭm′fō-nȳ), *n.* Harmony of sounds; instrumental composition for a full orchestra. — **Sym-pho′ni-ous**, *a.*

Symp′tom (sĭmp′tŭm), *n.* Change in the body indicating disease; mark; sign; indication. — **Symp′tom-at′ic**, **Symp′tom-at′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; indicating something else.

Syn′a-gogue (sĭn′ȧ-gŏg), *n.* Jewish congregation or place of worship.

Syn′co-pe (sĭn′kō-pē), *n.* Contraction by omitting letters or a syllable from the middle of a word; fainting fit; swoon. — **Syn′co-pate**, *v. t.* To contract (a word) by syncope.

Syn′od (sĭn′ŭd), *n.* Ecclesiastical meeting [or council.

Syn′o-nym (sĭn′ō-nĭm), *n.* One of two or more words like each other in meaning. — **Syn-on′y-mous** (sĭn-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Expressing the same thing; identical.

Syn-op′sis (sĭn-ŏp′sĭs), *n.* General view; epitome; abstract. — **Syn-op′tic**, **Syn-op′tic-al**, *a.*

Syn′tax (sĭn′tăks), *n.* Construction of sentences; arrangement of words in sentences.

Syn′the-sis (sĭn′thē-sĭs), *n.* Composition; the putting of things together. — **Syn-thet′ic**, **Syn-thet′ic-al**, *a.*

Sy′phon (sī′fŏn), *n.* Siphon.

Sy′ren (sī′rĕn), *n.* Siren.

Syr′i-ac (sĭr′ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to Syria. — *n.* Language of Syria.

Sy-rin′ga (sĭ-rĭn′gȧ), *n.* Genus of plants; lilac; mock orange.

Syr′inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* Pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject; wash by injections.

Syr′up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.* Sirup.

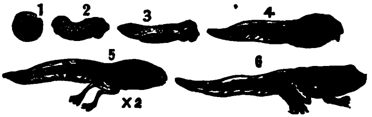
Sys′tem (sĭs′tĕm), *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; method; order; the universe, the body as a whole. — **Sys′tem-a-tize**, *v. t.* To reduce to system; arrange methodically. — **Sys′tem-at′ic**, **Sys′tem-at′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, system; methodical.

T.

Tab (tăb), *n.* Border of lace. [over armor.
Tab′ard (tăb′ẽrd), *n.* Tunic formerly worn
Tab′by (tăb′bȳ), *a.* Wavy or watered in pattern; brindled; diversified in color.—*n.* Kind of waved silk; cat of a tabby color.
Tab′er-na-cle (tăb′-ẽr-nȧ-k'l), *n.* Temporary habitation; tent; portable place of worship used by the Jews during the exodus, place for keeping some precious thing.—*v. i.* To dwell temporarily.

Tabard. King Richard III. of England wearing a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

Tab′la-ture (tăb′lȧ-tūr), *n.* Painting on a wall and ceiling.
Ta′ble (tā′b'l), *n.* Flat-topped piece of furniture; board; fare; company at a meal; condensed statement or synopsis. —*v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; tabulate; lay on the table (or postpone consideration of). — **Ta′ble-cloth′**, *n.* Cloth covering a table. — **Ta′ble-land′**, *n.* High flat land; plateau. — **Ta′ble-spoon′**, *n.* One of the largest spoons used at table. — **Ta′ble-spoon′ful**, *n.* Contents of a tablespoon.
‖**Ta′bleau′** (*F.* tȧ′blō′; *E.* tăb′lō′), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (*F.* tȧ′blō′; *E.* tăb′lōz′). Picture formed by persons grouped properly and remaining still.
‖**Ta′ble d'hôte′** (tȧ′b'l dōt′). Common table for guests at an hotel.
Tab′let (tăb′lĕt), *n.* Small table; flat surface on which to write, draw, or engrave; solid medicinal confection; lozenge; troche.
Ta-boo′ (tȧ-bōō′), *n.* Interdict, among Pacific islanders; prohibition of intercourse.—*v. t.* To forbid use of.
Ta′bor (tā′bẽr), *n.* Small drum.
Tab′u-lar (tăb′ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a table. — **Tab′u-late**, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.
Tac′a-ma-hac′ (tăk′ȧ-mȧ-hăk′), *n.* North American tree, balsam poplar; resin yielded by certain *plants*.
Ta-chyg′ra-phy (tȧ-kĭg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Stenography.
Tac′it (tăs′ĭt), *a.* Implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac′i-turn**, *a.* Habitually silent.
Tack (tăk), *n.* Short, sharp-pointed nail; rope to confine a sail; part of a sail to which the tack is fastened; course of a ship in regard to her sails. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten or attach, esp. to secure slightly, as by stitching or nailing; change the course of (a ship) by shifting sails and rudder. — **Hard tack**. Hard crackers, used for food by sailors and soldiers.
Tac′kle (tăk′k'l), *n.* Machine for raising heavy weights; apparatus of a ship. — *v. t.* To seize; lay hold of. — **Tac′kling**, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship; harness. [tion.
Tact (tăkt), *n.* Peculiar skill; nice percep-
Tac′tics (tăk′tĭks), *n.* The disposing military and naval forces for battle.— **Tac′tic, Tac′tic-al**, *a.* — **Tac-ti′cian** (-tĭsh′*a*n), *n.*
Tac′tile (tăk′tĭl), *a.* Capable of being touched; pertaining to the sense of touch.— **Tac-til′i-ty**, *n.* — **Tac′tion**, *n.* Contact.
Tad′pole′ (tăd′pōl′), *n.* Young of a frog; polliwog.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Egg; 2-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

Taff′rail (tăf′rāl), *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern, or the rail around it. [boiled down.
Taf′fy (tăf′fȳ), *n.* Candy made of molasses
Tag (tăg), *n.* Metallic point at the end of a string; slight appendage; label; game in which one person pursues another. — *v. t.* To fit (one thing to another).
Tail (tāl), *n.* Appendage terminating an animal's body behind; downy appendage of a seed; back or inferior part.
Tail (tāl), *n.* In law, limitation; abridgment.
Tai′lor (tāl′ẽr), *n.*, **Tai′lor-ess**, *n. f.* One who makes men's garments.
Taint (tānt), *v. t.* To impregnate with something odious or poisonous; defile; corrupt. — *n.* Stain; corruption.
Take (tāk), *v. t.* To seize; assume (shape);

convey. — *v. i.* To catch; have effect; please; go. — *n.* Thing taken; quantity caught or accomplished at one time. — **Tak′ing**, *a.* Captivating; attractive. — *n.* A gaining possession; agitation.

Talc (tălk), *n.* Soft magnesian mineral, of soapy feel.

Tale (tāl), *n.* Anything told; reckoning by count; story. — **Tale′bear′er**, *n.* One who officiously tells tales. — **Tale′bear′ing**, *a.* Tattling. — *n.* An informing officiously or maliciously.

Tal′ent (tăl′ent), *n.* Ancient weight and denomination of money; intellectual ability; genius; gift.

Tal′is-man (tăl′ĭz-man), *n.* Magical charm.

Talk (tak), *v. i.* & *t.* To speak freely; reason. — *n.* Familiar converse; rumor; chat. — **Talk′a-tive**, *a.*

Tall (tal), *a.* High in stature; long and comparatively slender.

Tal′low (tăl′lō), *n.* Suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc. — *v. t.* To grease with tallow.

Tal′ly (tăl′lȳ), *n.* Stick bearing notches or scores, as marks of number; match; mate. — *v. t.* & *i.* To score with notches which correspond; fit; correspond.

Tal′mud (tăl′mŭd), *n.* Book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tal′on (tăl′ŭn), *n.* Claw of a bird of prey; architectural molding; ogee.

Tam′a-ble (tām′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed.

Tam′a-rack (tăm′ȧ-răk), *n.* The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.

Tam′a-rind (tăm′ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* Tropical tree, yielding seed pods with an acid pulp.

Tam′a-risk (tăm′ȧ-rĭsk), *n.* Tree or shrub of southern climates.

Tam′bour (tăm′bōōr), *n.* Small flat drum; frame for working embroidery upon; embroidery in gold and silver thread.

Tam′bour-ine′ (tăm′bōōr-ēn′), *n.* Shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand.

Tambourine.

Tame (tām), *a.* Free from wildness and shyness; subdued; spiritless; dull; flat. — *v. t.* To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; reclaim; conquer.

Tam′per (tăm′pẽr), *v. i.* To meddle; try little experiments.

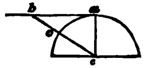
Tan (tăn), *v. t.* To convert (skins of animals) into leather; brown by exposure to the sun. — *n.* Bark of oak, and other trees, for tanning hides; yellowish brown color.

Tan′dem (tăn′dĕm), *adv.* One after another; — *said of horses* harnessed one before another.

Tang (tăng), *n.* Strong taste; flavor; smack.

Tang (tăng), *n.* Projection connecting a tool with a handle or other part; tongue.

Tan′gent (tăn′jent), *n.* Line which touches a curve but, when produced, does not cut it. — *a.* Touching. — **Tan′gen-cy**, *n.* Contact. — **Tan-gen′tial** (-jĕn′shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.



Tangent.
ab Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco*.

Tan′gi-ble (tăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable. — **Tan′gi-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

Tan′gle (tăn′g'l), *v. t.* To unite together confusedly; interweave; entrap. — *n.* Knot of threads; perplexity; edible seaweed.

Tank (tănk), *n.* Large basin or cistern.

Tank′ard (tănk′ẽrd), *n.* Large cup for liquors.

Tan′ner-y (tăn′nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Place where leather is tanned.

Tan′nic (tăn′nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tan. — **Tan′nin**, *n.* Astringent principle of oak bark, nutgalls, etc.

Tan′sy (tăn′zȳ), *n.* Very bitter plant used in medicine and cookery.

Tan′ta-lize (tăn′tȧ-līz), *v. t.* To torment with a prospect not realized; tease; vex.

Tan′ta-mount′ (tăn′tȧ-mount′), *a.* Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

Tan′trum (tăn′trŭm), *n.* Burst of ill-humor.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* To strike with a gentle blow; put a new sole or heel on (a shoe). — *n.* Slight blow; patch on the bottom of a shoe.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* To pierce (a cask, tree, humor, etc.), and let out pent-up fluid. — *n.* Hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; plug stopping a hole in a cask; place where liquor is drawn for drinking; tool for cutting threads in nuts.

Tape (tāp), *n.* Narrow woven fabric for strings, etc.

Ta′per (tā′pẽr), *n.* Small candle; gradual diminution of thickness. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i.* & *t.* To gradually diminish toward one end.

Tap′es-try (tăp′ĕs-trȳ), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk.

Tape′worm′ (tāp′wûrm′), *n.* Many-jointed worm, infesting the intestines.

Tap′i-o′ca (tăp′ĭ-ō′kȧ), *n.* Nutritious starch obtained from roots of a Brazilian plant.

Ta′pir (tā′pẽr), *n.* Hoofed, piglike mammal, having a short proboscis.

Tap′pet (tăp′pĕt), *n.* Small lever or projection to touch some part of a machine and regulate its motion.

Tap′root′ (tăp′rōōt′), *n.* Root of a plant penetrating the earth directly downward.

Tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* One who draws liquors.

Tar (tär), *n.* Resinous substance obtained from pine trees; a sailor. — *v. t.* To smear with tar.

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.* Venomous spider of southern Italy. [dilatory.

Tar'dy (tär'dў), *a.* Moving slowly; late;

Tare (târ), *n.* A weed; vetch.

Tare (târ), *n.* Allowance in weight or quantity for casks, etc., in which goods are sold.

Tare (târ), *obs. imp.* of TEAR. [shoot at.

Tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* Small shield; mark to

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* Table of duties payable on goods imported or exported.

Tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tan), *n.* Thin muslin for ladies' dresses, etc. [marsh; fen.

Tarn (tärn), *n.* Small lake among mountains;

Tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To soil; dim. — *n.* Stain; blemish.

Tar-pau'lin (tär-pa̤'lĭn), *n.* Canvas tarred or otherwise made waterproof; waterproof hat. [abide; loiter. — *n.* Stay; delay.

Tar'ry (tăr'rў), *v. i.* To stay behind; delay;

Tar'ry (tär'rў), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar. [severe.

Tart (tärt), *a.* Sharp to the taste; acid;

Tart (tärt), *n.* Small open pie; fruit pie.

Tar'tan (tär'tan), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred in various colors.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* An acid salt, deposited from wines; argol; concretion on the teeth. — **Tar-ta're-ous**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar. — **Tar-tar'ic** (-tăr'ĭk), *a.*

Tar'tar (tär'tär), *n.* Inhabitant of Tartary.

Task (tȧsk), *n.* Business or study imposed by another; toil; drudgery. — *v. t.* To impose a task upon; burden. — **Task'mas'ter**, *n.* Overseer.

Tas'sel (tăs's'l), *n.* Pendent ornament, ending in fringe; pendent flower.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* To try by the palate or tongue; eat a little of; participate in. — *v. i.* To try food with the mouth; eat or drink; partake. — *n.* Relish; judgment; nice perception; critical judgment; style. — **Taste'ful**, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; exhibiting good taste. — **Taste'less**, *a.* — **Tast'y**, *a.* Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence; elegant.

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To tear into rags. — *n.* Rag; part torn and hanging.

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* Lace edging woven from sewing thread.

Tat'tle (tăt't'l), *v. i.* To prate; tell tales; gossip. — *n.* Idle or trifling talk.

Tat-too' (tăt-to͞o'), *n.* Beat of drum at night, ordering soldiers to their quarters.

Tat-too' (tăt-to͞o'), *v. t.* To color (the flesh) by pricking in dyestuffs. — *n.* Indelible marks pricked into the body.

Taught (ta̤t), *imp.* & *p. p.* of TEACH.

Taunt (tänt), *v. t.* To reproach insultingly; upbraid; mock. — *n.* Upbraiding words; insulting invective. [bull, ox, or cow.

‖**Tau'rine** (ta̤'rĭn *or* -rīn), *a.* Relating to a

Taut (ta̤t), *a.* Tight; tightly strained.

Tau-tog' (ta̤-tŏg'), *n.* Food fish found on the New England coast.

Tau-tol'o-gy (ta̤-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Repetition of the same meaning in different words. — **Tau'to-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **Tau'to-log'ic-al**, *a.*

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* Inn; hotel.

Taw (ta̤), *v. t.* To dress (leather) in white. — *n.* Large marble; game at marbles; line from which marble players shoot.

Taw'dry (ta̤'drў), *a.* Showy; gaudy.

Taw'ny (ta̤'nў), *a.* Of yellowish brown color, like things tanned, or sunburnt persons.

Tax (tăks), *n.* Charge imposed for support of a government; task exacted; duty; demand. — *v. t.* To subject to taxes; assess; accuse. — **Tax'a-ble**, *a.* — **Tax-a'tion**, *n.*

Tea (tē), *n.* Leaves of a shrub of China and Japan, or an infusion of its dried leaves in boiling water; any infusion or decoction; evening meal; supper. — **Tea'cup'**, *n.* Small cup for drinking tea from. — **Tea'ket'tle**, *n.* Kettle in which water is boiled for making tea. — **Tea'pot'**, *n.* Vessel with a spout from which tea is poured into teacups. — **Tea'spoon'**, *n.* Small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages. — **Tea'spoon'ful**, *n.* Contents of a teaspoon, being a quarter of a tablespoonful. — **Tea table.** Table on which tea furniture is set.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* To inculcate as true or important; tell; counsel. — **Teach'a-ble**, *a.* Docile. — **Teach'ing**, *n.* Education; breeding. [lent ship timber.

Teak (tēk), *n.* East India tree, and its excel-

Teal (tēl), *n.* Web-footed waterfowl, like the common duck, but smaller.

Green-winged Teal.

Team (tēm), *n.* Several horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; several persons associated in work or an athletic contest; gang. — **Team'ster,** *n.* Driver of a team.

Tear (tēr), *n.* Drop of water in the eyes, or flowing from them; drop of fluid; solid, transparent drop, as of balsam or resin. — **Tear'ful,** *a.* Weeping. — **Tear'less,** *a.*

Tear (târ), *v. t.* To separate by violence; rend; divide or pull. — *v. i.* To act violently; rave. — *n.* Rent; fissure.

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* To comb or card (wool or flax); annoy; plague. — **Tease, Teas'er,** *n.*

Tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* Plant of which one species bears a bur used to raise nap on woolen cloth; any contrivance for raising nap on cloth.

Teat (tēt), *n.* Nipple; dug.

Tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), **Tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to the useful arts, or to any science, business, etc. — **Tech'ni-cal'i-ty,** *n.* — **Tech'nics,** *n.* Doctrine of arts in general; technical terms or objects.

Tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Description of useful arts; explanation of technical terms. — **Tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.* — **Tech'no-log'ic** (tĕk'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **Tech'no-log'ic-al,** *a.*

Tech'y (tĕch'ȳ), *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* To spread (cut grass) for drying. — **Ted'der,** *n.* Machine to spread hay.

Ted'der (tĕd'dẽr), *n.* Tether, securing an animal so that he may feed within its limits.

‖**Te' De'um** (tē'dē'ŭm). Ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

Te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd'yŭs), *a.* Tiresome; dilatory; tardy. — **Te'di-um,** *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem (tēm), *v. i.* & *t.* To bring forth; produce fruit; bear; abound.

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* Years of one's age ending in *teen* (from thirteen to nineteen).

Teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of Tooth.

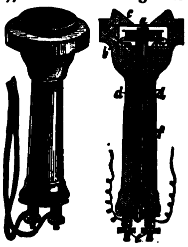
Teeth (tēth), *v. i.* To grow teeth. — **Teeth'ing,** *n.* Process by which first teeth cut the gums; dentition.

Tee-to'tum (tē-tō'tŭm), *n.* A child's toy; kind of top, twirled by the fingers.

Teg'u-ment (tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* Covering. — **Teg'u-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* Message by telegraph. — **Tel'e-graph,** *n.* Apparatus or process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, esp. by an electric current. — *v. t.* & *i.* To announce by telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr *or* tĕl'ē-grăf'ẽr), **Te-leg'ra-phist,** *n.* — **Te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* The constructing, or communicating by, telegraphs. — **Tel'e-graph'ic, Tel'e-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

Tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* Electro-magnetic device for conversing over wires between distant points. — *v. t.* & *i.* To speak through a telephone. — **Tel'e-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*



Telephone. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for viewing distant objects. — *v. t.* & *i.* To slide over or within; collide, as railroad cars, so that one runs into another. — **Tel'e-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Tel'e-scop'ic-al,** *a.*

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* To number; count; recite in detail; publish; betray. — *v. i.* To give an account; produce a marked effect. — **Tell'er,** *n.* One who tells or communicates; enumerator; one who counts money at a bank, votes at an election, etc. — **Tell'tale',** *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* An officious informer; mechanical contrivance showing direction of the wind, height of water in a steam boiler, etc.

Tel'pher (tĕl'fẽr), *n.* Electric contrivance for moving loads and vehicles. — **Tel'pherage,** *n.* Electric transportation.

Te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rashness.

Tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* To mingle in due proportion; modify; soften; bring to a proper hardness. — *n.* Due mixture of qualities; temperament; mental constitution; moderation; passion; anger; state of a metal as to hardness, etc. — **Tem'per-a-ment,** *n.* Internal constitution; a tempering or modifying; adjustment; peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

Tem'per-ance (tĕm'pẽr-*a*ns), *n.* Habitual moderation of the appetites and passions; abstemiousness. — **Tem'per-ate,** *a.* Moderate; not violent; sober; sedate.

Tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pẽr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* Constitution; state; degree of heat or cold.

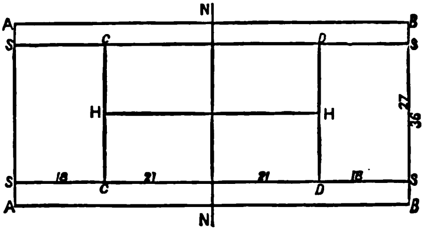
Tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* Violent storm, tumult, or commotion; agitation. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous,** *a.*

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* Edifice in honor of a [deity; church.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* Flat portion of the head between forehead and ear.
Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to time or this world; secular; transitory.
Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the temples of the head.
Tem'po-ra-ry (tĕm'pō-rā-rȳ), *a.* Lasting for a time only; transitory.
Tem'po-rize (tĕm'pō-rīz), *v. i.* To comply with the occasion; trim; procrastinate.
Tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* To endeavor to persuade; entice; seduce.—**Temp-ta'tion**, *n.*
Ten (tĕn), *a.* Twice five; nine and one.—*n.* Sum of nine and one; symbol representing ten units, as 10 or X.
Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; stubborn.—**Te-na'cious-ness, Te-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Ten'ant (tĕn'ant), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another.—*v. t.* To hold as a tenant.—**Ten'an-cy**, *n.*—**Ten'ant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be rented; in good repair.—**Ten'ant-ry**, *n.* Body of tenants.
Tench (tĕnch), *n.* Fish of the carp kind.
Tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* To accompany and assist or protect; watch; guard.—**Tend'er**, *n.* One who guards; vessel attending another, and carrying her stores, etc.; car attached to a locomotive, to carry its water and fuel.
Tend (tĕnd), *v. i.* To move in a certain direction; aim; contribute.—**Tend'en-cy**, *n.* Direction toward any place, effect, or result; inclination; aim.
Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* To offer in payment; present for acceptance.—*n.* Offer (of money to pay a debt, service to be performed, etc.); thing offered.
Ten'der (tĕn'dẽr), *a.* Easily impressed or injured; not hardy; delicate; soft; kind; pathetic.—**Ten'der-loin**, *n.* Tender part of the hind quarter of beef.
Ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* Cord or bundle of fibers, communicating motion from a muscle to a bone.—**Ten'di-nous**, *a.*
Ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* Spiral shoot of a plant that supports it by winding round another body.

Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grapevine; *B* Ends of Tendril of Virginia Creeper, showing Disks by which they cling.

Ten'e-ment (tĕn'ē-ment), *n.* House or apartment used by one family; permanent property that may be held.
Ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* Opinion or doctrine held as true; dogma.
Ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *a.* Ten times as many.
Ten'nis (tĕn'nĭs), *n.* Game in which a ball is impelled by blows from rackets or the hand.



Plan of Lawn Tennis Court.
ABBA Double Court; *SSSS* Single Court; *AA, BB* Base Lines; *AB, AB, SCDS, SCDS* Side Lines; *CC, DD* Service Lines; *HH* Half Court Line; *NN* Net. The figures indicate measurement in feet.

Ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* End of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise.—*v. t.* To fit into a mortise.
Ten'or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* Stamp; character; direction of thought; meaning; higher male voice in singing, or the part of a tune adapted to this voice.
Tense (tĕns), *a.* Stretched; rigid; not lax.
Tense (tĕns), *n.* A form of a verb indicating the time of the action or event signified.
Ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* Pertaining to, or capable of, extension.
Ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A stretching or straining; effort; excitement; elastic force.
Tent (tĕnt), *n.* Pavilion of canvas sustained by poles.
Tent (tĕnt), *n.* Roll of lint or linen, to prevent the healing of a wound.—*v. t.* To probe; search.
Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* Slender organ of feeling or motion, attached to the head of an insect, polyp, etc.—**Ten'ta-tive**, *a.* Trying; experimental.—**Ten-tac'u-lar**, *a.*
Ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* Frame with hooks for stretching cloth.
Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* Next after the ninth; being one of ten parts into which a thing is divided.—*n.* One of ten equal parts; tenth part of a thing; tithe.—**Tenth'ly**, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Thinness; rareness (of a fluid).— **Ten'u-ous,** *a.* Thin; slender; not dense.

Ten'ure (tĕn'ūr), *n.* A holding of property, [esp. real estate.

Tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **Tep'id-ness, Te-pid'i-ty,** *n.*

Term (tẽrm), *n.* Boundary; limit; time anything lasts; word or expression; *pl.* propositions or promises; conditions. — *v. t.* To name; denominate.

Ter'ma-gant (tẽr'må-gant), *n.* Turbulent woman. — **Ter'ma-gan-cy** (-gan-sȳ), *n.*

‖**Ter'mes** (tẽr'mēz), *n.* Tropical ant, very destructive to trees and woodwork.

Ter'mi-na-ble (tẽr'mĭ-nå-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable. — **Ter'mi-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to the end or extremity; growing at the end of a branch or stem. — **Ter'mi-nate,** *v. t.* To set a term or limit to; put an end to; complete; bound. — *v. i.* To stop; end; close. — **Ter'mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Ter'mi-nus (tẽr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.* Boundary; border; end of a road.

Ter'mite (tẽr'mīt), *n.* White ant.

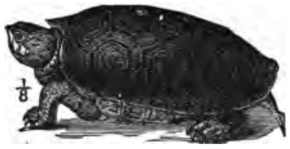
Tern (tẽrn), *n.* Long-winged sea bird, resembling the gulls.

Ter'na-ry (tẽr'nå-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* The number three.

‖**Ter'ra** (tĕr'rå), *n.* The earth; earth.—‖**Terra cotta.** Baked clay; kind of pottery for statues, vases, etc. — ‖**Terra firma.** Solid ground; land, as opposed to *water.*

Ter'race (tĕr'rās), *n.* Raised bank of earth; flat roof of a house.

Ter'ra-pin (tĕr'rå-pĭn), *n.* Turtle or tortoise, living in fresh or brackish water, highly valued as food.



Diamond-Back or Salt-Marsh Terrapin.

Ter-res'tri-al (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, the earth.

Ter'ri-ble (tĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite terror or dread; horrible; shocking.

Ter'ri-er (tĕr'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* Dog which digs into the ground after animals that burrow.

Ter-rif'ic (tĕr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Causing terror or dread. — **Ter'ri-fy,** *v. t.* To alarm greatly.

Ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'rĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* Extent of land *belonging to any state, city,* etc; in the *United States, a region* not within the limits of any State, but organized with a provisional government. — **Ter'ri-to'ri-al,** *a.*

Ter'ror (tĕr'rẽr), *n.* Extreme fear; fright; dismay. — **Ter'ror-ize,** *v. t.*

Terse (tẽrs), *a.* Elegantly concise; compact.

Ter'tian (tẽr'shan), *a.* Occurring every third day. — *n.* Disease or fever returning every third day. — **Ter'ti-a-ry** (-shĭ-å-rȳ), *a.* Of the third formation or rank.

Tes'sel-late (tĕs'sĕl-lāt), *v. t.* To form into checkered work. — **Tes'sel-la'tion,** *n.*

Test (tĕst), *n.* Cupel, for trial and refinement of metals; critical examination; standard. — *v. t.* To try; prove.

‖**Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shē-å), **Tes-ta'ceans** (-shanz), *n. pl.* Marine animals covered with shells, esp. mollusks; shellfish.— **Tes-ta'ceous,** *a.*

Tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tå-ment), *n.* Will; written instrument by which one prescribes the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures (the Old and the New *Testament*). — **Tes'ta-men'tal, Tes'ta-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, or appointed by, a will. — **Tes'tate,** *a.* Having made and left a will.— **Tes-ta'tor,** *n.*, **Tes-ta'trix,** *n. f.* One who makes and leaves a will at death.

Tes'ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* To give testimony; bear witness. — *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

Tes'ti-ly (tĕs'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a testy manner.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (tĕs'tĭ-mō'nĭ-al), *n.* Certificate testifying in favor of one's character or conduct. — *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony.— **Tes'ti-mo-ny,** *n.* Affirmation; proof; evidence.

Tes'ty (tĕs'tȳ), *a.* Fretful; peevish.

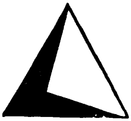
‖**Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'å-nŭs), *n.* Lockjaw.

‖**Tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'å-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] Private conversation; sofa for two persons. — *adv.* Privately.

Teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* Line confining a beast so that it may feed within certain limits. — *v. t.* To confine (a beast) with a tether.

Tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rå-gŏn), *n.* Geometrical figure having four angles; quadrangle. — **Te-trag'o-nal,** *a.*

Tet'ra-he'dron (tĕt'rå-hē'drŏn), *n.* Solid figure inclosed by four triangles. — **Tet'ra-he'dral,** *a.*



Tetrahedron.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (tĕt'rå-sĭl'lå-b'l), *n.* Word of four syllables. — **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic, Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al,** *a.*

Tet'ter (tĕt'tẽr), *n.* Skin disease, causing itching.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans.

Text (tĕkst), *n.* Subject of a discourse or sermon; original words of an author.—**Text′-book′**, *n.* Volume on which a teacher comments; schoolbook.
Tex′tile (tĕks′tĭl), *a.* Woven, or capable of [being woven.
Tex′ture (tĕks′tūr), *n.* Woven fabric; connection of threads interwoven; web.
‖**Tha′ler** (tä′lẽr), *n.* German silver dollar, worth about 73 cents.
Than (thăn), *conj.* Particle expressing com-[parison.
Thank (thănk), *v. t.* To express gratitude to. — *n.* [Generally in *pl.*] Expression of gratitude.— **Thank′ful**, *a.* Grateful.— **Thank′-less**, *a.* — **Thanks′giv′ing**, *n.* A rendering thanks; celebration of divine goodness.
That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.* As pronoun, referring to something before mentioned; the other; the former; who; which. As conjunction, introducing a clause, as object of the preceding verb; also, introducing a reason, purpose, or result.
Thatch (thăch), *n.* Straw covering for roofs, stacks of grain, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, etc.
Thaw (thạ), *v. i.* & *t.* To melt; soften.—*n.* Melting of ice, etc.; liquefaction by heat.
The (thē, thĭ, *or* the), *definite article*, denoting a particular person or thing. — *conj.* & *adv.* By that; by how much; by so much; on that account.
The′a-ter (thē′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* House for dramatic performances, lectures, etc.; scene of important events. — **The-at′ric**, **The-at′ric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a theater; dramatic.—**The-at′-ric-als**, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.
Thec′la (thĕk′lȧ), *n.* Small butterfly of many species.

Hopvine Thecla. Nat. size.

Thee (thē), *pron.; objective case* of Thou.
Theft (thĕft), *n.* A stealing; thing stolen.
Their (thâr), *a. pron.* Belonging to them. When standing alone, it has the form *theirs*.
Them (thĕm), *pron.; objective case* of They. Those persons or things; those.
Theme (thēm), *n.* Subject on which one writes or speaks.
Them-selves′ (thĕm-sĕlvz′). *pron.; pl.* of Himself, Herself, and Itself.
Then (thĕn), *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case; in consequence; for this reason.
Thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place or time; for that reason.— **Thence′forth′**, *adv.* From that time. — **Thence′for′ward**, *adv.* From that time onward.
The-ol′o-gy (thē-ŏl′ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the existence, character, and attributes of God. — **The′o-lo′gi-an**, **The-ol′o-gist**, *n.* One versed in theology; a divine.— **The′o-log′ic** (thē′ō-lŏj′ĭk), **The′o-log′ic-al**, *a.*
The′o-ry (thē′ō-rȳ), *n.* A doctrine, or scheme of things; speculation; science, distinguished from art.— **The′o-rist**, *n.* One who forms theories; theorizer. — **The′o-ret′ic**, **The′o-ret′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining, or confined, to theory; speculative; unpractical. —**The′-o-rize**, *v. i.* To speculate.
Ther′a-peu′tic (thĕr′ȧ-pū′tĭk), **Ther′a-peu′-tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. — **Ther′a-peu′tics**, *n.* Use of remedies for diseases.
There (thâr), *adv.* In that place. — **There′-a-bout′**, **There′a-bouts′**, *adv.* Near that place, number, or quantity; nearly.—**There-aft′er**, *adv.* After that; afterward. — **There-at′**, *adv.* At that place or event; on that account. — **There-by′**, *adv.* By that; in consequence of that. — **There-for′**, *adv.* For that, or this, or it. — **There′-fore**, *conj.* & *adv.* For that or this reason; consequently; in return for this or that. — **There-from′**, *adv.* From this or that. — **There-in′**, *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular. — **There′in-to′**, *adv.* Into that, or that place. — **There-of′**, *adv.* Of that or this. — **There-on′**, *adv.* On that or this. — **There-to′**, *adv.* To that or this. — **There′up-on′**, *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately; without delay.—**There-with′**, *adv.* With that or this. — **There′-with-al′**, *adv.* Over and above that.
Ther′mal (thẽr′mal), *a.* Pertaining to heat.
Ther-mom′e-ter (thẽr-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument for measuring temperature. — **Ther′mo-met′ric**, **Ther′mo-met′ric-al**, *a.*
These (thēz), *pron.; pl.* of This.
Thew (thū), *n.* Muscle; strength; brawn.
They (thā), *pron.; plural* of He, She, or It.
Thick (thĭk), *a.* Dense; not thin; not transparent or clear; close or crowded; frequent; solid; coarse. — *n.* Thickest part.—*adv.* Frequently; closely.— **Thick′-en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become thick.
Thick′et (thĭk′ĕt), *n.* Collection of trees or shrubs closely set.
Thick′set′ (thĭk′sĕt′), *a.* Close planted; [stout.
Thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* Thieves (thēvz) One who steals; robber.—**Thieve** (thēv), *v. t.* & *i.* To steal. — **Thiev′er-y**, *n.* Theft; thing stolen. — **Thiev′ish**, *a.*
Thigh (thī), *n.* Thick part of the leg above [the knee.

Thill (thĭl), *n.* Shaft of a carriage; floor of a coal mine.

Thim′ble (thĭm′b'l), *n.* Metal cap to protect the finger from the needle in sewing.

Thim′ble-ber′ry (thĭm′b'l-bĕr′rȳ), *n.* American black raspberry.

Thim′ble-ful (thĭm′b'l-fu̥l), *n.* As much as a thimble will hold; very small quantity.

Thin (thĭn), *a.* Lean; slender; rare; slight. — *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become thin.

Thine (thīn), *a.* Belonging to thee; thy.

Thing (thĭng), *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; occurrence; *pl.* clothes; furniture; appurtenances.

Thing (tĭng), *n.* In Scandinavian countries, a legislative or judicial assembly.

Think (thĭnk), *v. i.* & *t.* To have ideas; purpose; meditate; believe; call to mind; remember; conclude.

Third (thẽrd), *a.* Next after the second; being one of three equal parts. — *n.* One of three parts; next after the second; musical interval of a tone and a semitone; *pl.* a widow's right to the third part of her husband's estate. — **Third′ly**, *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst (thẽrst), *n.* Desire for drink; longing. — *v. i.* To be painfully in want of drink; desire intensely. — **Thirst′y**, *a.* Dry; parched.—**Thirst′i-ly**, *adv.*—**Thirst′i-ness**, *n.*

Thir′teen′ (thẽr′tēn′), *a.* One more than twelve; ten and three. — *n.* Sum of ten and three; symbol representing thirteen units (13, or xiii.). — **Thir′teenth′**, *a.* Next after the twelfth; being one of thirteen equal parts. — *n.* One of thirteen parts; next after the twelfth; musical interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thir′ty (thẽr′tȳ), *a.* Three times ten. — *n.* Sum of three times ten; symbol representing thirty units (30, or xxx.). — **Thir′ti-eth**, *a.* Next after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty parts. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty parts.

This (thĭs), *pron.* Pronoun, denoting something near in place or time, or just mentioned, or about to be mentioned.

This′tle (thĭs′s'l), *n.* Prickly plant of several genera. — **This′tly** (thĭs′lȳ), *a.* Overgrown with thistles; like a thistle; sharp.

Thith′er (thĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To that place, point, end, or result.

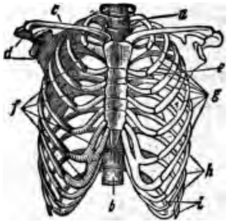
Thole (thōl), *n.* Pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thong (thŏng), *n.* Leather strap for securing anything.

Tho′rax (thō′răks), *n.* Trunk between neck and abdomen; chest. — **Tho-rac′ic** (-răs′ĭk), *a.*

Skeleton of Thorax of Man.

a First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h i* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.



Thorn (thôrn), *n.* Prickly tree or shrub; spine; prickle; anything troublesome; annoyance. — **Thorn′y**, *a.*

Thor′ough (thŭr′ō), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect. — **Thor′ough-fare′**, *n.* Passage from one street or opening to another.

Thor′ough-wort′ (thŭr′ō-wûrt′), *n.* Medicinal American plant found in wet grounds.

Those (thōz), *pron.*; *pl.* of THAT.

Thou (thou), *pron.* Pronoun denoting the person addressed.

Though (thō), *adv.* & *conj.* Granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however.

Thought (thạt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of THINK. — *n.* A thinking; reflection; opinion; fancy; purpose; intention. — **Thought′ful**, *a.* — **Thought′less**, *a.*

Thou′sand (thou′zand), *a.* & *n.* Ten hundred; very many, indefinitely; a symbol representing one thousand units (1000, M., or CIƆ.). — **Thou′sandth**, *a.* Next after nine hundred and ninety-nine; being one of a thousand parts. — *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

Thrall (thrạl), *n.* Slave; servitude. — *v. t.* To enslave. — **Thrall′dom**, *n.* Slavery.

Thrash (thrăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To beat (grain); drub; toss violently.

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* Very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, etc.; filament; line; prominent spiral part of a screw or nut. — *v. t.* To pass a thread through; pass or pierce through (a narrow way or channel). — **Thread′bare′**, *a.* Worn to the naked thread; worn out; hackneyed.

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* Declared intention to inflict punishment or pain; menace. — **Threat′en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To menace.

Three (thrē), *a.* Two and one. — *n.* Sum of two and one; symbol representing three units (3, or iii.). — **Three′fold′**, *a.* Con-

sisting of three; thrice repeated.—**Three′-score′**, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t.* To thrash.

Thresh′old (thrĕsh′ōld), *n.* Sill of a door; entrance; point of beginning; outset.

Threw (thrụ), *imp.* of THROW.

Thrice (thrīs), *adv.* Three times; emphatically; very.

Thrift.

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* Thriving condition; good husbandry; frugality; vigorous growth; gain; profit; the sea pink, a garden plant.—**Thrift′y**, *a.* Given to thrift; thriving; frugal; careful.—**Thrift′less**, *a.*

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* A drill; warbling; trill; thrilling sensation.—*v. t.* To perforate; bore; drill.—*v. i.* To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* To prosper by industry and good management; flourish.

Throat (thrōt), *n.* Front of the neck, with its cavities; anything long and deep.

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* To beat strongly, as the heart or pulse; palpitate.—*n.* Beat; strong pulsation.

Throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; pang; anguish.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* Chair of state; royal seat; sovereign power and dignity.—*v. t.* To enthrone.

Throng (thrŏng), *n.* Multitude of people; crowd.—*v. i.* & *t.* To crowd together; press.

Throt′tle (thrŏt′t'l), *n.* The windpipe.—*v. t.* & *i.* To choke; strangle.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* From end to end of; within; by means of; to the end or conclusion.—*adv.* From one end to the other; to the ultimate purpose.—**Through-out′**, *prep.* Wholly or quite through.—*adv.* In every part.

Throw (thrō), *v. t.* & *i.* To fling or cast; send; wind or twist.—*n.* A hurling or flinging; cast of dice; distance a missile is thrown.

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* An end of weavers' threads; tuft; coarse yarn.—*v. t.* To furnish with thrums; insert tufts in.

Thrum (thrŭm), *v. i.* & *t.* To play (an instrument) rudely or monotonously with the fingers.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* Small, migratory singing bird, of various species.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* Inflammatory affection in the feet of animals; small ulcers in the mouth, throat, etc.

Thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.* & *i.* To push forcibly; drive; squeeze; intrude.—*n.* A violent push or driving; attack; horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

Thud (thŭd), *n.* Stroke or blow, causing a dull, hollow sound.

Thug (thŭg), *n.* One of a Hindoo religious sect of robbers and assassins.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* The short, thick finger of the hand.—*v. t.* To handle awkwardly; soil with thumb or fingers.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* Sudden fall of a heavy weight; sound made by the fall of a heavy body.—*v. t.* & *i.* To beat with something heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

Thun′der (thŭn′dẽr), *n.* Sound following lightning; loud noise; startling threat.—*v. i.* To sound or roar, as an explosion of electricity.—**Thun′der-bolt′**, *n.* Shaft of lightning; denunciation.—**Thun′der-clap′**, *n.* Burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.—**Thun′der-show′er, Thun′der-storm′**, *n.* Storm or shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.—**Thun′der-struck′**, *a.* Astonished; amazed.

Thurs′day (thŭrz′dā), *n.* Fifth day of the week.

Thus (thŭs), *adv.* In this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* To strike with something flat or heavy; bang; thump.—*n.* Heavy blow.

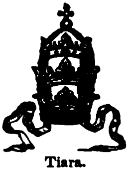
Thwart (thwạrt), *a.* Across something else; transverse.—*v. t.* To move across or counter to; oppose; frustrate.—*n.* Seat for rowers, placed athwart the boat.

Thy (thī), *pron., possessive* of THEE. Of or belonging to thee.

Thyme (tīm), *n.* An aromatic plant.

Thy-self′ (thī-sĕlf′), *pron.* Emphasized form of THOU.

Ti-a′ra (tī-ā′rȧ), *n.* Headdress or diadem; the pope's triple crown.



Tiara.

‖**Tib′i-a** (tĭb′ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The shin bone; the larger of the two bones forming the second segment of the leg.—**Tib′i-al**, *a.*

Tic (tĭk), *n.* Local convulsive motion of certain muscles; twitching.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* Little insect infesting sheep, dogs, cows, etc.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* Cover or case of a bed; cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, used in making such cases.—**Tick′ing**, *n.* Closely-woven cloth for bedticks.

Tick (tĭk), *v. i.* To make a small noise, as a

watch or clock; beat; click. — *n.* Distinct, quick beat of a watch, clock, etc.; mark to distinguish something; check.

Tick′et (tĭk′ĕt), *n.* Small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or token. — *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket; put a ticket on (goods, etc.).

Tic′kle (tĭk′k'l), *v. t.* To touch lightly, so as to cause a thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; please by slight gratification. — **Tic′klish**, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; liable to fall at a touch; insecure; critical.

Tid′al (tīd′al), *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tid′bit′ (tĭd′bĭt′), *n.* Delicate piece of anything eatable. [Written also *titbit.*]

Tide (tīd), *n.* Time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean; stream; tendency; course.

Ti′dings (tī′dĭngz), *n. pl.* News; information.

Ti′dy (tī′dȳ), *a.* Arranged in good order; neat. — *n.* Cover for the back of a chair, sofa, etc. — *v. t.* To put in order.

Tie (tī), *v. t.* To fasten; bind; equal in a contest. — *n.* Knot; bond; equality in numbers, as of votes, a score in a game, etc. — **Ti′er**, *n.* One that ties; child's apron.

Tier (tēr), *n.* A rank; one of two or more rows placed one above another.

Tierce (tērs), *n.* Cask or measure holding 42 wine gallons; in card playing, a sequence of three cards of the same suit; a particular thrust in fencing.

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* Small draught of liquor; fit of peevishness.

Ti′ger (tī′gẽr), *n.*, **Ti′gress**, *n. f.* Asiatic

Bengal Tiger.

beast of prey of the cat kind. — **Ti′grish**, *a.* Ferocious. — **Tiger lily**. Lily having spotted flowers.

Tight (tīt), *a.* Firmly held together; compact; close; parsimonious. — **Tight′en**, *v. t.* To draw tighter; make more close.

Tike (tīk), *n.* Countryman or clown; cur.

Tile (tīl), *n.* Thin piece of slate or baked clay, for covering roofs or floors, for drains, etc.; a hat. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Till (tĭl), *n.* Money box in a shop; drawer.

Till (tĭl), *prep.* To the time of; until.

Till (tĭl), *v. t.* To plow and dress (land); cultivate. — **Till′er**, *n.* — **Till′a-ble**, *a.* — **Till′age**, *n.* Operation or art of tilling; cultivation; farming; agriculture.

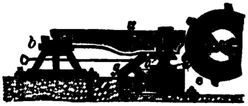
Till′er (tĭl′ẽr), *n.* Lever used to turn a rudder.

Till′er (tĭl′ẽr), *n.* Shoot from the root or trunk of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth shoots from the root of the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow.*]

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* A covering overhead; tent; awning. — *v. t.* To cover with a tilt.

Tilt (tĭlt), *v. t.* To raise one end of (a cask, etc.); thrust, as a lance; hammer with a tilt hammer, or tilt. — *v. i.* To thrust; lean or fall to one side. — *n.* Thrust; tournament; a leaning to one side; tilt hammer.

a Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.



Tilt Hammer.

— **Tilt hammer**. Heavy hammer for working iron, etc., which is tilted or lifted by projections on a revolving wheel; trip hammer.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* State of being tilled; culture.

Tim′ber (tĭm′bẽr), *n.* Wood fit for building, for tools, utensils, fences, ships, etc.; trunk of a tree; material for any structure; wooded land.

Tim′brel (tĭm′brĕl), *n.* Kind of drum.

Time (tīm), *n.* Particular period or part of duration; proper season; opportunity; age or period; duration of life; hours and days at one's disposal; designated hour; in music, the measure of sounds; tone. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; ascertain the time or rate of. — **Time′ly**, *a.* Being in good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; soon. — **Time′keep′er, Time′piece′**, *n.* Clock, watch, or other chronometer. — **Time′-ta′ble**, *n.* List of the times at which several things are to take place.

Tim′id (tĭm′ĭd), *a.* Wanting in courage; cowardly; retiring. — **Ti-mid′i-ty, Tim′id-ness**, *n.*

Tim′or-ous (tĭm′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Timid; full of scruples.

Tim′o-thy (tĭm′ō-thȳ), *n.*, **Timothy grass**. A kind of fodder grass.

Tin (tĭn), *n.* White, soft metal, very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin. — *v. t.* To cover with tin or tinned iron. — **Tin'ner, Tin'man,** *n.* One who works or deals in tinware.

Tinct (tĭnkt), *n.* Stain; color; tincture. — **Tinc'ture,** *n.* Shade of color; spirituous solution of a substance; slight taste or quality added to anything. — *v. t.* To tinge; dye; imbue the mind of.

Tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tine (tīn), *n.* Tooth of a fork; prong.

Ting (tĭng), *n.* Sharp sound, as of a bell.

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* To imbue with something foreign; color slightly; stain; tincture. — *n.* Slight infusion of some color, taste, etc.; dye.

Tin'gle (tĭn'g'l), *v. i.* To feel a thrilling sensation or sharp, pricking pain.

Tink'er (tĭnk'ẽr), *n.* Mender of kettles, pans, etc. — *v. t.* To solder (metal wares).

Tin'kle (tĭn'k'l), *v. i. & t.* To clink. — *n.* Small, sharp sound.

Tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* Shining material, more gaudy than valuable; ornamental lace. — *v. t.* To deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* Slight coloring. — *v. t.* To tinge.

Ti'ny (tī'nȳ), *a.* Very small; puny.

Tip (tĭp), *n.* The end; point; bit of private information; small fee. — *v. t.* To cover the tip or end of; bestow a gift upon; lower one end of.

Tip'pet (tĭp'pĕt), *n.* Muffler for the neck.

Tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* To drink (strong liquors) habitually. — *n.* Liquor; drink.

Tip'sy (tĭp'sȳ), *a.* Affected with strong drink; fuddled. — **Tip'si-ly,** *adv.* — **Tip'si-ness,** *n.*

Tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.* The end of the toe.

Tip'–top' (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* The highest or utmost degree. — *a.* Very excellent.

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'), *n.* Strain of censure; invective; violent declamation.

Tire (tīr), *n.* Row or rank; attire; iron hoop, binding the fellies of a wheel.

Tire (tīr), *v. t.* To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor; harass. — *v. i.* To become weary. — **Tire'some,** *a.* Fatiguing; tedious.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold, silver, or figured colors; layer of matter composing an animal or vegetable body; connected series. — **Tissue paper.** Very thin, gauzelike paper.

Tit (tĭt), *n.* Small horse; small bird; titmouse, or tomtit.

Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* Tidbit.

Tith'a-ble (tīth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes. — **Tithe,** *n.* Tenth part; small proportion. — *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth. — **Tith'ing,** *n.* A levying or taking tithe.

Tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* Small bird of the lark kind; pipit.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor; denomination. — *v. t.* To call by a title; entitle. — **Ti'tle–page',** *n.* Page of a book which contains its title.

Blue Titmouse.

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.* Small perching bird of many species; tit or tomtit.

Tit'ter (tĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To laugh, with the tongue against the upper teeth; giggle. — *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* Small particle; dot; jot; iota. — **Tit'tle-tat'tle,** *n.* Idle, trifling talk; gossip.

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* Existing in title or name only; nominal. — **Tit'u-la-ry,** *a.* Consisting in a title. — *n.* One invested with a title to an office.

To (tōō *when emphasized or alone;* tŏŏ, *unemphasized*), *prep.* Indicating approach and arrival, also motion or tendency; — opposed to *from.*

Toad (tōd), *n.* Reptile shaped like the frog, but avoiding water, and feeding on insects. — **Toad'eat'er,** *n.* Fawning parasite; sycophant. — **Toad'stool',** *n.* Poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. — **Toad'y,** *n.* A toadeater. — *v. t. & i.* To flatter meanly. — **Toad'y-ism,** *n.*

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* To dry and scorch (bread, cheese, etc.) by the heat of a fire; drink to the health of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; sentiment indorsed by drinking.

To-bac'co (tŏ-băk'kō), *n.* American plant used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff.

To-bog'gan (tŏ-bŏg'gan), *n.* Canadian sled, of Indian origin, consisting of a board curved up at the end. — *v. i.* To ride on a toboggan. [Written also *tarbogin.*]

To-day' (tŏŏ-dā'), *n.* The present day. — *adv.* On this day.

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tod'dy (tŏd'dȳ), *n.* Mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

To–do' (tŏŏ-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; fuss.

Toe (tō), *n.* One of the terminal members, or digits, of the foot. — *v. t.* To touch with the toes; come fully up to.

To-geth'er (tŏŏ-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* In the same place or time; unitedly; into junction.

Tog'gle (tŏg'g'l), *n.* Pin for securing a rope.

bolt, etc.; button. — **Toggle joint.** Elbow or knee joint, formed by two connected bars, which exert great outward pressure when brought into a straight line.

Toggle Joint.

Toil (toil), *v. i.* To labor; work hard. — *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; drudgery; task. — **Toil'some,** *a.*

Toil (toil), *n.* Net or snare for taking prey.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* Dressing table; [dress.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* Something representing something else; sign.

Told (tōld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Tell.

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured; sufferable; not contemptible. — **Tol'er-ance,** *n.* Endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration. — **Tol'er-ant,** *a.* Forbearing. — **Tol'er-ate,** *v. t.* To suffer. — **Tol'er-a'tion,** *n.*

Toll (tōl), *n.* Tax paid for some privilege, as of using a bridge or highway; miller's share of the grain, in compensation for grinding; tax. — **Toll'er, Toll'man,** *n.*, **Toll gatherer.** One who receives toll. — **Toll'gate',** *n.* Gate on a road where passers pay toll.

Toll (tōl), *v. i.* & *t.* To ring (a bell) with slow, measured strokes.

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hạk), *n.* North American Indian's war hatchet.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō), *n.* Plant and its fruit, eaten either raw or cooked.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* Pit for burying the dead; grave; vault. — **Tomb'less,** *a.* — **Tomb'stone',** *n.* Stone over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* Romping girl.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* Male cat.

Tom'cod' (tŏm'kŏd'), *n.* Small food fish abundant on the American coast during frost; frost fish.

Tome (tōm), *n.* Ponderous volume; book.

Tom-fool'er-y (tŏm-fōōl'ẽr-y̆), *n.* Foolish trifling.

To-mor'row (tŏŏ-mŏr'rō), *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the morrow.

Tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* A little bird; titmouse.

‖**Ton** (tôɴ), *n.* Prevailing fashion; vogue.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* Weight of 2,000 or 2,240 pounds; weight or space (about forty cubic feet) for estimating the burden of a ship.

Tone (tōn), *n.* Sound; character or quality of a sound; modulation of the voice; whining speech; musical pitch; healthy state of body or mind; temper; spirit; drift. — *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone; tune. — **Tone'less,** *a.*

Tongs (tŏngz), *n. pl.* Two-legged instrument, for handling fire or heated metals.

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* Organ of taste and speech; discourse; a language; projection; point of land, etc. — *v. t.* To modulate with the tongue (notes, in playing the flute, etc.); join by means of a tongue and groove. — **Tongue'-tied',** *a.* Unable to speak freely.

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to tones or sounds; increasing tension, strength, or the tone of the animal system. — *n.* Medicine to increase vigor.

To-night' (tŏŏ-nīt'), *n.* The night of the present day. — *adv.* On this night.

Ton'nage (tŭn'nāj), *n.* Weight of goods or cubical content of a ship in tons; duty on ships, estimated per ton.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

Ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shaving. — **Ton'sure,** *n.* A clipping the hair, or shaving the crown of the head.

Too (tōō), *adv.* Over; more than enough; also; in addition; likewise.

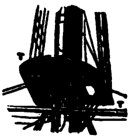
Took (tŏŏk), *imp.* of Take.

Tool (tōōl), *n.* Instrument to facilitate mechanical operations; implement; hireling or emissary. — *v. t.* To shape with a tool.

Toot (tōōt), *v. i.* & *t.* To sound (a horn, etc.).

Tooth (tōōth), *n.* One of the small bones attached to the jaws for chewing food; projection; tine; prong. — *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; indent. — **Tooth'ache'** (tōōth'āk'), *n.* Pain in the teeth. — **Tooth'less,** *a.*

Top (tŏp), *n.* Highest part of anything; platform at the head of a ship's lower mast; toy made to spin on its point. — *v. i.* To rise aloft or above others. — *v. t.* To cover on the top; cap; surpass; crop.



TT Top.

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* Precious stone, generally yellowish and pellucid.

Tope (tōp), *v. i.* To drink to excess. — **To'per,** *n.* A sot.

Top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'y̆), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* Subject of discourse, argument, etc.; point; head. — **Top'ic, Top'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a place; local.

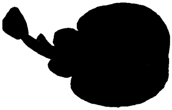
Top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* Crest of feathers on a bird's head; knot or bow on a woman's head.

Top'mast (tŏp'măst), *n.* Mast next above the lower mast.

Top'most' (tŏp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fy̆), *n.* Description of a particular place, tract of land, etc. — **To-pog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **Top'o-graph'ic** (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Top'o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

Top′ple (tŏp′p'l), *v. i.* To fall over or down.
Top′sail′ (tŏp′sāl′), *n.* Sail extended across the topmast.
Top′sy-tur′vy (tŏp′sȳ-tûr′vȳ), *adv.* In an inverted posture; upside down.
Torch (tôrch), *n.* Light formed of a combustible substance. — **Torch′light′**, *n.* Light of a torch.
Tore (tōr), *imp.* of Tear.
Tor′ment (tôr′mĕnt), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish. — **Tor-ment′**, *v. t.* To distress; tease; vex.
Torn (tōrn), *p. p.* of Tear.
Tor-na′do (tôr-nā′dō), *n.* Violent wind; hurricane.


Torpedo.

Tor-pe′do (tôr-pē′dō), *n.* Fish of the ray kind, which can give electric shocks; apparatus for blowing up ships, etc.; pellet exploded by concussion.
Tor′pid (tôr′pĭd), *a.* Without motion or feeling; numb; sluggish. — **Tor-pid′i-ty, Tor′pid-ness, Tor′pi-tude**, *n.* — **Tor′por**, *n.* Inactivity; stupidity.
Tor′rent (tŏr′rent), *n.* Violent stream or current.
Tor′rid (tŏr′rĭd), *a.* Parched; dried with heat; burning or parching. — **Torrid zone.** Belt of the earth between the tropics, where heat is always great.
Tor′sion (tôr′shŭn), *n.* A turning or twisting; force with which a thread, wire, etc., untwists.
Tor′toise (tôr′tĭs), *n.* Reptile incased in two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in place of teeth.

Tortoise.

Tor′tu-ous (tôr′tū-ŭs), *a.* Twisted; wrong; deceitful.
Tor′ture (tôr′tūr), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.* To pain extremely.
To′ry (tō′rȳ), *n.* A conservative, as opposed to one of the whig or progressive party.
Toss (tŏs), *v. t.* To throw with the hand; throw upward or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble. — *n.* A tossing.
Tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small.
To′tal (tō′tal), *a.* Full; entire; integral; not divided. — *n.* The whole; whole amount. — **To-tal′i-ty**, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.
Tot′ter (tŏt′tĕr), *v. i.* To shake so as to threaten a fall; reel; lean.

Tou′can (tōō′kăn), *n.* A tropical American fruit-eating bird, having a large bill.

Toucan.

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* To come in contact with; reach to; feel; affect or move; afflict or distress. — *n.* A touching; contact; the sense of feeling or common sensation; small quantity; test; proof. — **Touch′-hole′**, *n.* Vent of a cannon, etc., for communicating fire to the powder. — **Touch′ing**, *a.* Affecting; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning; with respect to. — **Touch′-me-not′**, *n.* Plant whose seed pod bursts when handled, and ejects its seeds; squirting cucumber. — **Touch′stone′**, *n.* Kind of schist, which indicates the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; test or criterion. — **Touch′wood′**, *n.* Decayed wood, used for taking fire from a spark. — **Touch′y**, *a.* Peevish.
Tough (tŭf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; tenacious; stiff; rigid. — **Tough′en**, *v. i. & t.* To grow or make tough.
Tour (tōōr), *n.* Journey; excursion. — *v. i.* To make a tour. — **Tour′ist**, *n.*
Tour′na-ment (tōōr′nȧ-ment), *n.* Mock fight between horsemen; test of skill. — **Tour′ney**, *n.* Tournament.
Tour′ni-quet (tōōr′nĭ-kĕt), *n.* Surgical bandage tightened with a screw, to check the flow of blood.
‖**Tour-nure′** (tōōr-nụr′), *n.* Turn; contour; figure; a bustle.
Touse (touz), *v. t. & i.* To pull; tear.
Tow (tō), *v. t.* To drag (a vessel) through the water by a rope. — *n.* A towing; vessel or group of vessels towed. — **Tow′age**, *n.* A towing; price paid for towing. — **Tow′boat′**, *n.* Boat which is towed; steamer for towing other vessels. — **Tow′line′, Tow′rope′**, *n.* Rope for towing a vessel. — **Tow′path′**, *n.* Path, beside a canal, for the beasts that tow boats.
Tow (tō), *n.* Coarse, broken part of flax or hemp.
To′ward (tō′ẽrd), **To′wards** (tō′ẽrdz), *prep.*

In the direction of; with respect to; nearly; about. — *adv.* Near; at hand; in preparation. — **To'ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.

Tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* Cloth for wiping the hands, etc.; napkin.

Tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* Lofty edifice; fortress. — *v. i.* To be lofty or very high; mount.

Town (toun), *n.* Collection of houses larger than a village; inhabitants of a town; township; a metropolis or its inhabitants. — **Town'ship**, *n.* District of a town. — **Towns'man**, *n.* Resident of a town; one of the same town with another.

Toy (toi), *n.* Plaything for children; trifle; sport. — *v. i.* To trifle; wanton. — **Toy'man**, *n.* Dealer in toys.

Trace (trās), *n* Mark; footprint; track; token; one of the straps, etc., in a harness, attached to the whiffletree. — *v. t.* To delineate with marks; copy (a drawing); follow the track of. — **Trace'a-ble**, *a.* — **Tra'cer-y**, *n.* Ornamental carving in architecture.

Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ), *n.* Windpipe.

Track (trăk), *n.* Mark left by something passing, or by the foot; vestige; path; line of rails of a railroad. — *v. t.* To follow by traces; tow (a vessel). — **Track'less**, *a.*

Tract (trăkt), *n.* Something drawn out or extended; region (of land or water) of indefinite extent; short treatise.

Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Easily led or managed; docile. — **Tract'a-ble-ness**, **Tract'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Tract'ile (trăkt'ĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **Trac-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing. — **Tract'ive**, *a.* Drawing; attracting.

Trade (trād), *n.* Exchange of commodities by barter; commerce; business which one carries on; mechanical employment; men of the same occupation; *pl.* the trade winds. — *v. i.* & *t.* To traffic; bargain. — **Trad'er**, *n.* — **Trade'mark'**, *n.* Distinguishing mark used by a manufacturer on his goods; label. — **Trades'man**, *n.* One who trades; shopkeeper; mechanic or artificer. — **Trades union**, **Trade union**. Combination among workmen for maintaining their wages, hours of labor, customs, etc. — **Trade wind**. Periodical wind in or near the torrid zone, serviceable to navigators and to trade.

Tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A delivering into the hands of another; knowledge transmitted without written memorials. — **Tra-di'tion-al**, *a.*

Tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.* To misrepresent; calumniate; depreciate; slander. — **Tra-du'cer**, *n.*

Tra-duc'tion (trȧ-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Derivation; propagation; a transferring; transportation.

Traf'fic (trăf'fĭk), *n.* Commerce; trade; movement of goods and passengers on railroads, vessels, etc. — *v. i.* & *t.* To buy and sell; trade. — **Traf'fick-er**, *n.*

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* Gum of several plants, used medicinally, in confectionery, in place of gum arabic, etc.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-*a*n), *n.* Actor or writer of tragedy. — **Tra'gé'dienne'** (F. trȧ'zhā'dyĕn'; E. trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* Woman who plays in tragedy.

Trag'e-dy (trăj'ē-dȳ), *n.* Drama of serious or heroic events, generally resulting fatally; mournful event; loss of life by violence. — **Trag'ic**, **Trag'ic-al**, *a.*

Trail (trāl), *v. t.* & *i.* To drag along the ground; draw out. — *n.* Scent left on the ground by an animal; train.

Train (trān), *v. t.* To draw along; trail; teach and form by practice; discipline; direct or form (plants) by growth, lopping, or pruning. — *n.* Thing drawn along; rear; series; regular method; process; line of gunpowder, to fire a charge; connected line of cars on a railroad; trailing part of a garment.

Train' oil' (trān' oil'). Oil boiled from the blubber or fat of whales.

Trait (trāt), *n.* Stroke; marked peculiarity.

Trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.*, **Trai'tor-ess**, **Trai'tress**, *n. f.* One guilty of treason; betrayer. — **Trai'tor-ous**, *a.*

Tram (trăm), *n.* Coal wagon in English mines; a rail or track of a tramroad. — **Tram'road'**, **Tram'way'**, *n.* A road for trains or wagons.

Tram'mel (trăm'mĕl), *n.* Shackle; hook; impediment to progress or freedom. — *v. t.* To hamper.

Tramp (trămp), *v. t.* & *i.* To tread; travel. — *n.* Sound of the foot in walking or marching; foot journey; foot traveler; vagrant.

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* To tread under foot.

Trance (trȧns), *n.* State of insensibility; ecstasy; catalepsy.

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Tran'quil-ness**, **Tran-quil'li-ty**, *n.* — **Tran'quil-ize**, **Tran'quil-lize**, *v. t.* To quiet; soothe; pacify.

Trans-act' (trăns-ăkt'), *v. t.* To do; manage. — **Trans-act'or**, *n.* — **Trans-ac'tion**, *n.*

Trans-al'pine (trăns-ăl'pĭn), *a.* Lying beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome, that is, north or west of the Alps); — opposed to *cisalpine*.

Trans′at-lan′tic (trăns′ăt-lăn′tĭk), *a.* Being beyond the Atlantic.

Tran-scend′ (trăn-sĕnd′), *v. t.* To rise above; surpass; exceed.— **Tran-scend′ent,** *a.* Very excellent; exceeding human knowledge. — **Tran-scend′ent-ness, Tran-scend′ence, Tran-scend′en-cy,** *n.* — **Tran′scen-den′tal,** *a.* Supereminent; beyond the reach of ordinary knowledge; vague; illusive.

Tran-scribe′ (trăn-skrīb′), *v. t.* To write over again. — **Tran′script** (-skrĭpt), *n.* A copy.

Tran′sept (trăn′sĕpt), *n.* Part of a church crossing the body or nave at right angles.

Trans-fer′ (trăns-fẽr′), *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; sell; alienate. — **Trans′fer,** *n.* Conveyance; removal. — **Trans-fer′a-ble, Trans-fer′ri-ble,** *a.* Capable of being transferred; negotiable. — **Trans′fer-ence, Trans-fer′rence,** *n.* A transferring; transfer.

Trans-fig′u-ra′tion (trăns-fĭg′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* Change of form; a feast (August 6) commemorating the changed appearance of our Savior on the mount. — **Trans-fig′ure,** *v. t.* To transform.

Trans-fix′ (trăns-fĭks′), *v. t.* To pierce through.

Trans-form′ (trăns-fôrm′), *v. t.* To change the form of. — **Trans′for-ma′tion,** *n.*

Trans-fuse′ (trăns-fūz′), *v. t.* To pour out of one (vessel, etc.) into another.— **Trans-fu′si-ble,** *a.* — **Trans-fu′sion,** *n.*

Trans-gress′ (trăns-grĕs′), *v. t.* To overpass (a rule); violate (a law). — *v. i.* To sin. — **Trans-gres′sion** (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Fault; crime; misdeed. — **Trans-gress′or,** *n.*

Tran-ship′ (trăn-shĭp′), *v. t.* Transship.

Tran′sient (trăn′shent), *a.* Passing; of short duration; momentary; fleeting.

Trans′it (trăns′ĭt), *n.* A passing; line of conveyance; passage of a heavenly body; surveyor's instrument, for measuring angles.

Tran-si′tion (trăn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* A passing from one place or state to another; change. — **Tran-si′tion-al,** *a.*

Tran′si-tive (trăn′sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Effected by transference; expressing action by an agent upon an object.

Tran′si-to-ry (trăn′sĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Transient.

Trans-late′ (trăns-lāt′), *v. t.* To remove from one place or condition to another; render into another language; interpret. — **Trans-la′tion,** *n.* — **Trans-lat′or,** *n.*

Trans-lu′cent (trăns-lū′sent), *a.* Transmitting light, but not fully transparent. — **Trans-lu′cence, Trans-lu′cen-cy,** *n.*

Trans′ma-rine′ (trăns′mȧ-rēn′), *a.* Lying beyond the sea.

Trans′mi-grate (trăns′mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* To pass from one country to another for residence.

Trans-mis′si-ble (trăns-mĭs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted, or passed through any substance. — **Trans-mis′sion,** *n.* A transmitting or being transmitted; legal right to transmit any inheritance or right.— **Trans-mit′,** *v. t.* To pass over or through; send from one person or place to another.— **Trans-mit′tal, Trans-mit′tance,** *n.* — **Trans-mit′ti-ble,** *a.* Transmissible.

Trans-mut′a-ble (trăns-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted.

Trans′mu-ta′tion (trăns′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* A transmuting; change or reduction of one geometrical figure or body into an equivalent one of different form. — **Trans-mute′,** *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; transform.

Trans-par′ent (trăns-pâr′ent), *a.* Transmitting light; clear. — **Trans-par′en-cy,** *n.*

Tran-spire′ (trăn-spīr′), *v. t.* To emit through the skin; send off in vapor. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; become public.

Trans-plant′ (trăns-plănt′), *v. t.* To move and plant elsewhere. — **Trans′plan-ta′tion,** *n.*

Trans-port′ (trăns-pōrt′), *v. t.* To convey from one place to another; remove; carry (a criminal) into banishment; delight exceedingly. — **Trans′port,** *n.* Transportation; carriage; ship for transporting (persons, stores, etc.); emotion; passion; convict transported to exile. — **Trans-port′a-ble,** *a.* — **Trans′por-ta′tion,** *n.* A transporting; conveyance; banishment.

Trans-pose′ (trăns-pōz′), *v. t.* To change the place or order of; substitute one for the other.— **Trans-pos′al, Trans′po-si′tion,** *n.*

Trans-ship′ (trăns-shĭp′), *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Trans-verse′ (trăns-vẽrs′), *a.* Lying across. — *n.* Longer axis of an ellipse.

Trap (trăp), *n.* Snare; contrivance for catching animals; stratagem; contrivance to prevent escape of sewer gas from drain pipes, sinks, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To catch (game, foul gases, etc.) in a trap; insnare.— **Trap′door′,** *n.* Door, in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve.

Trap (trăp), *n.* Heavy, igneous rock.

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* To adorn; decorate.

Tra-pan′ (trȧ-păn′), *v. t.* To trap; insnare. — *n.* Snare; stratagem.

Tra-peze′ (trȧ-pēz′), *n.* Trapezium; swinging horizontal bar, for gymnastic performances. — **Tra-pe′zi-um,** *n.* Geometrical plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trap′e-zoid (trăp′ē-zoid), *n.* Plane figure of four sides, two of which are parallel.

Trap′pings (trăp′pĭngz), *n. pl.* Decorations;

ornaments for horses.—**Traps**, *n. pl.* Small portable articles; goods; things; furniture.
Trash (trăsh), *n.* Anything worthless; loppings of trees, bruised canes, etc.—**Trash'y**, *a.* Waste; worthless.
Trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* To go on foot; walk; journey. — *n.* A traveling; *pl.* account of a journey. — **Trav'el-er, Trav'el-ler**, *n.*
Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* Transverse; lying across something else. — *n.* Anything that traverses or obstructs; barrier; legal denial of matter alleged by the opposite party. — *v. t.* To cross; wander over; deny the opponent's statement, in legal proceedings.
Trawl (tra̤l), *n.* Trawl net; long fishing line, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it. — *v. i.* To fish with a trawl. — **Trawl net.** Drag net to catch fish near the bottom of the water.
Tray (trā), *n.* Small trough; waiter or salver.
Treach'er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a traitor; faithless; false; plotting. — **Treach'er-y**, *n.* Violation of faith or confidence; perfidy.
Trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.
Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* To step; set the foot; walk or go. — *v. t.* To walk upon; trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping; gait; horizontal part of a stair; part of a car wheel that bears upon a rail. — **Tread'mill'**, *n.* Mill worked by convicts, etc., who tread on steps forming the periphery of a wheel that revolves under their weight; monotonous round of toil.

Treadmill.

Trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* Part of a loom, etc., moved by the foot.
Trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* Attempt to betray one's own government; disloyalty; treachery. — **Trea'son-a-ble**, *a.*
Treas'ure (trĕzh'ūr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; anything much valued. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up for future use; hoard. — **Treas'ur-er**, *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury, or of collected funds. — **Treas'ur-y**, *n.* Place where valuables, esp. public revenues, are kept; department of a government in charge of finances.
Treat (trēt), *v. t.* To manage; deal with; entertain with food, drink, or other gratification. — *v. i.* To discourse; negotiate; entertain. — *n.* Something which affords pleasure. — **Trea'tise** (trē'tĭs), *n.* Discourse. — **Treat'ment**, *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated, or anything is used; behavior; usage; application of remedies. — **Trea'ty**, *n.* Negotiation; contract between nations or sovereigns.
Tre'ble (trĕb''l), *a.* Threefold; triple; acute or sharp in sound. — *n.* Highest of the four parts in music; soprano. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become thrice as much.
Tree (trē), *n.* A plant of the largest class, woody, branched, perennial, and generally having a single stock instead of a cluster; piece of timber, or thing made of timber. — *v. t.* To drive to or up a tree.
Tree'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'nĕl), *n.* Wooden pin, for fastening planks of a ship.
Tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* Three-leaved plant of many species, including clover; architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle.

Trefoils.

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* Frame of latticework, to support plants, for a screen, etc.
Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* To shake or quake; totter. — *n.* A shaking or quivering.
Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite fear or terror; dreadful; awful.
Tre'mor (trē'mŏr), *n.* Involuntary trembling; a shivering; vibratory motion. — **Trem'u-lous** (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* Shaking.
Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* To cut or dig (a ditch, long hollow in the earth, etc.). — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* Long, narrow cut; ditch.
Trench'ant (trĕnch'ant), *a.* Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; severe.
Trench'er (trĕnch'ẽr), *n.* Digger of trenches.
Trench'er (trĕnch'ẽr), *n.* Large wooden plate; pleasures of the table; food.
Trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* To have a particular direction. — *n.* Inclination; tendency.
Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* Surgeon's cylindrical saw turned like a gimlet. — *v. t. & i.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, and take out a piece.
Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *v. t.* To trapan; insnare. — *n.* Snare. — **Tre-pan'ner**, *n.*
Tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* The sea cucumber; [sea slug.]
Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'), *n.* Instrument for trepanning. — *v. t.* To trepan.
Trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Involuntary trembling; terror; fear.
Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* To pass unlawfully upon another's land; intrude; violate duty. — *n.* Injury; transgression; legal action for injuries accompanied with force.
Tress (trĕs), *n.* Curl of hair; ringlet.
Tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* Support for anything;

framework of posts or piles and crossbeams, supporting a bridge, etc.

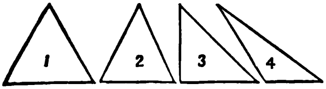
Tret (trĕt), *n.* Allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse matter in commodities.

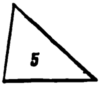
Trey (trā), *n.* A three at cards or dice.

Tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* A union of three.

Tri'al (trī'*a*l), *n.* A trying; test; experiment; anything which tries or tempts; legal examination before a tribunal.

Tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* Geometrical figure





Triangles. 1 Equilateral Triangle; 2 Isosceles Triangle; 3 Right-angled Triangle; 4 Obtuse-angled Triangle; 5 Scalene Triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also Acute-angled Triangles.

bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; triangular bar of steel set vibrating by blows from a rod. — **Tri'an'gled, Tri-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Having three angles. — **Tri-an'gu-late,** *v. t.* To survey by a series of measured triangles; make triangular. — **Tri-an'gu-la'tion,** *n.*

Tribe (trīb), *n.* Family or race; division, class, or distinct portion.

Trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Affliction.

Tri-bu'nal (trĭ-bū'n*a*l), *n.* Court of justice.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* Ancient Roman magistrate chosen to protect the people from oppression by the nobles; bench from which speeches were delivered.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tā-rў), *a.* Paying tribute to another; subordinate; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute to another; stream which pours its waters into a larger stream; an affluent.

Trib'ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* Tax paid as the price of peace and protection.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* To tie up by a rope.

Trice (trīs), *n.* Very short time; moment.

‖**Tri-chi'na** (trĭ-kī'nȧ), *n.* Deadly animal parasite in the muscles of animals, and sometimes in man. — ‖**Trich'i-ni'a-sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nī'ȧ-sĭs), ‖**Trich'i-no'sis,** *n.* Disease caused by trichina in the muscles.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* Artifice or stratagem; sly procedure; peculiarity; whole number of cards played in one round of a game. — *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; decorate.—**Trick'y, Trick'ish,** *a.* Given to tricks; knavish. — **Trick'ster,** *n.*

Tric'kle (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* To flow in a small stream; run in drops.

Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* The French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red.

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* Having three cusps or points. [velocipede.

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* Three-wheeled

Tri'dent (trī'd*e*nt), *n.* Scepter or spear with three prongs. — *a.* Having three prongs. — **Tri-den'tate, Tri-den'ta-ted,** *a.* Trident.

Trident.

Tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Continuing three years; happening once in three years.

Tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* Thing of little value or importance; dish of cake, with syllabub. — *v. i.* To act with levity.— **Tri'fling,** *a.* Trivial; inconsiderable. — *n.* Light conduct; frivolity.

Tri-fo'li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), **Tri-fo'li-a'ted,** *a.* Having three leaves. [shape.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* Having a triple

Trig (trĭg), *v. t.* To stop (a wheel) by placing something under it; scotch.

Trig (trĭg), *a.* Spruce; dapper; trim.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gẽr), *n.* Catch to hold a wheel or other mechanism; lever in a firearm, which looses the lock for striking fire.

Tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* Triangle. — **Trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-n*a*l), *a.* Triangular. — **Trig'o-nom'e-try,** *n.* Science of triangles, their measurement, etc. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric, Trig'o-no-met'ric-al,** *a.*

Tri-he'dral (trī-hē'dr*a*l), *a.* Having three equal sides or faces. — **Tri-he'dron,** *n.* Figure having three equal sides. [sides.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Having three

Tri-lit'er-al (trī-lĭt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Consisting of three letters. —*n.* Word of three letters.

Trill (trĭl), *n.* Shake of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* & *i.* To shake; quaver.

Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* To trickle.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French and American notation, the fourth power of a thousand, or a unit with 12 ciphers annexed; by English notation, the third power of a million, or a unit with 18 ciphers.

Trim (trĭm), *a.* Fitly adjusted; in order for use; snug; neat. —*v. t.* To adjust; dress; make ready by cutting or shortening; clip; dress (timber); balance. —*n.* Dress; condition. — **Trim'mer,** *n.* One who trims; timeserver. — **Trim'ming,** *n.* Act of a trimmer; anything serving to trim, ornament, etc.; *pl.* ornamental appendages of a garment; concomitants of a dish; relish.

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

Trī'nal (trī'nal), **Trine** (trīn), *a.* Threefold. — **Trine,** *n.* Distance of 120 degrees between planets.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* Doctrine of Trinitarians. — **Trin'i-ty,** *n.* The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trin'ket (trĭn̲'kĕt), *n.* Small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc.

Tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-*a*l), *n.* Mathematical quantity consisting of three terms.

Trī'o (trī'ō), *n.* Three persons acting together; musical composition for three parts.

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; stumble; make a false movement; err. — *v. t.* To cause to fall; supplant; catch; loose (an anchor) from the bottom. — *n.* A quick, light step; brief voyage; misstep; loss of balance; mistake.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* The entrails; large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

Tri-pet'al-ous (trī-pĕt'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals or flower leaves.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mēr). Tilt hammer.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng), *n.* Combination of three vowels in a single syllable or sound, as *ieu* in *adieu.*

Tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make thrice as much or as many; treble. — **Trip'let,** *n.* Three of a kind, or three united; three verses rhyming together; three musical notes sung or played in the time of two. — **Trip'li-cate,** *a.* Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled. — *n.* Anything corresponding to two others of the same kind. — **Trip'li-ca'tion,** *n.*

Tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* Vessel supported on three feet; three-legged frame, supporting a surveyor's instrument, etc.

Trip'o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* Earthy substance (originally from Tripoli, in Africa), for polishing stones and metals.

Trip'ping (trĭp'pĭng), *n.* Act of one who trips; a light dance. — *a.* Quick; nimble.

Tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts. — **Tri-sec'tion,** *n.* Division (of an angle, etc.) into three equal parts.

Tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; having three syllables. — **Tri-syl'la-ble** (trĭs-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* Word of three syllables.

Trite (trīt), *a.* Worn out; hackneyed.

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* Display in honor of a victory; exultation for success; victory. — *v. i.* To celebrate victory; exult; prevail. — **Tri-um'phal, Tri-um'phant,** *a.*

Tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* Being three in one.

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* Three-legged stool, table, etc.

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-*a*l), *a.* Of little importance; trifling. — **Triv'i-al'i-ty,** *n.*

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lȳ), *a.* Performed or happening three times a week. — *n.* Publication issued thrice a week.

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *n.* Trochaic verse or measure. — **Tro-cha'ic, Tro-cha'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees. — **Tro'chee** (trō'kē), *n.* Poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and second short, or first accented and second unaccented.

Tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* A preparation of medicine in a cake, to be dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent; lozenge.

Trod (trŏd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of TREAD. — **Trod'den,** *p. p.* of TREAD.

Trōll (trōl), *v. t.* To roll; sing in successive sounds or loudly; to fish for by dragging the hook along the surface of the water; allure.

Troll (trōl), *n.* A goblin, in Scandinavian mythology, inhabiting caves, hills, etc.

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* Deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

Trombone.

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

Troop (trōōp), *n.* Collection of people; company; multitude; *pl.* soldiers collectively; an army; small body of cavalry. — *v. i.* To move in numbers; crowd; go forward in haste. — **Troop'er,** *n.* A horse soldier.

Trope (trōp), *n.* Use of a word or an expression in a figurative sense.

Tro'phy (trō'fȳ), *n.* Memorial of victory.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* One of the two small circles which the sun touches at its greatest declination north or south; *pl.* regions between the tropics. — **Trop'ic, Trop'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or within, the tropics; very hot.

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move in the gait called a *trot;* walk or move fast; run. — *n.* Pace of a horse, faster than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the opposite hind foot at the same time. — **Trot'ter,** *n.* A trotting beast; foot of an animal.

Troth (trŏth), *n.* Belief; fidelity; veracity.

Trou'ble (trŭb''l), *v. t.* To put into confused motion; agitate; distress; molest. — *n.* Affliction; perplexity; adversity; misery. — **Trou'ble-some,** *a.* Giving trouble or inconvenience; vexatious; wearisome. — **Trou'blous,** *a.* Full of trouble or affliction.

Trough (trŏf), *n.* Long, hollow vessel, channel, or depression.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* To punish severely.

‖**Troupe** (trōōp), *n.* Troop; company of performers in a play or an opera.

Trou'sers (trou'zẽrz), *n. pl.* A man's loose garment extending from waist to knee or ankle; pantaloons.

‖**Trous'seau'** (trōō'sō'), *n.* A bride's outfit.

Trout (trout), *n.* Spotted fresh-water food fish.

Trow (trō), *v. i.* To believe; trust.

Trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* Mason's tool for spreading mortar, breaking bricks, etc.; gardener's tool for digging.

Troy (troi), *n.*, **Troy weight** (wāt). Weight for gold, jewels, etc., having 12 ounces to the pound.

Tru'ant (trụ'ant), *a.* Wandering from business; shirking duty. — *n.* Idler; shirk; pupil who stays from school without leave. — **Tru'an-cy**, *n.*

Truce (trụs), *n.* Temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation; armistice.

Truck (trŭk), *v. i. & t.* To exchange (commodities); barter; deal. — *n.* Exchange; barter; vegetables and garden stuff; small commodities. — **Truck'age**, *n.* A bartering; exchange. — **Truck'er**, **Truck'man**, *n.* Dealer in truck.

Truck (trŭk), *n.* Small solid wheel; low cart; swiveling frame with wheels, springs, etc., under one end of a locomotive or car. — **Truck'age**, *n.* Charge for conveyance on a truck. — **Truck'er**, **Truck'man**, *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

Truc'kle (trŭk'k'l), *n.* Small wheel or caster. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously; cringe. — **Truc'kle-bed'**, *n.* Bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another; trundle-bed.

Tru'cu-lent (trụ'kŭ-lent), *a.* Fierce; savage. — **Tru'cu-lence** (-lens), **Tru'cu-len-cy**, *n.*

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* To go on foot; jog along.

True (trụ), *a.* Conformable to fact, or to a rule or pattern; exact; faithful; real.

Truf'fle (trụ'f'l *or* trŭf'f'l), *n.* Eatable mushroom, growing underground.

Tru'ism (trụ'ĭz'm), *n.* Undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* Wind instrument of music; trumpet. — *v. t.* To trick or impose upon; fabricate (a charge), — with *up*.

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* One of the suit of cards which takes any card of another suit. — *v. t. & i.* To play, or take with, a trump.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Something which deceives by false show; worthless but showy matter; rubbish. — *a.* Worthless.

Trump'et (trŭmp'ĕt), *n.* Musical wind instrument. — *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; proclaim loudly.

Trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; maim. — *a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip. — **Truncated cone** *or* **pyramid**. Cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base. — **Trun-ca'tion**, *n.*

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn), *n.* Staff; baton.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* Little wheel. — *v. t. & i.* To roll, as on little wheels or as a hoop. — **Trun'dle-bed'**, *n.* Truckle-bed.

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; main body of anything; proboscis of an elephant; chest for clothes, etc.; portmanteau.

Trun'nel (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* Wooden pin or plug; [treenail.

Truss (trŭs), *n.* Bundle (of hay, straw, etc.); bandage for ruptures; framework in building for sustaining weight, and transmitting pressure vertically. — *v. t.* To bind close; skewer (a fowl for cooking).

Trust (trŭst), *n.* Reliance on another; credit; belief; faith; hope. — *v. t.* To rely on; believe; credit; venture confidently. — *v. i.* To confide; be confident; sell upon a promise to pay. — **Trus-tee'**, *n.* One to whom property is committed in trust. — **Trust'ful**, *n.* Confiding. — **Trust'y**, *a.* Fit to be trusted; trustworthy; strong; firm. — **Trust'wor'thy**, *a.* Worthy of confidence.

Truth (trụth), *n.* Quality of being true; fidelity; honesty; virtue; reality; a verified fact; settled principle. — **Truth'ful**, *a.*

Try (trī), *v. i. & t.* To endeavor; attempt; test. — **Try'ing**, *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

Tset'se (tsĕt'sē), **Tzet'ze**, **Tset'ze**, *n.* Venomous African fly, whose bite is poisonous or fatal to horses and cattle.

Tub (tŭb), *n.* Open wooden vessel used for various purposes; contents of a tub. — *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub. — *v. i.* To bathe.

Tube (tūb), *n.* Hollow cylinder; pipe. — *v. t.* To furnish with tubes.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* Fleshy, rounded stem or root. — **Tu'ber-cle**, *n.* Small mass of diseased matter; deposit accompanying scrofula or phthisis. — **Tu-ber'cu-lar**, *a.* Affected with tubercles. — **Tu'ber-ous**, *a.* Covered with knobby prominences; consisting of, or containing, tubers. — **Tu'ber-os'i-ty**, *n.* State of being tuberous; prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōs'), *n.* Plant with tuberous root and fragrant flowers.

Tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* A making tubes; series of tubes; piece of a tube; material for tubes. — **Tu'bu-lar**, *a.*

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* Horizontal fold in a garment. — *v. t.* To press in or together; fold under. — **Tuck'er**, *n.*

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* Third day of the week.

Tu'fa (tū'fȧ), **Tuff** (tŭf), *n.* Porous stone.

Tuft (tŭft), *n.* Bunch of grass, hair, etc.; cluster. — *v. t.* To separate into, or adorn with, tufts. — **Tuft'y**, *a.*

Tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.* To pull strongly; drag; struggle. — *n.* Strong pull; steam vessel to tow ships; trace of a harness.

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Guardianship; teaching; money paid for instruction.

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* Bulbous plant or its flower.

Tulle (tųl), *n.* French silk open work or lace.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To roll about by turning; roll down. — *v. t.* To turn over; disturb; rumple. — *n.* A rolling over; fall. — **Tum'bler**, *n.* One who tumbles; part of a lock holding the bolt in place; drinking glass; pigeon which turns over in flight.

Tum'brel (tŭm'brĕl), **Tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* Rough cart; kind of basket.

Tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* Swelled; protuberant; pompous. — **Tu'me-fac'tion**, *n.* Tumor; swelling. — **Tu'me-fy**, *v. t. & i.* To swell. — **Tu-mid'i-ty**, **Tu'mid-ness**, *n.* — **Tu'mor**, *n.* Morbid swelling, or growth, on the body.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lẽr), **Tu'mu-lous**, *a.* Consisting in a heap or hillock.

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* Commotion or agitation of a multitude; uproar; brawl; riot. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ry**, **Tu-mul'tu-ous**, *a.*

Tun (tŭn), *n.* Large cask; measure for liquids.

Tune (tūn), *n.* Series of musical tones for voice or instrument; melody; air; harmony. — *v. t. & i.* To harmonize. — **Tune'ful**, *a.* — **Tune'less**, *a.*

Tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* Hard, brittle metal.

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* Ancient under-garment for both sexes; membrane; integument.

Tun'nage (tŭn'nȧj), *n.* Tonnage.

Tun'nel (tŭn'nĕl), *n.* Vessel, broad at one end, for filling casks, bottles, etc.; flue for smoke; passage underground for railroads, in mines, etc. — *v. t.* To form into a tunnel; open a passage through (a mountain) or under (a river, etc.).

Tun'ny (tŭn'ny̆), *n.* Large food fish of the Mackerel family.

Tur'ban (tûr'ban), *n.* An Oriental headdress.

Tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* Having sediment disturbed; foul; muddy; thick.

Tur'bi-nate (tûr'bĭ-nāt), **Tur'bi-na'ted**, *a.* Shaped like a top; spiral; twisted. — **Tur'bine** (-bĭn), *n.* Horizontal water wheel, turned by falling water.

Tur'bot (tûr'bŭt), *n.* Salt-water food fish, of round, flat form.

Tur'bu-lent (tûr'bū-lent), *a.* In commotion; *tumultuous; riotous*; seditious; refractory. — ***Tur'bu-lence***, *n.*

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* Deep vessel for soup, etc.

Turf (tûrf), *n.* Upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat; the race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod. — **Tur'fy**, *a.*

Tur-ges'cent (tûr-jĕs'sent), *a.* Swelling; growing big. — **Tur-ges'cence**, **Tur-ges'cen-cy**, *n.*

Tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* Distended unnaturally; swelled; bloated; tumid; pompous. — **Tur-gid'i-ty**, **Tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

Tur'key (tûr'ky̆), *n.* A large American domestic fowl, valued for food. — **Turkey buzzard.** American vulture, somewhat resembling the turkey. — **Turkey red.** Brilliant red imparted by madder to cottons, calicoes, etc.; cloth thus dyed.

Common Cock Turkey.

Tur'mer-ic (tûr'mẽr-ĭk), *n.* East Indian plant; also, its root, used for dyeing and as medicine.

Tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Trouble; tumult.

Turn (tûrn), *v. t. & i.* To move or go round; revolve; change; make or become acid. — *n.* Revolution; change; bend; purpose; convenience. — **Turn'ing**, *a.* Winding; devious. — *n.* A turn or winding; corner; the turning or shaping articles in a lathe. — **Turn'er**, *n.* One given to certain athletic exercises. — **Turn'er-y**, *n.* A shaping articles in a lathe; goods thus made. — **Turn'-coat'**, *n.* One who changes his side or his principles; renegade; deserter.

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* Plant of the cabbage kind, having an edible, bulbous root.

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.* Jailor.

Turn'-out' (tûrn'out'), *n.* A coming forth; side track on a railroad; equipage; strike of laborers, etc.

Turn'o'ver (tûrn'ō'vẽr), *n.* A turning over; kind of pie.

Turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *n.* Tollgate; turnpike road. — **Turnpike road.** Road on which turnpikes are established by law.

Turn'stile' (tûrn'stīl'), *n.* Revolving frame in a footpath; arrangement to register the number of persons passing through a gateway.

Turnstile.

Turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.* Revolving platform, for turning cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* Resinous substance obtained from various trees.

Tur'pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* Baseness; vileness.

Tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz'), **Tur-quois'**, *n.* Bluish green precious stone.

Tur'ret (tûr'rĕt), *n.* Small spire or tower.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* Bird of the Pigeon family; turtledove.— **Tur'tle-dove'** (-dŭv'), *n.* Kind of pigeon.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* Tortoise; esp., the large sea tortoise. — **Tur'tler**, *n.* Catcher of turtles.

Turtle.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* Long, pointed tooth of certain animals.

Tus'sle (tŭs's'l), *n.* Struggle; scuffle. — *v. i.* To struggle or wrestle.

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still.

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj), *n.* Guardianship; guidance; care. — **Tu'te-lar**, **Tu'te-la-ry**, *a.* Protecting.

Tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* One who has care of another; teacher; college instructor of lower rank than a professor. — *v. t.* To instruct; treat with authority or severity.

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; prate. — *n.* Silly talk; gabble.

Twain (twān), *a.* & *n.* Two; — nearly obsolete.

Twang (twăng), *v. i.* & *t.* To sound like a stretched string, suddenly pulled. — *n.* Harsh, quick sound; nasal tone of voice.

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; twitch. — *n.* Sharp jerk; distress.

Tweed (twēd), *n.* Twilled stuff for clothing.

Twee'zers (twē'zẽrz), *n. pl.* Small pincers to pluck out hairs, etc.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* Second after the tenth; next succeeding the eleventh; — ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve parts into which a thing is divided.— *n.* One of twelve equal parts; musical interval of an octave and a fifth. — **Twelve** (twĕlv), *a.* One more than eleven; twice six; a dozen. — *n.* Sum of ten and two; symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii. — **Twelve'month**, *n.* A year.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the nineteenth; — ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of twenty equal parts; musical interval comprising two octaves and a sixth. — **Twen'ty**, *a.* One more than nineteen; twice ten.— *n.* Number next following nineteen; twice ten; symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* Two times; doubly.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; twirl with the fingers.

Twig (twĭg), *n.* Small shoot of a plant.

Twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* Faint light between daylight and dark. — *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; done by twilight.

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* To weave (cloth) with diagonal ribs in the surface. — *n.* An appearance of ribs; fabric woven with a twill.

Twin (twĭn), *n.* One of two produced at a birth.

Twine (twīn), *v. t.* & *i.* To twist together; wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; cord.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* To pull with a twitch; pinch; torment with sharp pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* Pinch; momentary, darting pain.

Twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.* To open and shut the eye rapidly; blink; sparkle. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink; twinkling. —**Twin'kling**, *n.* A sparkling; wink; instant.

Twirl (twẽrl), *v. t.* & *i.* To whirl round; turn rapidly. — *n.* Rapid circular motion.

Twist (twĭst), *v. t.* & *i.* To contort; wind; weave; pervert. — *n.* A contortion; bending; thing formed by twisting the parts.

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* To reproach with a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; upbraid; taunt.

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t.* To pull with a sudden jerk; snatch. — *n.* Quick pull or jerk.

Twit'ter (twĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* To make a succession of small, intermitted noises; titter. — *n.* Small noise, like that of a singing bird; slight agitation of the nerves; giggle.

Two (tōō), *a.* One and one. — *n.* Sum of one and one; symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii. — **Two'-edged'** (tōō'ĕjd'), *a.* Having edges on both sides. — **Two'fold'**, *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly. — **Two'-hand'ed**, *a.* Having two hands; used with both hands.

Tym'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* Kettledrum.

Tym'pan (tĭm'pan), *n.* In architecture, a tympanum; in printing presses, a frame to hold the sheets of paper to be impressed. — **Tym'pa-num**, *n.* Drum of the ear; in architecture, the face of a pediment, die of a pedestal, or panel of a door.

Type (tīp), *n.* Mark or impression of something; kind; sort; representative of a species; token; sign; printer's raised letter, figure, etc., cast in metal or cut in wood; types collectively. — **Type'set'ter**, *n.* One that sets type for printing; compositor. —

Type'writ'er, *n.* Instrument for writing by means of type; one who uses such an instrument.

☞ The types which compose an ordinary book font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and l o w e r - c a s e letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *l o w e r c a s e* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks.

Ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, typhus. — *n.* Fever resembling typhus.

Ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* Violent tornado in the Chinese seas

Ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* Very fatal and infectious fever.

Typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), **Typ'ic-al**, *a.* Of the nature of a type; emblematic; figurative. — **Typ'i-fy**, *v. t.* To represent by an image.

Ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A printer. — **Ty-pog'ra-phy**, *n.* Art or operation of printing. — **Ty'po-graph'ic** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk), **Ty'po-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Ty-ran'nic (tī-răn'nĭk), **Ty-ran'nic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a tyrant; imperious; despotic; arbitrary. — **Ty-ran'ni-cide** (-nĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant. — **Tyr'an-nize** (tĭr'an-nīz), *v. i.* To act the tyrant. — *v. t.* To oppress. — **Tyr'an-nous**, *a.* — **Tyr'an-ny**, *n.* Government or authority of a tyrant; cruel government; severity; rigor. — **Ty'rant**, *n.* An absolute ruler, unrestrained by law or constitution; despot.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.* Beginner in learning; one imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tzar (zär), *n.* Czar.

U.

U-biq'ui-ty (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Existence everywhere. — **U-biq'ui-ta-ry**, **U-biq'ui-tous**, *a.*

Ud'der (ŭd'dẽr), *n.* Milk bag of a cow, etc.

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Rain gauge.

Ug'ly (ŭg'lȳ), *a.* Offensive to the sight; ill-natured; crossgrained. — **Ug'li-ness**, *n.*

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* Russian edict.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* A running sore. — **Ul'cer-ate**, *v. i.* To become ulcerous. — **Ul'cer-a'tion**, *n.* — **Ul'cer-ous**, *a.*

Ul'na (ŭl'nȧ), *n.* Larger bone of the forearm.

Ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* Long, loose overcoat.

Ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Situated beyond; further; more distant; succeeding.

Ul'ti-mate (ŭl'tĭ-māt), *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme; conclusive. — ‖**Ul'ti-ma'tum**, *n.* Final proposition; last offer or terms. — ‖**Ul'ti-mo**, *n.* Last month preceding the present; — contr. to *ult.*

Ul'tra (ŭl'trȧ), *a.* Radical; extreme.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trȧ-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Situated beyond the sea; foreign.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trȧ-mȧ-rēn'), *n.* A blue pigment.

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* Collection of small flowers in a head; cluster. — **Um'bel-late**, **Um'bel-la'ted**, *a.* Bearing umbels; umbel-like. — **Um'bel-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing umbels.

Umbel.

Um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* Brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment; African heron. — *a.* Like umber; olive-brown; dark.

Um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *n.* Shade; jealousy; resentment. — **Um-bra'geous**, *a.* Shady; affording shade; obscure.

Um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'lȧ), *n.* Portable screen from sun, rain, or snow.

Um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* One who decides a question between parties; arbitrator; referee.

Un-. A negative prefix which may be attached to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, also to many nouns and verbs. It denotes the absence of the quality designated by the simple word (as, *unalterable*, *unbearable*, *ungrammatical*, etc.), or the reverse of that quality (as, *unable*, *undone*, *uneasy*). Words thus formed are not given in this book, except when they have acquired more than a merely negative meaning.

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; impotent.

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ȧ-brĭjd'), *a.* Not abridged or shortened; complete; entire; whole.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; displeasing; offensive.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a* Not accountable or responsible; not to be accounted for; strange.

Un'ad-vis'a-ble (ŭn'ăd-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient; contrary to wisdom. — **Un'ad-vised'**, *a.* Imprudent; rash.

Un'al-loyed' (ŭn'ăl-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; pure.

Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Ill-natured.

U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Of one mind; agreeing in opinion; with the agreement of all. — **U'na-nim'i-ty** (ū'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation.

Un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* Dull; unsuitable.

Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ăs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Modest.

U-nau' (ū-na̤'), *n.* South American two-toed sloth.

Unau.

Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ȧ-void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Necessary; inevitable.

Un'a-ware' (ŭn'ȧ-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; without thought; inattentive. — **Un'a-ware'**, **Un'a-wares'**, *adv.* Without preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bal'anced (ŭn-băl'*a*nst), *a.* Not brought to an equality of debt and credit; unsteady; unsound; not sane. [proper; unsuitable.

Un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Im-

Un'be-lief' (ŭn'bē-lēf'), *n.* Incredulity; disbelief; skepticism; infidelity. — **Un'be-liev'er**, *n.* [slacken.

Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To relax;

Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* To loose.

Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'), *a.* Still to appear; future. [infinite.

Un-bound'ed (ŭn-bound'ĕd), *a.* Unlimited;

Un-bri'dled (ŭn-brī'd'ld), *p. a.* Unrestrained; violent.

Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from a burden; throw off (a burden).

Un-called'-for' (ŭn-ka̤ld'fôr'), *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton.

Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sẽr'tĭn), *a.* Not positively known; not to be depended upon; not sure; precarious; doubtful; insecure. — **Un-cer'tain-ty**, *n.* [stant; steadfast.

Un-change'a-ble (ŭn-chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Con-

Un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Severe in judging; harsh; censorious.

Un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* Not pure; lewd. — **Un-chas'ti-ty** (-chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-chris'tian (ŭn-krĭs'ch*a*n), *a.* Not Christian; infidel; unbecoming a Christian.

Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil or civilized; impolite; unmannered. — **Un-civ'i-lized**, *a.* Rude. [or mother.

Un'cle (ŭn̤'k'l), *n.* Brother of one's father

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* Foul; sinful.

Un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽrt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; affording uneasiness; gloomy.

Un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Remarkable; rare; scarce; unusual.

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mī'zĭng), *a.* Not agreeing to terms; obstinate.

Un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sẽrn'), *a.* Want of concern; indifference. — **Un'con-cerned'**, *a.* Not anxious; carelessly secure. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-di'tion-al (ŭn'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-*a*l), *a.* Not conditional or limited; absolute; unreserved.

Un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformed to reason; unreasonable.

Un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Not conscious; not an object of perception; imperceptible.

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (ŭn-kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-*a*l), *a.* Contrary to the constitution. — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.*

Un'con-trol'la-ble (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.

Un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *a.* Having awkward manners; unseemly; boorish; clumsy.

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To take the cover from; lay open; bare the head of. — *v. i.* To take off the hat.

Unc'tion (ŭn̤k'shŭn), *n.* An anointing; ointment; fervor. — **Unc'tu-ous** (-tū-ŭs), *a.* Fat; oily; bland. [brave; intrepid.

Un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dänt'ĕd), *a.* Fearless;

Un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* Geometrical figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

Un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception or mistake. [niable; obvious.

Un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not de-

Un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection. — *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate. [less than.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer

Un'der-brush' (ŭn'dẽr-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood; undergrowth.

Un'der-clothes' (ŭn'dẽr-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Un'der-cur'rent (ŭn'dẽr-kŭr'r*e*nt), *n.* Current below the surface.

Un'der-do' (ŭn'dẽr-dōō'), *v. i.* & *t.* To do less than is requisite; cook insufficiently.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *n.* Drain below ground, to carry off water from the soil above. — **Un'der-drain'**, *v. t.* To drain by a covered channel below the surface.

Un'der-go' (ŭn'dẽr-gō'), *v. t.* To be subjected to; bear; sustain.

Un'der-grad'u-ate (ŭn'dẽr-grăd'ū-ȧt), *n.* Student of a college, who has not taken his first degree.

Un'der-ground' (ŭn'dẽr-ground'), *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; secret;

clandestine. — *adv.* Beneath the earth's surface.

Un'der-growth' (ŭn'dẽr-grōth'), *n.* Shrubs growing among large trees; underbrush.

Un'der-hand' (ŭn'dẽr-hănd'), *adv.* By secret means; by fraud.—*a.* Secret; clandestine. —**Un'der-hand'ed**, *a.* Underhand.

Un'der-lay' (ŭn'dẽr-lā'), *v. t.* To lay beneath; support by something laid under. — **Un'der-lay'**, *n.* Inclination of a vein in a mine; a thickness of paper, etc., put under a cut, etc., to secure a proper impression in printing.

Un'der-lease' (ŭn'dẽr-lēs'), *n.* Lease granted by a tenant or lessee.

Un'der-let' (ŭn'dẽr-lĕt'), *v. t.* To let below value; lease at second hand.

Un'der-lie' (ŭn'dẽr-lī'), *v. t.* To lie under; form the foundation of; support.

Un'der-line' (ŭn'dẽr-līn'), *v. t.* To mark a line below (words); underscore.

Un'der-ling (ŭn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior.

Un'der-mine' (ŭn'dẽr-mīn'), *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; sap; ruin in an underhand way.

Un'der-most' (ŭn'dẽr-mōst'), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

Un'der-neath' (ŭn'dẽr-nēth'), *adv. & prep.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Un'der-rate' (ŭn'dẽr-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; undervalue.

Un'der-score' (ŭn'dẽr-skōr'), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

Un'der-sell' (ŭn'dẽr-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell (the same articles) cheaper than (another).

Un'der-stand' (ŭn'dẽr-stănd'), *v. t.* To apprehend; know; suppose to mean; imply. — *v. i.* To learn. —**Un'der-stand'ing**, *n.* Knowledge; agreement; belief; sense.

Un'der-take' (ŭn'dẽr-tāk'), *v. t.* To take upon one's self; attempt. —**Un'der-tak'er**, *n.* One who undertakes; one who manages funerals. — **Un'der-tak'ing**, *n.* Enterprise; attempt.

Un'der-tone' (ŭn'dẽr-tōn'), *n.* Low or subordinate tone or utterance.

Un'der-took', *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un'der-tow' (ŭn'dẽr-tō'), *n.* Current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

Un'der-val'ue (ŭn'dẽr-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; despise.

Un'der-went', *imp.* of UNDERGO.

Un'der-wood' (ŭn'dẽr-wŏŏd'), *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Un'der-write' (ŭn'dẽr-rīt'), *v. t.* To write under something else; subscribe; insure. — **Un'der-writ'er**, *n.* An insurer.

Un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* To reverse (what has been done); annul; loose; ruin.

Un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *a.* Indisputable.

Un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* To divest of clothes; disrobe. — **Un'dress**, *n.* Loose, negligent dress; dress of officers and soldiers when not in full uniform.

Un-due' (ŭn-dū'), *a.* Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate; inordinate.

Un'du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; vibrate; wave. —**Un'du-la'tion**, *n.* —**Un'du-la-to-ry**, *a.*

Un-earth' (ŭn-ẽrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; bring to light; expose.

Un-earth'ly (ŭn-ẽrth'lȳ), *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

Un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ȳ), *a.* Not easy; restless; unquiet; disagreeable. —**Un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-end'ing (ŭn-ĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Everlasting.

Un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwal), *a.* Not equal or even; not matched; not regular. — **Un-e'qualed**, *a.* Not equaled or to be equaled; unrivaled.

Un-err'ing (ŭn-ẽr'rĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.

Un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; not of equal length. — **Uneven number.** Number not divisible by two without a remainder; odd number.

Un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕgz-ăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unparalleled.

Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to exception; faultless; excellent.

Un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Coming without warning; sudden.

Un-fair' (ŭn-fâr'), *a.* Not fair; not honest; disingenuous; tricky.

Un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Faithlessness; disbelief. — **Un-faith'ful**, *a.* Not true to promises or duty; treacherous; undutiful.

Un-fas'ten (ŭn-fȧs''n), *v. t.* To loose; untie.

Un-fath'om-a-ble (ŭn-făth'ŭm-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not fathomable; very deep; profound.

Un-fa'vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; adverse; discouraging.

Un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* Destitute of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel.

Un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful.

Un-fin'ished (ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete.

Un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper. — *v. t.* To disqualify.

Un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t.* To open the folds of; expand; disclose; tell; release from a fold or pen.

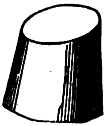
Un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Unhappy.

Un-found'ed (ŭn-found'ĕd), *a.* Baseless; vain.

Un-friend'ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lȳ), *a.* Not kind; hostile.

Un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frụt'fụl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; barren.

Un-furl′ (ŭn-fûrl′), *v. t.* To unfold; spread.
Un-fur′nish (ŭn-fûr′nĭsh), *v. t.* To strip of furniture; leave naked or bare.
Un-gain′ly (ŭn-gān′lȳ), *a.* Not expert; clumsy. [dishonorable.
Un-gen′er-ous (ŭn-jĕn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Illiberal;
Un-god′ly (ŭn-gŏd′lȳ), *a.* Wicked; sinful.
Un-gov′ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv′ẽrn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild.
Un-grace′ful (ŭn-grās′ful), *a.* Awkward.
Un-gra′cious (ŭn-grā′shŭs), *a.* Not showing grace or kindness; offensive; unacceptable.
Un-grate′ful (ŭn-grāt′ful), *a.* Not thankful; unacceptable; disagreeable.
Un′guent (ŭn′gwent), *n.* Ointment for sores, burns, etc.
‖**Un′gu-la** (ŭn′gū-lȧ), *n.* Hoof, claw, or talon; section of a cylinder, cone, etc., cut off by a plane oblique to the base. — **Un′gu-late,** *a.* Shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.


Ungula.

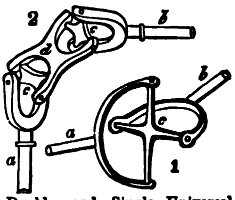
Un-hal′lowed (ŭn-hăl′lōd), *a.* Not hallowed or blessed; profane; wicked; accursed.
Un-hand′y (ŭn-hănd′ȳ), *a.* Awkward.
Un-hap′py (ŭn-hăp′pȳ), *a.* Not fortunate; unlucky; miserable; infelicitous.
Un-health′y (ŭn-hĕlth′ȳ), *a.* Wanting health or vigor; unsound; diseased; morbid.
Un-hinge′ (ŭn-hĭnj′), *v. t.* To take from the hinges; displace; render unstable.
Un-hitch′ (ŭn-hĭch′), *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; unfasten.
Un-ho′ly (ŭn-hō′lȳ), *a.* Profane; wicked.
Un-horse′ (ŭn-hôrs′), *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle; dismount.
Un-hurt′ (ŭn-hûrt′), *a.* Free from injury; safe and sound.
U′ni-corn (ū′nĭ-kôrn), *n.* Fabulous animal with one horn.
U′ni-fi-ca′tion (ū′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A uniting with another so as to make one being.
U′ni-form (ū′nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having always the same form, manner, or degree; of the same form with others; consonant; unvarying; even. — *n.* Identical dress worn by members of the same body, military, naval, etc. — **U′ni-form′i-ty,** *n.* Resemblance; agreement.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

Un′ion (ūn′yŭn), *n.* A uniting or joining two or more things into one; agreement; combination of parts or members; consolidated body. — **Un′ion-ist,** *n.* [foot.
U′ni-ped (ū′nĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having only one
U-nique′ (ū-nēk′), *a.* Without a like or equal; unmatched; single.
U′ni-son (ū′nĭ-sŭn), *n.* Harmony; concord; union. — **U-nis′o-nance,** *n.* Accordance of sounds. — **U-nis′o-nant, U-nis′o-nous,** *a.*
U′nit (ū′nĭt), *n.* Single thing or person; least whole number; one.
U′ni-ta′ri-an (ū′nĭ-tā′rĭ-*a*n), *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to their doctrines. — **U′ni-ta′ri-an-ism,** *n.*
U-nite′ (ū-nīt′), *v. t.* To put together; join. — *v. i.* To become one; be consolidated; act in concert. — **U-nit′ed-ly,** *adv.* With union or joint efforts.
U′ni-ty (ū′nĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being one; agreement; uniformity; definite quantity, or aggregate, taken as one.
U′ni-valve (ū′nĭ-vălv), **U′ni-valved,** *a.* Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

Univalve Shell.

U′ni-ver′sal (ū′nĭ-vẽr′s*a*l), *a.* Extending to all; unlimited; total; whole. — **Universal coupling, Universal joint.** Contrivance for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that one may rotate the other when at an angle with it. — **U′ni-ver′sal-ly,** *adv.* Without exception. — **U′ni-ver-sal′i-ty,** *n.*



Double and Single Universal Joints. (1) *ab* Shafts; *c* Cross. (2) *ab* Shafts; *cc* Crosses; *d* Connecting Link.

U′ni-ver′sal-ism (ū′nĭ-vẽr′s*a*l-ĭz′m), *n.* Doctrine that all men will be saved in the future life. — **U′ni-ver′sal-ist,** *n.*
U′ni-verse (ū′nĭ-vẽrs), *n.* Whole system of created things; the world.
U′ni-ver′si-ty (ū′nĭ-vẽr′sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Institution for teaching all branches of learning.
Un-just′ (ŭn-jŭst′), *a.* Wrongful.
Un-kind′ (ŭn-kīnd′), *a.* Cruel; harsh. —

Un-kind′ly, *adv.* — *a.* Unkind; ungracious; malignant.
Un-lace′ (ŭn-lās′), *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening; loose the dress of. [gal.
Un-law′ful (ŭn-lą′fụl), *a.* Not lawful; ille-
Un-learn′ (ŭn-lẽrn′), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned or known). — **Un-learn′-ed**, *a.* Ignorant.
Un-less′ (ŭn-lĕs′), *conj.* Except; if not.
Un-like′ (ŭn-līk′), *a.* Dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance. — **Un-like′ly**, *a.* Improbable; unpromising. — *adv.* Improbably. [indefinite; not restrained.
Un-lim′it-ed (ŭn-lĭm′ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Boundless;
Un-load′ (ŭn-lōd′), *v. t.* To disburden.
Un-lock′ (ŭn-lŏk′), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is locked); open.
Un-loose′ (ŭn-lōōs′), *v. t.* To make loose. — *v. i.* To fall in pieces; lose connection. — **Un-loos′en**, *v. t.* To unloose.
Un-luck′y (ŭn-lŭk′ȳ), *a.* Unfortunate; inauspicious. [ity or courage; dishearten.
Un-man′ (ŭn-măn′), *v. t.* To deprive of viril-
Un-man′ly (ŭn-măn′lȳ), *a.* Effeminate; ignoble; base; cowardly. [rude.
Un-man′ner-ly (ŭn-măn′nẽr-lȳ), *a.* Ill-bred;
Un-mask′ (ŭn-mȧsk′), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of disguise; expose.
Un-mean′ing (ŭn-mēn′ĭng), *a.* Destitute of meaning or signification; not indicating intelligence. [unconscionable; exorbitant.
Un-mer′ci-ful (ŭn-mẽr′sĭ-fụl), *a.* Cruel;
Un′mis-tak′a-ble (ŭn′mĭs-tāk′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be mistaken or misunderstood; clear.
Un-moor′ (ŭn-mōōr′), *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by more; loose from anchorage.
Un-nat′u-ral (ŭn-năt′ū-ral), *a.* Contrary to laws of nature or to natural feelings.
Un-nec′es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs′ĕs-sā-rȳ), *a.* Useless; needless.
Un-neigh′bor-ly (ŭn-nā′bẽr-lȳ), *a.* Not befitting a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.
Un-nerve′ (ŭn-nẽrv′), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; weaken; enfeeble.
Un-num′bered (ŭn-nŭm′bẽrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; countless.
Un-pack′ (ŭn-păk′), *v. t.* To open (things packed).
Un-pal′a-ta-ble (ŭn-păl′ȧ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not palatable; offensive; nauseous.
Un-par′al-leled (ŭn-păr′al-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unmatched.
Un-pin′ (ŭn-pĭn′), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is held together by pins).
Un-pleas′ant (ŭn-plĕz′ant), *a.* Displeasing.
Un-pop′u-lar (ŭn-pŏp′ū-lẽr), *a.* Not liked by the people and community.—**Un-pop′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Un-prec′e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs′ē-dent-ĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel.
Un-prej′u-diced (ŭn-prĕj′ū-dĭst), *a.* Free from bias; impartial.
Un′pre-tend′ing (ŭn′prē-tĕnd′ĭng), *a.* Not making pretense; modest.
Un-prin′ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn′sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Not having settled principles; without virtue.
Un′pro-duc′tive (ŭn′prō-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Not making profitable returns for labor or for capital; not producing any effect.
Un-prof′it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf′ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; bringing no gain; useless.
Un-prom′is-ing (ŭn-prŏm′ĭs-ĭng), *a.* Not promising success, excellence, profit, etc.
Un-qual′i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl′ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified or fit; restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.
Un-ques′tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs′chŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be doubted; certain.
Un-qui′et (ŭn-kwī′ĕt), *a.* Restless; uneasy.
Un-rav′el (ŭn-răv′'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; separate (threads that are knit); clear from difficulty; solve.
Un-read′y (ŭn-rĕd′ȳ), *a.* Not prepared, prompt, or quick; slow; clumsy.
Un-re′al (ŭn-rē′al), *a.* Not substantial; having appearance only.
Un-rea′son-a-ble (ŭn-rē′z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; inordinate.
Un′re-li′a-ble (ŭn′rē-lī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; not trustworthy.
Un′re-mit′ting (ŭn′rē-mĭt′tĭng), *a.* Not abating; continued; persevering.
Un′re-served′ (ŭn′rē-zẽrvd′), *a.* Not limited or restrained; full; open; frank. — **Un′re-serv′ed-ly**, *adv.* [pose.
Un-rest′ (ŭn-rĕst′), *n.* Want of rest or re-
Un-right′eous (ŭn-rī′chŭs), *a.* Not just; evil. [not yet proper; not completed.
Un-ripe′ (ŭn-rīp′), *a.* Not ripe or mature;
Un-roll′ (ŭn-rōl′), *v. t.* To open (what is rolled); display. [calm; tranquil; quiet.
Un-ruf′fled (ŭn-rŭf′f'ld), *a.* Not ruffled;
Un-rul′y (ŭn-rụl′ȳ), *a.* Not submissive to rule; ungovernable; refractory.
Un-sad′dle (ŭn-săd′d'l), *v. t.* To take the saddle from; unhorse.
Un-safe′ (ŭn-sāf′), *a.* Not safe; dangerous.
Un-say′ (ŭn-sā′), *v. t.* To recall (what has been said); retract; take back again.
Un-screw′ (ŭn-skrụ′), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; loosen (a screw) by turning it.
Un-scru′pu-lous (ŭn-skrụ′pū-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled; ruthless.
Un-seal′ (ŭn-sēl′), *v. t.* To break the seal of; open (what is sealed).
Un-search′a-ble (ŭn-sẽrch′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.

Un-sea'son-a-ble (ŭn-sē'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season; ill-timed; late; unfit.
Un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* To throw from the seat; deprive of a seat.
Un-sea'wor-thy (ŭn-sē'wûr-thy̆), *a.* Not in a fit state for a sea voyage.
Un-seem'ly (ŭn-sēm'ly̆), *a.* Not fit; unbecoming. — *adv.* Indecently.
Un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'), *a.* Not seen; invisible.
Un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To move from a fixed state; displace; disorder.
Un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* To take out of a ship or vessel; remove (a part or implement) from the place where it is fitted.
Un-sight'ly (ŭn-sīt'ly̆), *a.* Not sightly; ugly.
Un-skill'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fu̧l), *a.* [Written also *unskilful.*] Not skillful; awkward; clumsy.
Un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shȧ-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; reserved. — **Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty,** *n.*
Un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *a.* Not sound; infirm; not to be trusted; deceitful; questionable.
Un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'ĭng), *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.
Un-speak'a-ble (ŭn-spēk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be adequately described; unutterable.
Un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* Not spotted; free from stain; unblemished: pure.
Un-stead'y (ŭn-stĕd'y̆), *a.* Not steady; not constant; variable; changeable.
Un-stop' (ŭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* To free (a bottle or cask) from a stopple; open.
Un'suc-cess'ful (ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'fu̧l), *a.* Not successful; resulting in failure.
Un-suit'a-ble (ŭn-sūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unfit; improper.
Un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle.
Un-think'ing (ŭn-thĭnk'ĭng), *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.
Un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* To loosen; disengage the parts of (a knot); unbind.
Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* To; till; as far as. — *conj.* As far as; to the point or degree that; up to the time that; till.
Un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'ly̆), *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time. — *adv.* Before the natural time; prematurely.
Un'to (ŭn'too), *prep.* To.
Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* Not told; not revealed; not numbered or counted.
Un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ẽrd), *a.* Froward; perverse; awkward. — **Un-to'ward-ly,** *adv.* Perversely. — *a.* Untoward.
Un-true' (ŭn-tru̧'), *a.* False; inconstant; disloyal. — **Un-tru'ly,** *adv.* — **Un-truth',** *n.* Falsehood; treachery.
Un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To separate and open (twisted threads); disentangle.
Un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhṳ-al), *a.* Not common.
Un-ut'ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt'tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being uttered; inexpressible.
Un-var'nished (ŭn-vär'nĭsht), *a.* Not artificially colored or artfully embellished; plain.
Un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To uncover; disclose to view.
Un-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'rant-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not justifiable; improper.
Un-wea'ried (ŭn-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; persistent; indefatigable.
Un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; undo (what has been woven).
Un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; ill; ailing.
Un-whole'some (ŭn-hōl'sŭm), *a.* Pernicious; injudicious.
Un-wield'y (ŭn-wēld'y̆), *a.* Not manageable; bulky; ponderous.
Un-will'ing (ŭn-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Loath; reluctant.
Un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind off; loose (what is wound); disentangle.
Un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *a.* Not judicious; foolish.
Un-wit'ting-ly (ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-ly̆), *adv.* Without consciousness; ignorantly.
Un-wont'ed (ŭn-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* Unusual; rare.
Un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thy̆), *a.* Not deserving; worthless; not becoming or suiting.
Un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* To open or undo (what is wrapped or folded).
Un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt't'n), *a.* Not written; verbal; containing no writing; blank.
Un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* To loose or free from a yoke; disjoin; disconnect.
Up (ŭp), *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher place; in an exalted position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of. — *n.* Prosperity.
U'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* Tree of Java, fabled to poison the atmosphere about it.
Up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To elevate; sustain.
Up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* To reproach.
Up-heave' (ŭp-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath. — **Up-heav'al,** *n.*
Up-held', *imp.* & *p. p.* of UPHOLD.
Up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; difficult.
Up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* To hold up; elevate; support; countenance.
Up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* To supply with carpets, curtains, etc.; cover and repair (furniture). — **Up-hol'ster-y,** *n.*
Up'land (ŭp'land), *n.* High land. — *a.* High in situation.
Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; elevate. — **Up'lift',** *n.* Upheaval of geological strata, causing folds, dislocations, etc.
Up'most' (ŭp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.
Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* On.
Up'per (ŭp'pẽr), *a.; comp.* of UP. Further up; higher; superior. — *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — **Up'per-most',** *a.; superl.* of UP or UPPER. Further up; upmost; highest; supreme.

Up′pish (ŭp′pĭsh), *a.* Assuming; putting on airs of superiority.
Up-raise′ (ŭp-rāz′), *v. t.* To raise; lift up.
Up′right (ŭp′rīt), *a.* Erect; honest; just.—*n.* Something standing erect.
Up-rise′ (ŭp-rīz′), *v. i.* To rise up; get up.
Up′roar′ (ŭp′rōr′), *n.* Great tumult; disturbance; clamor. — **Up-roar′i-ous**, *a.*
Up-root′ (ŭp-rōōt′), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate.
Up-set′ (ŭp-sĕt′), *v. t.* To set up; put upright; overturn; overset. — *n.* Overturn; overthrow. — *a.* Set up; fixed.
Up′shot′ (ŭp′shŏt′), *n.* Final issue; conclusion.
Up′side′ (ŭp′sīd′), *n.* Upper side; part uppermost. — **Upside down.** With the upper part undermost; in disorder; topsy-turvy.
Up-start′ (ŭp-stärt′), *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. — **Up′start′**, *n.* One arisen from low life; parvenu.
Up′ward (ŭp′wẽrd), *a.* Directed to a higher place. — **Up′ward, Up′wards**, *adv.*
U′ra-nog′ra-phy (ū′rȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Description of the heavens, stars, etc. — **U′ra-nol′o-gy**, *n.* Science of heavenly bodies.
U′ra-nus (ū′rȧ-nŭs), *n.* Herschel, a planet about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.
Ur′ban (ûr′ban), *a.* Pertaining to a city.
Ur-bane′ (ûr-bān′), *a.* Polite. — **Ur-ban′i-ty** (-băn′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Ur′chin (ûr′chĭn), *n.* Hedgehog; child; pert little fellow.
Urge (ûrj), *v. t.* To press; incite; encourage.—**Ur′gent**, *a.* Pressing.—**Ur′gen-cy**, *n.*
U′rine (ū′rĭn), *n.* Fluid secreted by the kidneys. — **U′ri-nal**, *n.* Receptacle for urine.
Urn (ûrn), *n.* Vessel of various forms; vase.
Us (ŭs), *pron. pl.*, objective case of WE.
Use (ūs), *n.* Employment; utility; practice; custom. — **Use** (ūz), *v. t.* To employ; behave toward; treat; practice customarily; habituate. — **Us′age**, *n.* Treatment; method. — **Use′ful** (ūs′fụl), *a.* Serviceable. — **Use′less**, *a.* Having no use; worthless.
Ush′er (ŭsh′ẽr), *n.* One in charge of the door or employed to introduce strangers; under teacher in a school. — *v. t.* To introduce.
Us′que-baugh (ŭs′kwē-bạ), *n.* Irish or Scotch whiskey.
U′su-al (ū′zhū-al), *a.* In use; customary; ordinary; frequent.
U′su-rer (ū′zhū-rẽr), *n.* One who practices usury. — **U-su′ri-ous** (ū-zhū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.*
U-surp′ (ū-zûrp′), *v. t.* To seize and hold by force or without right; assume. — **U′sur-pa′tion**, *n.*
U′su-ry (ū′zhū-rȳ), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
U-ten′sil (ū-tĕn′sĭl), *n.* Implement.
U-til′i-ty (ū-tĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Usefulness; benefit.
U′til-ize (ū′tĭl-īz), *v. t.* To make useful.
Ut′most′ (ŭt′mōst′), *a.* Most distant; extreme; last. — *n.* The most that can be.
U-to′pi-a (ū-tō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* Imaginary island, with perfect politics, laws, etc.; ideal perfection. — **U-to′pi-an**, *a.* Ideal; fanciful.
Ut′ter (ŭt′tẽr), *a.* Complete; total; mere; entire; quite. — **Ut′ter-most′**, *a.* Extreme; utmost. — *n.* Utmost.
Ut′ter (ŭt′tẽr), *v. t.* To put in circulation; publish; speak. — **Ut′ter-ance**, *n.* An uttering; sale; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking.

V.

Va′cant (vā′kant), *a.* Without contents; empty; idle. — **Va′can-cy**, *n.* — **Va′cate**, *v. t.* To make vacant; annul; make void. — **Va-ca′tion**, *n.* A making void; intermission of business or study; rest; recess.
Vac′ci-nate (văk′sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To inoculate with cowpox, by virus from cows.—**Vac′ci-na′tor**, *n.*—**Vac′ci-na′tion**, *n.*— **Vac′cine**, *a.* Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.
Vac′il-late (văs′ĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move one way and the other; waver. — **Vac′il-la′tion**, *n.*
Va-cu′i-ty (vȧ-kū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum. —**Vac′u-um** (văk′ū-ŭm), *n.* Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.
Vag′a-bond (văg′ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* Moving about with no certain direction. — *n.* Vagrant.
Va-ga′ry *(vȧ-gā′rȳ), n.* Freak; whim.
Va′grant (vā′grant), *a.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* Idle wanderer; vagabond. — **Va′gran-cy**, *n.*
Vague (vāg), *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; loose.
Vail (vāl), *n.* Screen; cover; veil.
Vail (vāl), *v. t.* To lower in token of reverence, submission, etc.
Vain (vān), *a.* Having no real substance; empty; trifling; having a high opinion of one's self; ostentatious. — **Vain′glo′ry**, *n.* Excessive vanity; undue elation of mind. — **Vain′glo′ri-ous**, *a.*
Vale (vāl), *n.* Tract of low ground; valley.
Val′e-dic′tion (văl′ē-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* A bidding farewell; adieu. — **Val′e-dic′to-ry**, *a.* Leave-taking. — *n.* Farewell address. — **Val′e-dic-to′ri-an**, *n.*

Val'en-tine (văl'en-tīn), *n.* Sweetheart chosen, or love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's Day. — **St. Valentine's Day.** The 14th of February, sacred to St. Valentine.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-*a*n), *n.* Plant used in medicine.

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā), *n.* Gentleman's body [servant.

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-*a*n), *a.* Sickly; weakly. — *n.* Invalid. — **Val'e-tu'di-na-ry,** *a.* & *n.*

Val'iant (văl'y*a*nt), *a.* Intrepid; heroic.

Val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* Having strength or force; sufficient. — **Val'id-ness, Va-lid'i-ty,** *n.*

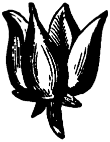
Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* Traveling bag.

Val'ley (văl'lĭ), *n.* Space between mountains; vale; meeting of two slopes in a roof.

Val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* Courage; heroism; bravery. — **Val'or-ous,** *a.*

Val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* Property which renders a thing useful; price; importance. — *v. t.* To estimate or rate; regard; prize. — **Val'u-a-ble,** *a.* Costly; estimable. — *n.* Thing of value; precious possession. — **Val'u-a'tion,** *n.* Estimated worth. — **Val'ue-less,** *a.*

Valve (vălv), *n.* Folding door; lid or cover, opening only one way. — **Valved,** *a.* Having valves; composed of valves. — **Valv'u-lar,** *a.*



Valvular Capsule.

Vamp (vămp), *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To provide (a shoe) with new upper leather; patch; repair.

Vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* Demon fabled to suck the blood of sleepers; one who preys upon others; extortioner; tropical bat said to suck human blood.

Van (văn), *n.* Front of an army; front line [of a fleet.

Van (văn), *n.* Fan to cleanse grain; winnowing machine.

Van (văn), *n.* Large covered wagon, to trans- [port goods, etc.

Van'dal (văn'd*a*l), *n.* One of the barbarians who invaded Rome in the 5th century; one barbarously ignorant. — **Van'dal, Van-dal'ic,** *a.* Ferocious; rude. — **Van'dal-ism,** *n.*

Vane (vān), *n.* Weathercock, showing which way the wind blows or water flows; blade of a windmill, propeller, etc.

Van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* Troops in front of an army; first line.

Va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* Tropical American plant; oil and perfume, extracted from it.

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* To disappear.

Van'i-ty (văn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The being vain; empty pride; fruitless desire.

Van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* To subdue (an enemy), in battle; get the better of.

Van'tage (vȧn'tāj), *n.* Advantage.

Vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* Having lost spirit; flat, dull — **Vap'id-ness, Va-pid'i-ty,** *n.*

Va'por (vā'pẽr), *n.* Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state; fume; gas. — *v. i.* To steam; evaporate; vaunt. — **Vap'o-rize** (văp'ŏ-rīz), *v. t.* To convert into vapor by heat. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

Va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Apt to vary or change; fickle. — **Va'ri-a-ble-ness, Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **Va'ri-ance,** *n.* Change of condition; discord. — **Va'ri-a'tion,** *n.*

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* To diversify; streak; dapple. — **Va'ri-e-ga'tion,** *n.*

Va-ri'e-ty (vȧ-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being various; change; collection of different things; difference; kind.

Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ŏ-loid), *a.* Resembling smallpox. — *n.* Smallpox as modified by inoculation or vaccination.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Different; several.

Var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* Servant; low fellow.

Var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.* Resinous liquid, laid on work to give it gloss; outside show. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.

Va'ry (vā'rȳ), *v. t.* & *i.* To change in aspect, form, substance, etc.; disagree.

Vase (vās *or* väz), *n.* Ornamental urn.

Vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn), *n.* Yellowish translucent substance obtained from petroleum.

Vas'sal (văs's*a*l), *n.* One who holds land of a superior; dependent; servant; slave. — **Vas'sal-age,** *n.*

Vast (vȧst), *a.* Of great extent; huge; mighty. — *n.* Boundless space.

Vas-ta'tion (văs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Devastation.

Vat (văt), *n.* Large vessel or cistern.

Vault (vạlt), *n.* Continued arch; arched roof; cell; leap or bound. — *v. t.* To cover with a vault; arch; leap on. — *v. i.* To leap; bound; spring. — *a.* Arched.

Vaunt (vänt *or* vạnt), *v. i.* & *t.* To boast; brag. — *n.* A vain display; boast.

Veal (vēl), *n.* Flesh of a calf.

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* Sentinel on horse- [back.

Veer (vēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To change direction.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* A plant; edible plant; organic body without sense and voluntary motion. — *a* Belonging to, or like, plants. — **Veg'e-tate,** *v. i.* To grow, as plants; germinate; do nothing but eat and grow. — **Veg'e-ta'tion,** *n.*

Ve'he-ment (vē'hē-ment), *a.* Acting with great force; urgent; violent; ardent; hot. — **Ve'he-mence, Ve'he-men-cy,** *n.*

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* Carriage; convey- [ance.

Veil (vāl), *n.* Screen, usually of thin material, to protect the face; disguise; blind. — *v. t.* To cover with a veil; hide.

Vein (vān), *n.* Vessel receiving blood from the capillaries, and returning it to the heart; blood vessel; small rib of a leaf; mineral layer; streak of different color in wood, stone, etc.; humor; strain; quality. — *v. t.* To form with veins.

Vel′lum (vĕl′lŭm), *n.* Fine parchment.

Ve-loc′i-pede (vē-lŏs′ĭ-pēd), *n.* Light road carriage propelled by the rider.

Ve-loc′i-ty (vē-lŏs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed.

Vel′vet (vĕl′vĕt), *n.* Soft fabric of silk, with a thick nap. — **Vel′vet-een′**, *n.* Cotton cloth in imitation of velvet. — **Vel′vet-y**, *a.* Soft; smooth. [tained in, veins; venous.

Ve′nal (vē′nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or con-

Ve′nal (vē′nal), *a.* To be bought; mercenary; hireling. — **Ve-nal′i-ty**, *n.*

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* To sell. — **Vend′er, Vend′or**, *n.* — **Ven-due′** (vĕn-dū′), *n.* Auction.

Ve-neer′ (vē-nēr′), *n.* Thin layer of wood, ivory, etc., to overlay inferior material. — *v. t.* To overlay with veneer.

Ven′er-a-ble (vĕn′ēr-ȧ-b′l), *a.* Worthy of reverence. — **Ven′er-ate**, *v. t.* To respect; adore. — **Ven′er-a′tion**, *n.* — **Ven′er-a′tor**, *n.* [ing a vein to let blood.

Ve′ne-sec′tion (vē′nē-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* An open-

Venge′ance (vĕnj′ans), *n.* Punishment for an offense; revenge. — **Venge′ful**, *a.*

Ve′ni-al (vē′nĭ-al), *a.* Excusable; pardonable. — **Ve′ni-al-ness, Ve′ni-al′i-ty**, *n.*

Ven′i-son (vĕn′ĭ-z′n), *n.* Flesh of deer, hares, etc. [ice. — **Ven′om-ous**, *a.*

Ven′om (vĕn′ŭm), *n.* Poison; spite; mal-

Ve′nous (vē′nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to veins.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* Small aperture; passage for air or fluid to escape. — *v. t.* To utter.

Ven′ti-late (vĕn′tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To fan with wind; air. — **Ven′ti-la′tion**, *n.* — **Ven′ti-la′ter**, *n.* Contrivance for expelling foul air, introducing that which is pure.

Ven′tral (vĕn′tral), *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Ven′tri-cle (vĕn′trĭ-k′l), *n.* Cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; one of the two cavities of the heart communicating with the auricles.

Ven-tril′o-quism (vĕn-trĭl′ō-kwĭz′m), *n.* A speaking so that the voice sounds as if from a distant place. — **Ven-tril′o-quist**, *n.*

Ven′ture (vĕn′tūr), *n.* An undertaking of chance or danger; luck; risk. — *v. i.* & *t.* To risk. — **Ven′ture-some, Ven′tur-ous**, *a.*

Ven′ue (vĕn′ū), *n.* Neighborhood; place where an action is laid.

Ve′nus (vē′nŭs), *n.* Goddess of female beauty and of love; a planet, second from the sun.

Ve-ra′cious (vē-rā′shŭs), *a.* Truthful. — **Ve-rac′i-ty** (-răs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ve-ran′da (vē-răn′dȧ), *n.* Open portico.

Verb (vẽrb), *n.* Word affirming something of some person or thing. — **Ver′bal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, words; spoken; oral; not written; literal. — ‖**Ver-ba′tim**, *adv.* Word for word. [ing plant.

Ver-be′na (vẽr-bē′nȧ), *n.* Fragrant, flower-

Ver′bi-age (vẽr′bĭ-āj), *n.* Wordiness. — **Ver-bose′**, *a.* Abounding in words; tedious; prolix. — **Ver-bos′i-ty** (-bŏs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ver′dant (vẽr′dant), *a.* Covered with growing plants; green; fresh. — **Ver′dan-cy**, *n.* Greenness; inexperience. [judgment.

Ver′dict (vẽr′dĭkt), *n.* Decision of a jury;

Ver′di-gris (vẽr′dĭ-grēs), *n.* Rust of copper.

Ver′dure (vẽr′dūr), *n.* Green; freshness.

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* Rod carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column.

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* Extreme end of anything; border; margin; brink. — *v. i.* To tend downward; border upon; approach.

Ver′i-fy (vĕr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To prove to be true; confirm. — **Ver′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*

Ver′i-ly (vĕr′ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In fact; truly.

Ver′i-sim′i-lar (vĕr′ĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Probable; likely. — **Ver′i-si-mil′i-tude**, *n.*

Ver′i-ta-ble (vĕr′ĭ-tȧ-b′l), *a.* Actual; real.

Ver′i-ty (vĕr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Truth; reality.

Ver′juice′ (vẽr′jūs′), *n.* Sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, etc.

Ver-mi-cel′li (vẽr′mē-sĕl′lĭ), *n.* Wheat paste, made into a wormlike form. [expel worms.

Ver′mi-fuge (vẽr′mĭ-fūj), *n.* Medicine to

Ver-mil′ion (vẽr-mĭl′yŭn), *n.* Bright red color or pigment; cochineal.

Ver′min (vẽr′mĭn), *n. sing.* & *pl.* All noxious animals, as rats, worms, flies, etc.

Ver-mip′a-rous (vẽr-mĭp′ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Producing worms. — **Ver-miv′o-rous**, *a.* Feeding on worms.

Ver-nac′u-lar (vẽr-năk′ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to one's native country. — *n.* One's mother tongue.

Ver′nal (vẽr′nal), *a.* Belonging to spring.

Ver′sa-tile (vẽr′sȧ-tĭl), *a.* Turning readily from one thing to another; fickle. — **Ver′sa-tile-ness, Ver′sa-til′i-ty**, *n.*

Verse (vẽrs), *n.* Single line of poetry; metrical language; short division of any composition. [skilled.

Versed (vẽrst), *a.* Acquainted; familiar;

Ver′si-fy (vẽr′sĭ-fī), *v. i.* To make verses. — **Ver′si-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* [count.

Ver′sion (vẽr′shŭn), *n.* Translation; ac-

‖**Ver′sus** (vẽr′sŭs), *prep.* Against.

‖**Ver′te-bra** (vẽr′tē-brȧ), *n.* Joint of the backbone or spine. — **Ver′te-bral**, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ; having a backbone. — **Ver′te-brate**, *n.* Animal having

an internal jointed skeleton. —**Ver'te-brate, Ver'te-bra'ted,** *a.*

Ver'tex (vĕr'tĕks), *n.* Principal point; top; zenith. —**Ver'ti-cal,** *a.* Situated at the vertex; directly overhead; upright; plumb.

Ver'ti-go (vĕr'tĭ-gō), *n.* Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *a.* True; real; actual. —*adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

Ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* Little air bladder; cyst; cell. —**Ve-sic'u-lar** (vē-sĭk'ū-lẽr), **Ve-sic'u-late,** *a.*

Ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* Evening star; Hesper; Venus. —**Ves'pers,** *n. pl.* Evening service, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl), *n.* Utensil to hold anything; ship or boat; tube or canal in which blood or other fluids circulate.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* Garment; waistcoat; robe. —*v. t.* To clothe; furnish; endow.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* Not contingent; fixed.

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* Anteroom; hall.

Ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* Track; trace; sign.

Vest'ment (vĕst'ment), *n.* Dress; robe.

Ves'try (vĕs'trȳ), *n.* Room for vestments and utensils in a church; committee managing parochial affairs. —**Ves'try-man,** *n.*

Ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* Garment; dress.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* A leguminous plant.

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-an), *a.* Experienced. —*n.* One exercised in any art, esp. in war.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to treatment of diseases of animals.

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.* Authoritative prohibition; power of the executive (a king, president, etc.) to negative a bill passed by the legislature; exercise of this power. —*v. t.* To withhold assent to (a bill for a law) and thus prevent its enactment.

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* To irritate; plague; disquiet. —**Vex-a'tion,** *n.* —**Vex-a'tious,** *a.*

Vi'a (vī'ȧ), *adv.* By the way of.

Vi'a-duct (vī'ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* Structure carrying a road, canal, etc., across a valley or river.

Vi'al (vī'al), *n.* Small bottle; phial.

Vi'and (vī'and), *n.* Article of food; victuals.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. i. & t.* To move to and fro; oscillate; sound; quiver. —**Vi-bra'tion,** *n.* —**Vi'bra-to-ry,** *a.*

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* Substitute in office; clergyman who is incumbent of a benefice. —**Vic'ar-age,** *n.* Benefice, or residence, of a vicar. —**Vi-ca'ri-ous,** *a.* Delegated.

Vice (vīs), *n.* Fault; crime; wickedness.

Vice (vīs), *n.* A vise.

Vice (vīs). A prefix denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in position.

Vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* Officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; lieutenant; vicar. —*a.* Having delegated power.

Vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* Governor of a country who rules as the king's substitute.

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj), **Vi-cin'i-ty** (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nearness; neighborhood. [tory.

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Corrupt; bad; refrac-

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* Change from one thing to another; mutation.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* A living being sacrificed; sufferer from grievous injury; dupe. —**Vic'tim-ize,** *v. t.* To make a victim of.

Vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* Conqueror; winner. —**Vic'to-ry,** *n.* Defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumph. —**Vic-to'ri-ous,** *a.*

Vict'ual (vĭt''l), *n.* Provision of food; food ready for eating; sustenance; —usually in *pl.* —*v. t.* To supply with food.

‖**Vi'de** (vī'dē), *v. imperat.* See; —used to direct the attention to something. —‖**Vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* To wit; namely; —abbr. to *viz.*

Vie (vī), *v. i.* To strive for superiority.

View (vū), *n.* A seeing or beholding; survey; scene; display; object; aim; design. —*v. t.* To look at attentively; consider.

Vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-mal), *n.* Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenty parts.

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* Watch; sleeplessness. —**Vig'i-lant,** *a.* Watchful.—**Vig'i-lance,** *n.*

‖**Vi-gnette'** (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* Running ornament in architecture or in ancient manuscripts; wood cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a border; small photographic likeness. [efficacy. —**Vig'or-ous,** *a.*

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* Active strength; energy;

Vile (vīl), *a.* Low; despicable; impure.

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To slander; defame; revile. —**Vil'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Vil'la (vĭl'lȧ), *n.* Country residence.

Vil'lage (vĭl'lāj), *n.* Small inhabited place.

Vil'lain (vĭl'lĭn), *n.* Feudal tenant of the lowest class; bondman; scoundrel; knave. —**Vil'lain-ous,** *a.* Base; infamous. —**Vil'lain-y,** *n.* Extreme wickedness.

Vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To defend with success; prove to be just or valid; maintain (a law, or cause); justify. —**Vin'di-ca'tor,** *n.* —**Vin'di-ca'tion,** *n.* —**Vin'di-ca-tive, Vin'di-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Revengeful.

Vine (vīn), *n.* Climbing plant producing grapes; trailing plant; creeper.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* Acid liquor obtained by fermentation of wine, cider, beer, etc. [grapevines.

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* Plantation of

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, wine.

Vint'age (vĭnt'āj), *n.* Produce of the vine; time of gathering grapes.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* Musical instrument of the violin kind. — **Vi'o-la,** *n.* Instrument resembling the violin, but larger.

Vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* To abuse; profane. — **Vi'o-la'tor,** *n.* — **Vi'o-la'tion,** *n.*

Vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lent), *a.* Moving furiously; excited by strong passion; committing outrage; severe; unnatural. — **Vi'o-lence,** *n.*

Vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* Plant of many species, generally bearing fragrant flowers of a bluish tint; color of a violet, being one of the seven primary colors. — *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

Vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* Musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; fiddle. — **Vi'o-lin'ist,** *n.*

Vi'o-lon-cel'lo (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'lō), *n.* Bass viol of four strings.

Vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* A very poisonous serpent; malignant person. — **Vi'per-ous,** *a.*

Vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō), *n.* Bold, turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

Vir'gin (vẽr'jĭn), *n.* A female of unspotted purity; maiden. — *a.* Chaste; pure; new. — **Vir-gin'i-ty,** *n.* Maidenhood.

‖**Vir'go** (vẽr'gō), *n.* The Virgin, a sign in the zodiac.

Vi'rile (vī'rĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a man; masculine. — **Vi-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Manhood.

Vir'tu-al (vẽr'tū-*a*l), *a.* Being in essence or effect, not in fact.

Vir'tue (vẽr'tū), *n.* Active power; strength; worth; uprightness; purity. — **Vir'tu-ous,** *a.*

Vir'u-lent (vĭr'ū-lent), *a.* Extremely poisonous; bitter in enmity; spiteful. — **Vir'u-lence, Vir'u-len-cy,** *n.*

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* Poisonous matter.

Vis'age (vĭz'āj), *n.* Face; look.

Vis'-a-vis' (vē'zȧ-vē'), *adv.* Face to face; tête-à-tête. — *n.* One opposite to another; seat in which two persons face one another.

‖**Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sē-rȧ), *n.* Contents of the cavities of the body; bowels.

Vis'cid (vĭs'sĭd), *a.* Sticking; glutinous; adhesive. — **Vis-cid'i-ty,** *n.*

Vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Viscidity.

Vise.

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* Nobleman next below an earl. — **Vis'count'ess,** *n. f.*

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* Adhesive or sticky, and glutinous; clammy; sticky.

Vise (vīs), *n.* Jawed instrument closing by a screw, for holding smith's work, etc. — *v. t.* To grip with a vise.

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceivable by the eye; apparent; conspicuous. — **Vis'i-ble-ness, Vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Sight; apparition; phantom; creation of fancy. — **Vi'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Given to reverie; fanciful; unreal. — *n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* To go or come to see; attend; examine. — *n.* A going to see a person or thing; examination. — **Vis'it-ant, Vis'it-or,** *n.* — **Vis'it-a'tion,** *n.* A visiting; communication of favor or of wrath and judgment; retribution.

Vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* View; trees or other things that form an avenue.

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-*a*l), *a.* Belonging to sight.

Vi'tal (vī'tal), *a.* Belonging, or necessary, to life; very necessary; absolute. — **Vi'tals,** *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life or health. — **Vi-tal'i-ty,** *n.*

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; destroy; defile; taint.

Vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass. — **Vit'ri-fy,** *v. t. & i.* To make or become like glass.

Vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* Soluble sulphate of any metal; copperas. — **Vit'ri-ol'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or obtained from, vitriol.

Vi-tu'per-ate (vĭ-tū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* To abuse. — **Vi-tu'per-a'tion,** *n.* — **Vi-tu'per-a-tive,** *a.*

Vi-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs), *n.* Sprightly; gay. — **Vi-va'cious-ness, Vi-vac'i-ty** (-văs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* True to the life; animated; bright; spirited.

Vix'en (vĭks''n), *n.* A she fox; ill-tempered woman; scold. — **Vix'en-ish, Vix'en-ly,** *a.*

Viz'ier (vĭz'yẽr), *n.* Turkish councilor of state; high executive officer.

Vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l), *n.* Word; name. — **Vo-cab'u-la-ry,** *n.* Alphabetical list of words with definitions; stock of words in use.

Vo'cal (vō'kal), *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice; pertaining to a vowel or voice sound; sonant. — **Vo'cal-ist,** *n.* A singer. — **Vo-cal'i-ty,** *n.* — **Vo'cal-ize,** *v. t.* To form into voice; make sonant. — **Vo'cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling; trade; profession; occupation.

Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or used in, calling; — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, used in addressing. — *n.* The vocative case.

Vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. i. & t.* To cry out vehemently; exclaim; clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-a'tion,** *n.* — **Vo-cif'er-ous,** *a.* Noisy.

Vogue (vōg), *n.* Temporary fashion.

Voice (vois), *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; mode of speaking, singing, etc.; expression; in grammar, a form of a verb,

indicating the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it. — *v. t.* To regulate the tone of; utter. — **Voiced** (voist), *a.* — **Voice'less**, *a.*

Void (void), *a.* Vacant; destitute; null; empty; vain. — *n.* Empty space; vacuum. — *v. t.* To make or leave empty; quit; throw or send out; annul.

Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ä-pụk'), *n.* An artificial language, for use throughout the world.

Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* Evaporating quickly; gay; fickle; apt to change. — **Vol'a-tile-ness, Vol'a-til'i-ty**, *n.*

Vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.* Mountain which emits lava, steam, sulphureous gases, etc. — **Vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.*

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A willing or choosing; will; choice; purpose.

Vol'ley (vŏl'lȳ), *n.* A flight of shot; discharge of many small arms or many things at once. — *v. t. & i.* To discharge, or be discharged, at once.

Volt (vōlt), *n.* Standard unit of electric force.

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Easily turning; of rapid speech; fluent. — **Vol'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Vol'ume (vŏl'ūm), *n.* Book; dimensions; quantity of voice or tone. — **Vo-lu'mi-nous**, *a.* Consisting of many volumes; copious.

Vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding from choice; free; gratuitous. — *n.* Musical air played extemporarily.

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *v. t.* To bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into any service without compulsion.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Sensualist; epicure. — *a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous**, *a.*

Vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *v. i. & t.* To eject (the contents of the stomach) by the mouth; disgorge; emit. — *n.* Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* Negro sorcerer. — *a.* Pertaining to voodooism. — **Voo'doo-ism**, *n.* Superstition and sorcery, prevalent among negroes of Hayti and in parts of the United States.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Greedy; rapacious. — **Vo-ra'cious-ness, Vo-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.* Whirling motion; whirlpool; whirlwind.

Vo'ta-ry (vō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Consecrated by a promise. — *n.* One engaged by a vow. — **Vo'ta-ress** (-rĕs), *n. f.* — **Vo'ta-rist**, *n.*

Vote (vōt), *n.* Wish, choice, or opinion, expressed in elections, etc.; suffrage; expression of will by a majority. — *v. i. & t.* To signify the preference; elect; determine.

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* To call to witness; warrant; establish. — *v. i.* To bear witness. — **Vouch'er**, *n.* One who gives witness; document vouching the truth of accounts, confirming facts, etc. — **Vouch-safe'**, *v. t.* To condescend to grant.

Vow (vou), *n.* Solemn promise made to God; promise of fidelity or love. — *v. t.* To give or dedicate solemnly; asseverate.

Vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* An utterance of the voice through an open position of the mouth organs; letter (*a, e, i, o, u, y*) representing such a sound. — *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Voy'age (voi'ȧj), *n.* A journey; a passing by sea. — *v. i. & t.* To travel.

Vul'can-ite (vŭl'kan-īt), *n.* Ebonite; preparation of caoutchouc used as a substitute for bone, in combs, knife handles, etc.

Vul'gar (vŭl'gẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the mass of people; common; public; boorish; offensive; unrefined. — *n.* The common people. — **Vul-gar'i-ty** (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Vul'gar-ism**, *n.* Vulgarity; vulgar phrase.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wounded; liable to injury. — **Vul'ner-a-ble-ness, Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Vul'ner-a-ry**, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.

Vul'pine (vŭl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the fox; cunning; artful.

Vul'ture (vŭl'tūr), *n.* Bird of prey akin to the hawks and owls. — **Vul'tur-ine, Vul'tur-ous**, *a.*

W.

Wab'ble (wŏb'b'l), *v. i.* To stagger; vacillate. — *n.* Hobbling motion.

Wad (wŏd), *n.* Little mass or tuft; stuffing. — *v. t.* To form into a mass; crowd a wad into. — **Wad'ding**, *n.* Wad; cotton or other soft material, for stuffing garments.

Wad'dle (wŏd'd'l), *v. i.* To walk with short steps; toddle.

Wade (wād), *v. i. & t.* To walk through a yielding substance, as water, mud, etc. — **Wad'er**, *n.* One that wades; long-legged bird that wades in water seeking food.

Wa'fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* Thin cake of flour, etc.; leaflike bread; leaf of adhesive paste for sealing letters, etc. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.

Waf'fle (wŏf'f'l), *n.* Thin cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.
Waft (wȧft), *v. t.* & *i.* To bear through water, air, etc.; float; swim; fly.
Wag (wăg), *v. t.* & *i.* To move briskly one way and the other; vibrate; stir. — *n.* A humorist; a wit.
Wage (wāj), *v. t.* To pledge; bet; wager; carry on (a war). — *n.* Hire; salary; pay; fruit; — usually in *pl.* — **Wa'ger,** *n.* A bet. — *v. t.* & *i.* To hazard; bet.
Wag'ger-y (wăg'gẽr-ў), *n.* Conduct of a wag; pleasantry. — **Wag'gish,** *a.*
Wag'gle (wăg'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To wag; waddle.
Wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* Four-wheeled carriage, [esp. for freight.
Wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* Small singing bird.
Waif (wāf), *n.* Goods found without an owner; wanderer; deserted child.
Wail (wāl), *v. t.* & *i.* To lament; bewail; grieve over. — *n.* Doleful lamentation.
Wain'scot (wān'skŏt), *n.* Wooden lining of walls, made in panels.
Waist (wāst), *n.* That part of the body immediately below the ribs, or of a ship between quarter-deck and forecastle. — **Waist'-band,** *n.* Band of a garment encompassing the waist. — **Waist'coat,** *n.* Short garment, worn under the coat.
Wait (wāt), *v. i.* To stay or rest in expectation; attend; expect. — *v. t.* To await. — *n.* A waiting; ambush. — **Wait'er,** *n.* One who waits; attendant, esp. at table; tray for carrying food, etc. — **Wait'ress,** *n. f.*
Waive (wāv), *v. t.* To relinquish; forego.
Wake (wāk), *n.* Track left in water by a moving vessel.
Wake (wāk), *v. i.* & *t.* To rouse, or be roused, from sleep; watch; revive. — *n.* A waking; vigils. — **Wake'ful,** *a.* Indisposed to sleep. — **Wak'en,** *v. i.* & *t.* To rouse; stir up.
Wale (wāl), *n.* Ridge or streak; one of the strong planks along a ship's side.
Walk (wa̤k), *v. i.* To move on foot; advance by steps; be abroad; conduct one's self. — *v. t.* To pass; lead, drive, or ride slowly. — *n.* A walking; gait; sphere; behavior.
Wall (wa̤l), *n.* Solid inclosing fence; side of a building or room. — *v. t.* To inclose, or fill up, with a wall.
Wal'let (wŏl'lĕt), *n.* Bag; pocketbook.
Wal'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. i.* To boil with continued bubbling. — *v. t.* To flog; whip.
Wal'low (wŏl'lō), *v. i.* To roll about as in mire; live in filth or vice.
Wal'nut (wŏl'nŭt), *n.* Timber tree, and its [fruit.
Wal'rus (*wŏl'rŭs*), *n.* Carnivorous marine *animal of the seal kind, yielding* valuable *oil and ivory.*
Waltz (wa̤lts), *n.* Dance for two persons in circular figures; music for this dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.
Wan (wŏn), *a.* Pale; pallid; sickly in hue.
Wand (wŏnd), *n.* Small stick; rod.
Wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v. i.* To ramble; go astray; be delirious.
Wane (wān), *v. i.* To decrease; fail; sink. — *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; failure.
Want (wa̤nt), *n.* Lack of what is needed; poverty; failure; scarcity. — *v. t.* & *i.* To be destitute or deficient; need; fail.
Wa'n't (wa̤nt). Colloq. contr. of *was not.*
Wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* Moving loosely; unrestrained; licentious. — *n.* Lewd person. — *v. i.* To revel; sport lasciviously.
Wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The American elk.
War (wa̤r), *n.* Contest between states, carried on by force. — *v. i.* To contend.
War'ble (wa̤r'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To sing in a trilling or vibratory manner; carol. — *n.* Quavering modulation of the voice; song.
Ward (wa̤rd), *v. t.* To keep in safety; guard; fend off; repel. — *n.* Watch; custody; condition of a child under a guardian; defense; protector; division of a town, city, or hospital; interior division of a lock. — **Ward'en,** *n.* Keeper; guardian. — **Ward'er,** *n.* One who wards or keeps; guard; truncheon. — **Ward'robe',** *n.* Room or closet for clothes; wearing apparel.
Ware (wâr), *v. t.* To wear; veer.
Ware (wâr), *n.* Articles of merchandise; *pl.* goods; commodities. — **Ware'house',** *n.* Storehouse.
War'fare' (wa̤r'fâr'), *n.* Military service; [war.
Wa'ri-ly (wā'rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a wary manner. — **Wa'ri-ness,** *n.*
War'like' (wa̤r'līk'), *a.* Fit for war; martial.
Warm (wa̤rm), *a.* Having moderate heat; excited; cordial; violent. — *v. t.* & *i.* To heat moderately. — **Warmth,** *n.*
Warn (wa̤rn), *v. t.* To make aware; caution. — **Warn'ing,** *n.*
Warp (wa̤rp), *v. i.* & *t.* To turn or twist; pervert; swerve. — *n.* In weaving, threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; towing line; a twist.
War'rant (wŏr'rant), *v. t.* To make secure; support by authority or proof; indemnify against loss; secure to (a purchaser) the quality or quantity of goods sold. — *n.* Commission; guaranty; security. — **War'rant-a-ble,** *a.* — **War'rant-y,** *n.* Covenant of security. — *v. t.* To warrant.
War'ren (wŏr'rĕn), *n.* Place for breeding rabbits, keeping fish, etc.
War'rior (wa̤r'yẽr), *n.* Soldier.

Wart (wa̤rt), *n.* Small, hard excrescence on the skin or on plants. — **Wart'y**, *a.*
Wa'ry (wā'rȳ), *a.* Cautious; circumspect.
Was (wŏz), *imp.* of Be.
Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* & *i.* To cleanse in water; wet; tint lightly; overlay with a thin coat of metal. — *n.* A washing; quantity of clothes washed at once; bog; marsh; refuse; lotion; thin coat of color or of metal. — **Wash'er**, *n.* One that washes; disk of leather or metal to prevent friction, tighten a joint, etc. — **Wash'board'**, *n.* Board with a ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed; board running round the walls of a room, next to the floor; mopboard. — **Wash'er-wom'an**, *n.* Woman who washes clothes for hire. — **Wash'out'**, *n.* The washing away of the bed of a road by rain, a freshet, etc. — **Wash'y**, *a.* Watery; weak; thin.

Wasp.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* Stinging insect resembling the hornet. — **Wasp'ish**, *a.* Having a slender waist, like a wasp; petulant; irascible.
Wast (wŏst), *imp.* of Be, in the 2d person singular, indicative.
Waste (wāst), *v. t.* To bring to ruin; devastate; wear away; squander. — *v. i.* To consume; dwindle. — *a.* Desolate; superfluous; uncultivated. — *n.* A wasting; desert; refuse; havoc. — **Waste'ful**, *a.*
Watch (wŏch), *n.* A watching, or forbearance of sleep; close observation; guard; sentry; division of the night; small timepiece; allotted time for being on duty; part of a ship's company who work her for an allotted time. — *v. i.* To keep guard; wait. — *v. t.* To keep in view; tend; guard. — **Watch'ful**, *a.* — **Watch'man**, *n.* Sentinel. — **Watch'word'**, *n.* Signal by which sentinels know a friend from an enemy; countersign.
Wa'ter (wa̤'tẽr), *n.* Fluid descending from the clouds in rain, and forming rivers, seas, etc.; liquid secretion, humor, etc., resembling water; luster of a gem. — *v. t.* To wet or overflow with water; supply with water for drink; dilute; thin. — *v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter; take in water. — **Wa'ter-y**, *a.* Resembling water; transparent; thin; insipid; damp; wet. — **Wa'ter-course'**, *n.* Stream of water; canal. — **Wa'ter-fall'**, *n.* Precipitous descent of the water of a stream; cataract. — **Wa'ter-fowl'**, *n.* Bird that frequents the water. — **Wa'ter-mel'on**, *n.* A vine, and its large fruit, full of watery juice. — **Wa'ter-proof'**, *n.* Preparation rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water; cloth made waterproof; garment made of such material. — *a.* Proof against soaking. — **Wa'ter-shed'**, *n.* Region of country which contributes to the supply of a stream, lake, sea, etc. — **Wa'ter-spout'**, *n.* Kind of whirlwind, usually over the sea, which sometimes raises great masses of water to considerable heights. — **Wa'ter-tight'**, *a.* So tight as to hold or exclude water; not leaky. — **Water wheel.** Wheel, for propelling machinery, etc., rotated by direct action of water; paddle wheel of a steam vessel.
Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* Twig or flexible rod; fleshy excrescence under the throat of some fowls and fish.
Waul (wa̤l), *v. i.* To cry as a cat; squall.
Wave (wāv), *n.* Moving ridge or swell of water; undulation; vibration. — *v. i.* To undulate. — *v. t.* To move one way and the other; brandish. — **Wav'y**, *a.*
Wave (wāv), *v. t.* To waive.
Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* To move to and fro; fluctuate; vacillate.
Wax (wăks), *n.* Fatty, solid substance, produced by bees; oily product of plants, animal bodies, or mineral deposits. — *v. t.* To smear, rub, or treat with wax. — **Wax'en**, **Wax'y**, *a.*
Wax (wăks), *v. i.* To increase in size; grow.
Way (wā), *n.* A moving; passage; road or path; direction; progress; method; *pl.* timbers on which a ship is launched. — **Way'far'er** (wā'fâr'ẽr), *n.* Traveler. — **Way'lay'**, *v. t.* To lie in wait for. — **Way'side'**, *n.* Edge or border of a road or path.
Way'ward (wā'wẽrd), *a.* Liking one's own way; perverse; willful.
We (wē), *pron.; pl.* of *I.* I and others.
Weak (wēk), *a.* Lacking strength; feeble; infirm; foolish; impotent. — **Weak'ly**, *adv.* — *a.* Infirm. — **Weak'en**, *v. t.* To make weak; debilitate.
Weal (wēl), *n.* Sound, healthy, or prosperous state; welfare; happiness.
Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* Riches; large possessions; abundance. — **Wealth'y**, *a.* Opulent.
Wean (wēn), *v. t.* To accustom (a child or young animal) to deprivation of the breast; alienate (the affections).
Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* Instrument of combat.
Wear (wâr), *v. t.* To carry upon the person (an article of clothing, etc.); exhibit an appearance of; use up, waste, or diminish; affect by degrees. — *v. i.* To suffer use; be consumed. — *n.* Consumption; style of dress; fashion.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* To put (a vessel) on another tack; veer.

Wear (wēr), *n.* Dam in a river; fence to [catch fish; weir.

Wea'ry (wē'ry̆), *a.* Having the strength exhausted; tired; wearisome. — *v. t.* To exhaust; fatigue. — **Wea'ri-some**, *a.*

Wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* Small carnivorous quadruped, very slender, alert, and agile.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* State of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness, calm or storm, etc. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; sail to the windward of; resist. — **Weath'er-beat'en**, *a.* Worn by exposure. — **Weath'er-board'**, *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind; board extending from ridge to eaves, joining the shingling of a roof and side of the building. — *v. t.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc. — **Weath'er-cock'**, *n.* A vane.

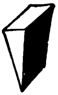
Weave (wēv), *v. t.* To unite (threads) into cloth; compose. — *v. i.* To work a loom.

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* Thin; sharp; pinched.

Web (wĕb), *n.* Anything woven; textile fabric; fine thread spun by a spider; cobweb; membrane between the toes of waterfowls. — *v. t.* To unite or surround with a web; entangle. — **Webbed**, *a.* Having the toes united by a web. — **Web'bing**, *n.* Strong fabric of hemp, for suspenders, straps, etc. — **Web'foot'**, *n.* Foot whose toes are connected by a membrane. — **Web'foot'ed**, *a.*

Wed (wĕd), *v. t.* To marry; connect strongly. — **Wed'ding**, *n.* Marriage.

Wedge (wĕj), *n.* Piece of hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting. — *v. t.* To cleave with a wedge; drive or fasten with wedges.



Wedge.

Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* Marriage; [matrimony.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* Fourth day of the week.

Weed (wēd), *n.* Troublesome plant. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants, or from anything offensive. — **Weed'y**, *a.*

Weed (wēd), *n.* A garment; clothing. *Pl.* dress betokening grief; mourning garb.

Week (wēk), *n.* Period of seven days. — **Week day**. Any day of the week except Sunday. — **Week'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to a week, or to week days; happening once a week. — *adv.* Once a week.

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* To think; fancy.

Weep (wēp), *v. i.* To shed tears; cry; flow in drops; drip; droop. — *v. t.* To lament; pour forth (tears) drop by drop.

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* Small beetle, very destructive to grain.

Weft (wĕft), *n.* Woof of cloth; threads crossing the warp.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* To bear up; raise; ascertain the weight of; counterbalance; estimate deliberately. — *v. i.* To be heavy; be important; press hard.

Weight (wāt), *n.* Heaviness; importance; standard of heaviness. — *v. t.* To load; attach weights to. — **Weight'less**, *a.* Light; unimportant. — **Weight'y**, *a.* Ponderous; momentous. — **Weight'i-ly**, *adv.*

Weir (wēr), *n.* Dam in a stream; wear.

Weird (wērd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; unearthly; wild.

Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* Grateful; pleasing. — *n.* Kind reception. — *v. t.* To salute (a newcomer) cordially; entertain hospitably.

Weld (wĕld), *n.* Woad; plant used to give a yellow color; yellow coloring matter.

Weld (wĕld), *v. t.* To press or beat (heated iron) into union. — *n.* Joint made by welding.

Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* Prosperity; happi-[ness.

Well (wĕl), *n.* Issue of water from the earth; spring; hole sunk into the earth to reach water; pit in a mine. — *v. i.* To flow; pour out.

Well (wĕl), *a.* Good; sound; convenient; happy. — *adv.* Justly; fully; thoroughly; considerably; not a little; far. — **Well'-be'ing**, *n.* Welfare; prosperity. — **Well'-bred'**, *a.* Polite; refined. — **Well'-nigh'** (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

We 'll (wēl). Contr. for *we will* or *we shall*.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* Belonging to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing.* Language of Wales; *pl.* people of Wales.

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* Border; edging.

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* To wallow.

Wen (wĕn), *n.* Fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* Young woman; negress.

Wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* & *t.* To go; betake one's self.

Went (wĕnt), *imp.* of Wend; — now used as [*imp.* of Go.

Wept (wĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Weep.

Were (wẽr), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of Be. It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*. — **Wert** (wẽrt). Second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of Be.

West (wĕst), *n.* Direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; point opposed to east. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west. — *adv.* To or at the westward; more westward. — **West'er-ly**, *a.* Situated in, or moving from, the west. — *adv.* Tending toward the west. — **West'ern**, *a.* Situated in, or moving to-

ward, the west. — **West'ward, West'ward-ly,** *adv.* Toward the west.

Wet (wĕt), *a.* Containing water; rainy; damp; moist.—*n.* Moisture; rainy, foggy, or misty weather. — *v. t.* To moisten with water; dip; soak. — **Wet'ness,** *n.*

Whack (hwăk), *v. t.* & *i.* To strike noisily. — *n.* A smart blow.

Whale (hwāl), *n.* Largest animal inhabiting the ocean, — valuable for oil, whalebone, etc. — **Whale'bone',** *n.* Firm, elastic substance from the upper jaw of the right whale. — **Whal'er,** *n.* Ship or person employed in the whale fishery.

Wharf (hwạrf), *n.; pl.* WHARFS (hwạrfs) or WHARVES (hwạrvz). Mole, pier, or quay to land goods at.— **Wharf'age,** *n.* Fee for use of a wharf; wharves in general.— **Wharf'in-ger** (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* Man in charge of a wharf.

What (hwŏt), *pron.* & *a.* That which; partly; how great; how strange. — **What-ev'er,** *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; all that. — **What'so-ev'er,** *a.* Whatever.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* Cereal plant, whose seed furnishes flour for bread. — **Wheat'en,** *a.*

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.* To entice; coax.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* Disk turning on an axis; rotation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To move on wheels; turn; roll. — **Wheel'bar'row,** *n.* Light vehicle, having two handles and one wheel. — **Wheel'wright',** *n.* Maker of wheels, etc.

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* To breathe hard, as one affected with asthma. — *n.* Difficult breathing. — **Wheez'y,** *a.*

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* Wrinkle; protuberance; mollusk having a one-valved, spiral shell.

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* To cover with fluid; bury.

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* Young of a dog or beast of prey; puppy; cub.

When (hwĕn), *adv.* At what time; at the time that; while; whereas; then. —**When-ev'er, When'so-ev'er,** *adv.* or *conj.* At whatever time. — **Whence,** *adv.* From what place, source, origin, etc.; how. — **Whence'so-ev'er,** *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Where (hwâr), *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither. — **Where'a-bout', Where'a-bouts',** *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which. — *n.* Locality; residence. — **Where-as'** (-ăz'), *conj.* Considering that; since. — **Where-at',** *adv.* At what; at which. — **Where-by',** *adv.* By which; by what. — **Where'fore,** *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. — **Where-in',** *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, etc.; in what. — **Where'in-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* Into which; into what. — **Where-of'** (-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of which; of what. — **Where-on',** *adv.* On which. — **Where'so-ev'er,** *adv.* In whatever place; wherever. — **Where-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To which; to what end. — **Where'up-on',** *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which. — **Wher-ev'er,** *adv.* At whatever place. — **Where-with',** *adv.* With which; with what. — **Where'with-al',** *adv.* Wherewith.

Wher'ry (hwĕr'rў), *n.* Shallow, light boat.

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* To rub and sharpen (a tool); stimulate; provoke. — *n.* A sharpening by friction; something that stimulates appetite. — **Whet'stone',** *n.* Stone for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Wheth'er (hwĕth'ẽr), *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the others being connected by *or*, or *or whether.*

Whey (hwā), *n.* Watery part of milk. — **Whey'ey, Whey'ish,** *a.*

Which (hwĭch), *pron.*, used interrogatively and relatively, substantively and adjectively; who; what one.—**Which-ev'er, Which'so-ev'er,** *pron.* Whether one or the other.

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* Sudden expulsion of air; puff; gust. — *v. t.* & *i.* To puff; blow.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'f'l), *v. i.* To waver; shift. — **Whif'fle-tree',** *n.* Bar to which traces of a carriage are fastened; whippletree.

While (hwīl), *n.* Space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *v. t.* To pass away (time, etc.); spend. — **Whiles,** *conj.* or *adv.* While. — **Whilst,** *adv.* While.

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* Fancy; humor.

Whim'per (hwĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To cry with a broken voice. — *n.* Whining cry.

Whim'sey (hwĭm'zў), **Whim'sy,** *n.* Whim; freak. — **Whim'si-cal,** *a.* Full of whims; curious; odd; fantastic. — **Whim'si-cal-ness, Whim'si-cal'i-ty,** *n.*

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* Gorse; furze.

Whine (hwīn), *v. i.* To cry; complain. — *n.* Plaintive tone; mean complaint.

Whin'ny (hwĭn'nў), *n.* Cry of a horse.

Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* To strike with a lash, rod, etc.; flog; thrash; beat out (grain) by striking; sew lightly; jerk; snatch. — *n.* Instrument for driving animals, or for correction; driver; tackle to hoist light bodies.

Whip'ple-tree' (hwĭp'p'l-trē'), *n.* Whiffletree.

Whip'-poor-will' (hwĭp'pŏŏr-wĭl'), *n.* American bird, allied to the nighthawk, and named from its note.

Whir (hwẽr), *v. i.* To whirl round noisily; buzz. — *n.* Buzzing or whizzing sound.

Whirl (hwẽrl), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn rapidly; gyrate. — *n.* Rapid rotation. — **Whirl'i-gig,** *n.* Child's toy, spun like a top.—

Whirl′pool′, *n.* Eddy of water; gulf in which water moves circularly. — **Whirl′wind′**, *n.* Violent wind moving spirally.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *v. t.* To sweep or brush briskly, as dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. — *n.* Brisk motion; small brush. — **Whisk′er**, *n.* Anything that moves with a quick, sweeping motion; part of the beard.

Whis′ky (hwĭs′kȳ), *n.* Spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whis′per (hwĭs′pẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To speak softly; devise mischief. — *n.* Low, sibilant voice; cautious speech.

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent; hush. — *a.* Mute; still. — *n.* Game at cards, requiring silence or close attention.

Whis′tle (hwĭs′'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To form musical sound, by pressing the breath through the contracted lips; blow a shrill tone. — *n.* Sharp, shrill sound of breath forced through the lips, of wind through a crevice, of escaping steam, etc.; instrument producing such a sound. — **Whis′tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* Bit; jot.

White (hwīt), *a.* Having the color of pure snow; destitute of color; pale; pure; gray, as the effect of age. — *n.* White color; anything white, as the ball of the eye, albumen of an egg, man of a white race, etc. — **White, Whit′en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make white; whitewash; bleach. — **Whit′ish**, *a.* — **Whit′ing**, *n.* Ground chalk, used for cleaning plate, etc.; small sea fish, akin to the cod. — **White′bait′**, *n.* Small food fish, the young of the herring. — **White′wash′**, *n.* Composition of lime and water to whiten plaster of walls, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; give a fair external appearance.

Whith′er (hwĭth′ẽr), *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree; whereto. — **Whith′er-so-ev′er**, *adv.* To whatever place.

Whit′low (hwĭt′lō), *n.* Suppurating inflammation of the fingers or toes.

Whit′tle (hwĭt′t'l), *n.* Knife. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pare or cut with a knife.

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* To make a humming or hissing noise.

Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Poss.* Whose; *obj.* Whom.] What or which person or persons. — **Who-ev′er**, *pron.* Whatever person.

Whole (hōl), *a.* Containing the total amount, number, etc.; entire; sound; well. — *n.* Amount; aggregate; gross. — **Whol′ly**, *adv.*

Whole′sale′ (hōl′sāl′), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece, as distinguished from *retail*. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by quantity.

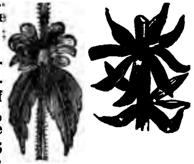
Whole′some *(hōl′sŭm), a.* Favorable to *health or prosperity; sound; useful.*

Whol′ly *(hōl′lȳ), adv.* See under Whole, *a.*

Whom (hōōm), *pron.*, objective of Who. — **Whom′so-ev′er**, *pron.*, obj. of Whosoever.

Whoop (hōōp), *n.* Shout of pursuit or of war. — *v. i.* To shout; hoot, as an owl. — **Whooping cough**. Violent, convulsive cough; chin cough; hooping cough.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl), *n.* Arrangement of leaves, flowers, etc., round the stem of a plant; turn of the spire of a univalve shell.



Whorls.

Whor′tle-ber′ry (hwûr′t'l-bĕr′rȳ), *n.* Huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.*, possessive of Who and Which. — **Whose′so-ev′er**, *pron.*, possessive of Whosoever. — **Who′so-ev′er**, *pron.* Whatsoever person.

Whur (hwûr), *v.* & *n.* Whir.

Why (hwī), *adv.* For what or which cause or purpose; on what account.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* Cotton cord, to draw up oil or wax to be burned in a lamp or candle.

Wick′ed (wĭk′ĕd), *a.* Evil; sinful; vicious.

Wick′er (wĭk′ẽr), *n.* Small twig; rod for making basket work, etc. — *a.* Made of twigs or osiers.

Wick′et (wĭk′ĕt), *n.* Small gate or door; framework used in playing cricket.

Wide (wīd), *a.* Having great extent: spacious; vast; broad; large. — *adv.* To a distance; far. — **Wide′ness, Width**, *n.* — **Wide′-a-wake′**, *a.* Ready, lively. — **Wid′en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To enlarge.

Wid′ow (wĭd′ō), *n.* Woman who has lost her husband by death. — *v. t.* To desolate. — **Wid′ow-er**, *n.* Man who has lost his wife. — **Wid′ow-hood**, *n.*

Width (wĭdth), *n.* Wideness.

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* To control; handle.

Wife (wīf), *n.; pl.* Wives (wīvz). Woman; woman united to a man in wedlock. — **Wife′hood**, *n.* — **Wife′ly**, *a.*

Wig (wĭg), *n.* Artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig′gle (wĭg′g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To move with a jerking motion; squirm; wriggle. — *n.* Little, quick, jerking motion.

Wight (wīt), *n.* A being; person.

Wig′wam (wĭg′wŏm), *n.* American Indian's hut.

Wild (wīld), *a.* Living in a state of nature; not tamed; desert; rude; violent; unsheltered. — *n.* Wilderness; desert.

Wil′der (wĭl′dẽr), *v. t.* To bewilder.

Wil′der-ness (wĭl′dẽr-nĕs), *n.* A desert.

Wile (wīl), *n.* Trick or stratagem; guile.

Will (wĭl), *n.* Power of choosing; choice; decree; testament. — *v. i.* & *t.* To wish; desire; bequeath by a will or testament. — **Will'ful**, *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; perverse; stubborn. — **Will'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness**, *n.* [Written also *wilful*, *wilfully*, *wilfulness*.] — **Will'ing**, *a.* Disposed; ready; chosen.

Wil'low (wĭl'lō), *n.* Tree of many species, having slender, pliant branches. — **Wil'low-y**, *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow; pliant; flexible; drooping.

Wilt, *v.* 2d *per. sing.* of WILL.

Wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.* To begin to wither; lose freshness and become flaccid; droop.

Wil'y (wīl'ȳ), *a.* Full of wiles; tricky; sly. — **Wi'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Wi'li-ness**, *n.*

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* Instrument for boring holes; gimlet.

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* To gain by competition or contest; get; earn.

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* To shrink; flinch.

Winch (wĭnch), *n.* Lever; crank handle; windlass.

Wind (wĭnd), *n.* Current of air; breath; flatulence; unmeaning words. — *v. t.* To expose to the wind; ventilate; follow by scent. — **Wind'fall'**, *n.* Fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected gain. — **Wind'-flow'er**, *n.* The anemone. — **Wind'gall'** (-gąl'), *n.* Soft tumor on a horse's fetlock joint. — **Wind'less**, *a.* Having no wind; out of breath. — **Wind'mill'**, *n.* Mill turned by the wind. — **Wind'pipe'**, *n.* Trachea, or passage for the breath to and from the lungs. — **Wind'ward**, *n.* Point from which the wind blows. — *a.* & *adv.* Toward the wind. — **Wind'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, wind; next the wind; tempestuous; flatulent; empty. — **Wind'i-ness**, *n.*

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* To sound (a horn, etc.).

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn completely or repeatedly; coil; twist; cover with coils or wrappings. — **Wind'ing**, *n.* Turn; bend.

Wind'lass (wĭnd'las), *n.* Machine turned by a crank or lever, to raise weights.

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* Opening in the wall of a building, to admit light and air; door or sash that closes the opening; lattice.

Wind'row (wĭn'rō), *n.* Hay raked into rows.

Wine (wīn), *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and other fruits. — **Wine'glass'**, *n.* Small glass from which to drink wine.

Wing (wĭng), *n.* Limb of a fowl or insect, used for flying; flight; lateral extension of a building; right or left division of an army or fleet. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; transport by flight; wound in the wing. — **Winged** (wĭngd), *a.* Having wings; rapid; hurt in the wing. — **Wing'less**, *a.*

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink; hint by motion of the eyelids; connive at anything. — *n.* A closing the eyelids quickly; significant look conveying a hint. — **Wink'er**, *n.* One who winks; horse's blinder.

Win'ning (wĭn'nĭng), *a.* Attracting; charming. — *n.* Anything won in a contest.

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. t.* & *i.* To separate (chaff from grain) by means of wind; fan.

Win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *a.* Attractive; merry.

Win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* Cold season of the year. — *v. i.* To pass the winter. — **Win'try**, **Win'ter-y**, *a.* Suitable to winter; cold; stormy. — **Win'ter-green'**, *n.* An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having red berries.

Wipe (wīp), *v. t.* To clean by rubbing.

Wire (wīr), *n.* Even thread of metal. — *v. t.* To fasten with wire; snare by means of a wire; send (a message) by telegraphic wire. — **Wir'y**, *a.* Made of, or like, wire; drawn out finely; sinewy; tough. — **Wir'i-ness**, *n.*

Wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Knowledge, and capacity to use it; sagacity; piety. — **Wisdom tooth.** Large, back double tooth.

Wise (wīz), *a.* Having wisdom; judicious; godly. — **Wise'a-cre** (-ā-kẽr), *n.* One who affects wisdom; simpleton; dunce.

Wise (wīz), *n.* Way of acting; manner.

Wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* & *t.* To desire; long; hope or fear. — *n.* Desire; request. — **Wish'ful**, *a.*

Wish'y-wash'y (wĭsh'ȳ-wŏsh'ȳ), *a.* Thin and pale; without force; insipid.

Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* Small bundle of straw, etc.; whisk; small broom.

Wist'ful (wĭst'ful), *a.* Eagerly attentive; with desire or longing; wishful.

Wit (wĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To know; — now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, equivalent to *namely*, *that is to say*.

Wit (wĭt), *n.* Mind; power of the mind; humor; man of genius, humor, etc.

Witch (wĭch), *n.* Sorcerer or sorceress. — *v. t.* To bewitch; fascinate. — **Witch'craft'**, *n.* Sorcery. — **Witch'er-y**, *n.* Charm.

With (wĭth), *prep.* By, — denoting cause, nearness, connection, support, assistance, instrument, means, comparison, immediate subsequence, etc. — **With-al'** (-ąl'), *adv.* With the rest; likewise. — *prep.* With.

With-draw' (wĭth-drą'), *v. t.* To take away; retire; retract. — *v i.* To quit a company or place; go back.

Withe (wĭth), *n.* Flexible twig or branch used as a band.

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To fade; decay.

With'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

With-hold′ (wĭth-hōld′), *v. t.* To hold back; restrain; retain.
With-in′ (wĭth-ĭn′), *prep.* In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not beyond. — *adv.* Inwardly; in the house.
With-out′ (wĭth-out′), *prep.* On the outside of; out of; beyond; independently of; unless; except. — *adv.* Not within; on the outside; externally.
With-stand′ (wĭth-stănd′), *v. t.* To oppose.
Wit′ness (wĭt′nĕs), *n.* Testimony; proof; one who beholds anything; one who gives testimony. — *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence; attest; certify; depose. — *v. i.* To give evidence.
Wit′ting-ly (wĭt′tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Knowingly.
Wit′ty (wĭt′tȳ), *a.* Having wit or humor; good at repartee; acute; smart.
Wive (wīv), *v. i. & t.* To take a wife; wed.
Wiz′ard (wĭz′ĕrd), *n.* Magician; sorcerer.
Wiz′en (wĭz′'n), *a.* Thin; dried up.
Woe (wō), *n.* Grief; misery; curse.—**Woe′-be-gone′**, *a.* Overwhelmed with woe. — **Woe′ful**, **Wo′ful**, *a.* Doleful; paltry.
Wolf (wulf), *n.* Carnivorous animal of the dog kind; anything very ravenous or destructive.— **Wolf′ish**, *a.* — **Wolfs′bane′**, *n.* A poisonous plant; aconite.
Wol′ver-ine′ (wul′vĕr-ēn′), *n.* Carnivorous mammal, the glutton.
Wom′an (wŏŏm′an), *n.*; *pl.* Women (wĭm′ĕn). Adult female of the human race; female servant. — **Wom′an-hood**, *n.* State or character of a woman; women collectively. — **Wom′an-ish**, *a.* Effeminate; not becoming in a man. — **Wom′an-kind′**, *n.* The female sex. — **Wom′an-ly**, *a.* Becoming in a woman; feminine. — *adv.* In the manner of a woman.
Womb (wōōm), *n.* Place where anything is generated or produced.
Won (wŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of Win.
Won′der (wŭn′dĕr), *n.* Surprise; prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* To be affected by surprise or admiration; doubt. — **Won′der-ful**, *a.* Amazing. — **Won′drous**, *a.* Marvelous. — *adv.* In a wonderful degree.
Won't (wōnt). Contraction of *will not.*
Wont (wŭnt), *a.* Using or doing customarily; habituated. — *n.* Custom; habit.
Woo (wōō), *v. t.* To solicit in love. — *v. i.* To make love. — **Woo′er**, *n.*
Wood (wŏŏd), *n.* Collection of trees; forest; hard substance of trees; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To supply with wood. — *v. i.* To take in wood; supply with wood.— **Wood′bine′**, *n.* Climbing plant; honeysuckle; Virginia creeper. — **Wood′chuck′**, *n.* American rodent, which burrows and is destructive to crops; ground hog.—**Wood′cock′**, *n.* Long-billed game bird of the Snipe family. — **Wood′cut′**, *n.* An engraving on wood; impression from such an engraving. — **Wood′-cut′ter**, *n.* One who cuts wood; engraver on wood. — **Wood′ed**, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood. — **Wood′en**, *a.* Made of wood; clumsy; awkward. — **Wood′land** (-land), *n.* Land on which trees grow either for fuel or timber. — **Wood′man**, *n.* Sportsman; hunter; woodcutter.—**Wood′peck′er**, *n.* Climbing bird, which has a strong bill, and pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.—**Wood′-work′**, *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.— **Wood′y**, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood; ligneous. — **Wood′i-ness**, *n.*
Woof (wōōf), *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.
Wool (wŏŏl), *n.* Soft, curled, or crisped hair growing on sheep and some other animals. — **Wool′en**, *a.* Made or consisting of wool. — *n.* Cloth made of wool. — **Wool′ly**, *a.*
Word (wûrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; term; talk; order; promise; contention. — *v. t.* To express in words.—**Word′-ing**, *n.* Expression in words; phraseology. —**Word′y**, *a.* Using many words; verbose.
Wore (wōr), *imp.* of Wear, also of Ware.
Work (wûrk), *v. i.* To labor; act; toil; ferment. — *v. t.* To labor upon; form by labor; accomplish; form with needle and thread; embroider; set in motion; govern; cause (liquor) to ferment. — *n.* Exertion of strength; effort; matter on which one labors; product; fabric; effect; composition; book; structure; achievement. — **Work′-bag′**, **Work′box′**, *n.* Bag or box for instruments or materials for work. — **Work′er**, *n.* Laborer; one of the neuter individuals in a community of ants or bees. — **Work′-house′**, *n.* House where manufacture is carried on, in which persons are confined to labor, or where the poor are maintained at public expense; poorhouse. — **Work′-man**, *n.* Worker; skillful artificer or laborer. —**Work′man-like′**, **Work′man-ly**, *a.* Skillful; well performed. — **Work′man-ship**, *n.* Skill of a workman; manner of making anything; manufacture. — **Work′-shop′**, *n.* Shop for manufacturing.
World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; globe; universe; mankind; human affairs; life; a great number. — **World′ling**, *n.* One devoted to this world and its enjoyments. — **World′ly**, *a.* Relating to the world; human; secular; temporal. — *adv.* In a worldly manner. — **World′li-ness**, *n.*
Worm (wûrm), *n.* Creeping or crawling animal; serpent, caterpillar, snail, etc.; thread of a screw; revolving screw, whose threads

drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth. — *v. i.* To work slowly and secretly; insinuate. — *v. t.* To move, drive, etc., by slow and secret means; extract; wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round. — **Worm′-eat′-en**, *a.* Gnawed by worms. — **Worm′wood**, *n.* Plant of a bitter taste. — **Worm′y**, *a.*

Worn (wōrn), *p. p.* of Wear.

Wor′ry (wŭr′rȳ), *v. t.* To harass; annoy. — *v. i.* To fret. — *n.* Vexation; trouble.

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *comp.* of Bad. Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; more sick. — *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

Wor′ship (wûr′shĭp), *n.* Religious homage; veneration. — *v. t.* & *i.* To respect; adore; reverence. — **Wor′ship-er, Wor′ship-per**, *n.* — **Wor′ship-ful**, *a.* Worthy of honor.

Worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of Bad. Bad or evil in the highest degree; most difficult. — *n.* The most severe or wicked state or degree. — *v. t.* To defeat; overthrow.

Worst′ed (wụst′ĕd), *n.* Well-twisted yarn, spun of wool. — *a.* Made of worsted.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* Plant; herb; — chiefly in compounds.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be; become; — used in poetry, etc.; as, Woe *worth* the day, etc.

Worth (wûrth), *n.* Value; virtue; excellence; rate. — *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; having wealth to the value of. — **Worth′less**, *a.* — **Wor′thy** (wûr′thȳ), *a.* Having excellence; deserving; equivalent; suitable. — *n.* Man of eminent worth. — **Wor′thi-ly**, *adv.* — **Wor′thi-ness**, *n.*

Would (wo͝od), *imp.* of Will.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wound), *n.* A cut, stab, bruise, rent, etc.; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To damage; pain.

Wound (wound), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Wind.

Wove (wōv), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Weave. — **Wov′en** (wōv′′n), *p. p.* of Weave.

Wran′gle (răn′g′l), *v. i.* To brawl; altercate. — *n.* Angry dispute.

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* To wind or fold together; envelop completely; hide. — **Wrap′per**, *n.* One that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped; envelope; covering; loose outer garment.

Wrath (räth), *n.* Violent anger; rage; punishment. — **Wrath′ful**, *a.*

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* To inflict.

Wreath (rēth), *n.* Something twisted or curled; garland. — **Wreathe** (rēth), *v. t.* & *i.* To twist; encircle; entwine.

Wreck (rĕk), *n.* Ruin; destruction of a vessel by being cast on shore or sunk; remains of anything ruined. — *v. t.* To destroy or damage (a vessel); ruin.

Wren (rĕn), *n.* Very small insect-eating bird, which is very familiar with man.

Wrench (rĕnch), *v. t.* To twist or strain; sprain; distort. — *n.* Violent twist; sprain; instrument for turning bolts, nuts, etc.

Monkey Wrench.

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* To turn; extort; pervert. — *n.* Distortion.

Wres′tle (rĕs′′l), *v. i.* To contend by grappling; strive. — *n.* Struggle to throw an antagonist. — **Wres′tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* Miserable person; scoundrel; rascal. — **Wretch′ed**, *a.* Very miserable; calamitous; worthless; paltry; mean.

Wrig′gle (rĭg′g′l), *v. i.* & *t.* To move to and fro with short motions. — **Wrig′gler**, *n.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* One engaged in some mechanical business; artificer; workman.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t.* To twist and compress; pinch; distress; pervert; extort; squeeze.

Wrin′kle (rĭn̤′k′l), *n.* Small ridge or furrow; crease; whim. — *v. t.* & *i.* To contract into furrows. — **Wrin′kly**, *a.*

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* Joint uniting the hand and arm. — **Wrist′band**, *n.* Band of a sleeve which covers the wrist.

Writ (rĭt), *n.* Thing written; the Scriptures; the Bible; sealed legal instrument, directing the conduct of the person addressed.

Write (rīt), *v. t.* & *i.* To set down (legible characters); communicate by letter; compose or produce, as an author; record. — **Writ′ing**, *n.* A forming letters and characters; anything written; legal instrument; book; inscription.

Writhe (rīth), *v. t.* & *i.* To twist violently.

Wrong (rŏng), *a.* Not right; not fit or suitable to an end or object; not true; unjust unfit; mistaken. — *n.* Injury; trespass. — *adv.* Amiss; erroneously. — *v. t.* To treat with injustice; injure. — **Wrong′ful**, *a.*

Wrote (rōt), *imp.* of Write, *v. t.* & *i.*

Wroth (rạth), *a.* Full of wrath; angry.

Wrought (rạt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Work, *v. t.*

Wrung (rŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Wring, *v. t.* & *i.*

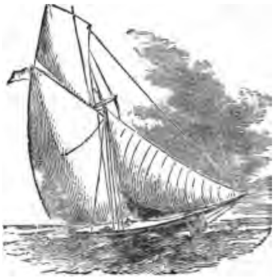
Wry (rī), *a.* Turned to one side; twisted.

X.

Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* Yellowish; orange.
Xan'thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* Yellow coloring matter contained in certain plants and petals of flowers.
Xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* Small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.
Xe-roph'a-gy (zē-rŏf'ȧ-jy̆), *n.* A diet of dry food, practised by the early Christians in Lent and on other fasts.
Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* Shaped like a sword.
Xy'lo-car'pous (zī'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* Bearing fruit that becomes hard or woody.
Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-grȧf), *n.* A wood cut, or print from a wood cut. — **Xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **Xy-log'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of engraving on wood. — **Xy'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Xy'lo-graph'ic-al**, *a.*
Xy-loph'a-gan (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gan), *n.* Insect whose larvæ devour the wood of trees in which they are developed. — **Xy-loph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Eating wood; feeding on wood.
Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* Musical instrument with bars of sonorous wood.

Y.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* Light, fast-sailing vessel, for



Yacht.

pleasure trips, racing, etc. — **Yachts'man**, *n.* — **Yacht'ing**, *n.*
Yak (yăk), *n.* Asiatic animal of the ox kind; the sarlac; grunting ox.
Yam (yăm), *n.* Tropical climbing plant whose root, roasted or boiled, is nutritious food.
Yan'kee (yăn'kē), *n.* Citizen of New England, of the Northern States, or of the United States. — *a.* Pertaining to Yankees.
Yap (yăp), *v. i.* To bark; yelp.
Yard (yärd), *n.* Standard English and American measure of length (3 feet, or 36 inches); long, slender timber, suspended upon a mast, to extend a sail. — **Yard'arm'**, *n.* Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end. — **Yard'stick'**, *n.* Stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.
Yard (yärd), *n.* Small, inclosed place around a house or barn.
Yarn (yärn), *n.* Woolen thread; thread spun from cotton, flax, hemp, or silk.
Yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* Turkish dagger.
Yaw (ya̤), *v. i.* To steer wild. — *n.* Movement of a vessel out of her proper course.
Yawl (ya̤l), *n.* Ship's small boat.
Yawl (ya̤l), *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; yell.
Yawn (ya̤n), *v. i.* To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness or fatigue; gape. — *n.* Deep inspiration, with wide opening of the mouth.
Ye (yē), *pron., pl.* of Thou. You.
Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* Yes; ay. — *n.* An affirmative vote.
Yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a kid or lamb). — **Yean'ling**, *n.* Lamb; kid.
Year (yēr), *n.* Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in moving around the sun, — computed as 365 days, and every fourth year as 366 days. — **Year'ling**, *n.* Animal one year old. — *a.* Being a year old. — **Year'ly**, *a.* Happening every year; annual; lasting a year. — *adv.* Annually.
Yearn (yẽrn), *v. i.* To be filled with longing desire. — **Yearn'ing**, *n.* Strong desire.
Yeast (yēst), *n.* Foam or froth of fermenting beer or other liquor; barm. — **Yeast'y**, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy.
Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yellow part of an egg.
Yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream. — *n.* Sharp, hideous outcry.
Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* Being of the color of

gold or brass. — *n.* A golden color. — **Yel′low-bird′**, *n.* The American goldfinch; yellow warbler. — **Yellow fever.** Malignant disease of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin. — **Yel′low-ham′mer,** *n.* A European finch; the American flicker. — **Yel′low-ish,** *a.* Somewhat yellow. — **Yel-low jack.** Yellow fever; the quarantine flag. — **Yellow jacket.** An American social wasp, marked with yellow.

Yellow-hammer.

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, quick cry; bark shrilly. — *n.* Cry of pain or fear.

Yeo′man (yō′man), *n.* Common man of a respectable class; freeholder; ship's inferior officer. — **Yeo′man-ry,** *n.* Body of yeomen or freeholders.

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* Ay; yea; — a word of consent.

Yes′ter (yĕs′tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday; last. — **Yes′ter-day,** *n.* Day last past. — *adv.* On the day preceding to-day.

Yet (yĕt), *adv.* In addition; further; besides; still; thus far; hitherto; at least; at all. — *conj.* Nevertheless; however.

Yew (ū), *n.* Evergreen tree allied to the pines.

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* To furnish; afford; give in return for what is expended or invested; give up (something claimed); concede. — *v. i.* To give up the contest; submit; comply; give place. — *n.* Amount yielded; product. — **Yield′ing,** *a.* Inclined to comply; flexible; accommodating.

Yoke (yōk), *n.* That which connects or binds; bond of connection; frame coupling two oxen together for drawing; frame on the neck shaped like an ox yoke; mark of servitude; bondage; couple; pair that work together. — *v. t.* To put a yoke on; couple; confine; enslave. — **Yoke′fel′low, Yoke′mate′,** *n.* An associate.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* Yelk of an egg; oily secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yon (yŏn), *a.*, **Yon′der,** *a. & adv.* At a distance within view.

Yore (yōr), *adv.* In old time; long since.

You (ū), *pron.* The pronoun of the second person, nominative or objective case, singular or plural.

Young (yŭng), *a.* Not long born; juvenile. — *n.* Offspring of animals. — **Young′ish,** *a.* Somewhat young. — **Young′ling,** *n.* A youth; animal in the first part of life. — **Young′ster,** *n.* Young person; lad.

Your (ūr), *pron., possess.* of You. Belonging or relating to you; of you. — **Your-self′,** *pron.* Your own person or self.

Youth (ūth), *n.; pl.* Youths (ūths), or *collectively* Youth. State of being young; part of life succeeding childhood; young man; young persons collectively. — **Youth′ful,** *a.* Not yet mature; young; fresh; vigorous.

Yule (ūl), *n.* Christmas.

Z.

Za′ny (zā′nȳ), *n.* Merry-andrew; buffoon.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* Passionate ardor; eagerness in favor of a person or cause. — **Zeal′ot** (zĕl′ŭt), *n.* One who is over-zealous; enthusiast; fanatical partisan; religionist. — **Zeal′ot-ry,** *n.* Fanaticism. — **Zeal′ous,** *a.* Fervent, hearty; enthusiastic.

Ze′bra (zē′brȧ), *n.* South African quadruped, resembling a horse, and marked with dark stripes.

‖**Ze-na′na** (zē-nä′nȧ), *n.* Women's part of a dwelling in India.

Ze′nith (zē′nĭth), *n.* Point in the heavens directly overhead; greatest height.

Zeph′yr (zĕf′ẽr), *n.* The west wind; a gentle breeze.

Ze′ro (zē′rō), *n.* Cipher; 0; point from which a thermometer, etc., is graduated.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* Something that gives a pleasant taste; keen enjoyment; relish.

Zig′zag′ (zĭg′zăg′), *a.* Having short turns. — *n.* Something that has sharp angles. — *v. t. & i.* To turn abruptly and often.

Zinc (zĭnk), *n.* A bluish white metal; spelter. — **Zin-cif′er-ous** (zĭn-sĭf′ẽr-ŭs), **Zink-if′er-ous** (zĭnk-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing zinc. — **Zink′y,** *a.* — **Zin-cog′ra-pher** (zĭn-kŏg′rȧ-fẽr), *n.* Engraver on zinc. — **Zin-cog′ra-phy** (zĭn-kŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Engraving on zinc in the style of wood cuts. — **Zin′co-graph′ic** (zĭn′kō-grăf′ĭk), **Zin′co-graph′ic-al,** *a.*

Zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* A German musical instrument, having wires vibrated by both hands of the player.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* Imaginary belt in the heavens, forming the path of the sun, and comprising the twelve constellations from which are named the signs of the zodiac. — **Zo-di'ac-al**, *a.*

Zo'e-trope (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* An optical toy, in which figures on the inner surface of a revolving cylinder appear to pass through natural motions.

Zo'i-lism (zō'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Resemblance to Zoilus, an unjust critic; carping; detraction.

Zodiac.

‖**Zoll've-rein'** (tsôl'fe-rīn'), *n.* A German customs union.

Zone (zōn), *n.* Girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature; circumference.

Zo-ög'ra-phy (zô-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Description of animals, their forms and habits. — **Zo-ög'ra-pher**, *n.* — **Zo'ö-graph'ic** (zō'ô-grăf'ĭk), **Zo'ö-graph'ic-al**, *a.*

Zo-öl'o-gy (zô-ŏl'ô-jȳ), *n.* Natural history of animals, and their classification, structure, habits, etc. — **Zo-öl'o-gist**, *n.* — **Zo'ö-log'ic-al** (zō'ô-lŏj'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.*

Zo'ö-phyte (zō'ô-fīt), *n.* Plantlike animal; polyp, sponge, coral, etc.

Zouave (zwäv), *n.* One of a body of Arab soldiers in the French army; a soldier dressed and drilled in Arab fashion.

Zu'lus (zōō'lōōz), *n. pl.* A Kaffir tribe in southeastern Africa, very courageous and warlike.

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* Composition resembling celluloid.

‖**Zy'thum** (zī'thŭm), *n.* A malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; senāte, ēvent, īdea, ōbey, ūnite, câre, ärm, ȧsk, ạll, fin*a*l, fẽrn, recent, ôrb, rụde, fụll, ûrn, food, fo͝ot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, iŋk, then, thin.

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